January 8, 1943

Mr. N. C. Newbold,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Yesterday we sent you one dozen copies of the latest issue of AMERICA'S TENTH MAN. We are glad to let you have this small quantity without charge. I regret, however, that we have been delayed in filling your order. Necessary readjustments have caused us to be in a state of confusion since the New Year, but we are beginning to get straightened out and I hope that we shall soon have things running smoothly again.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

December 29, 1942

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Ames:

Ans 1/7/43

I shall appreciate it if you will send me a dozen copies of the latest issue of AMERICA'S TENTH MAN and send me the bill.

From what I can learn, you are going to have your hands full for a while under the new arrangements recently made. I wish you good luck.

With cordial good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

January 12, 1943

Miss Emily H. Clay
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

Thanks for both of your letters of January 8th which have just been received.

It is good of you to send me the copies of AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, though I would have been entirely willing to pay the usual price.

I am glad you think your work is now being satisfactorily adjusted for a good running start in 1943.

We are feeling very much encouraged over having paid our bills without any loans at the end of last year. Bishop Penick and Mr. Hood and the rest of us are very grateful for the cooperation which you and Dr. Cole have offered us for the first three months of this year.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN/m

January 26, 1943

The Rev. Cornelius R. Dawson,
415 Tenth Street, N. W.,
Charlottesville, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Dawson:

At the request of Mr. L. F. Coles, we are sending to you under separate cover an assortment of materials which we hope will be of assistance to you and other members of the Charlottesville Interracial Committee. Dr. Garnett Ryland, of the University of Richmond, is acting chairman of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, but I regret that at the present time we do not have a field representative in your State. If we can assist you in any way from this office, however, we shall be glad to do so. We should also be very much interested in having some report of the activities and program of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Please send to-

TheRev. Cornelius R. Dawson
415 Tenth Street, N. W.
Charlottesville, Virginia

#1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 47, 51, 23, 39, 48, 55, 27(with 53, 56, 57, 58) and 17 also Publications List and news release about Commission

and return this note to EHC

1/26/43

1-26-43
EHC

January 26, 1943

Mr. L. F. Coles,
2074 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Coles:

Mr. Eleazer retired from our staff on the first of the year. In accordance with your request of January 21, however, we are sending to Mr. Dawson an assortment of pamphlets, which we hope will be helpful to the Charlottesville Interracial Committee. At the present time, we do not have a field representative in Virginia, but we shall be glad to assist Mr. Dawson and the Committee in any way possible from this office.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Charlottesville, Va. Jan. 21, 1943

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

There has been started in this city an inter-racial movement. It has not done as well as the promoters had expected. The secretary is Rev. Cornelius R. Dawson whose address is 415 -10th St. N.W., this City. I wish you would send him whatever literature you may think would be advisable for a young organization, especially some of those bulletins showing how the colored and white people have worked together in various Southern cities and how history about the colored people is being taught in both the primary and high school.

Rev. Mr. Dawson understands, that in the future, he will have to pay for such literature, so you may quote prices to him. He will be very grateful for the literature as I told him that I would ask you to send it to him free of cost the first time. You may weite me at my New York address, 2074 Matison Avenue.

Very truly yours,

L. F. Coles

(Blue slip made

$1.00
2/12/43

Trinity Church
Charlottesville Va.
Feb. 10, 1943

Miss Emily H. Clary Sec.
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Miss Clary. Van Com

We are grateful to you and Mr R. F. Coles for such valuable information to get us started in the right way. We do appreciate too your offer of assistance and shall call upon you from time to time.

Please send to the following named persons.

Mr H. W. Ward 306 Park Place
Charlottesville Va.

The Rev. C. F. Williams
106 E. High Street
Charlottesville Va.

The Rev. Dr. D. M. Chalmers
Box 685 Charlottesville
Va.

The Rev. Cor. R. Dawson
10th and Grady Ave.

the Southern Frontier for which you will find enclosed my personal check for $1.00

Sincerely yours,
Cornelius R. Dawson.
10th and Grady
Charlottesville
Va.

E 43
2-19-

February 19, 1943

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold,
College Station,
Durham, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

It was good to have your letter yesterday. I have wondered about the work in North Carolina and am delighted to know that it is progressing rapidly.

As you requested, a sample copy of each of our pamphlets, together with a marked list showing the prices, was sent to you yesterday. Some of the things are rather out of date and you may not care to distribute them; nevertheless, I had them included, thinking that you might like to have them for your file. Let us know whether you would like to have additional copies of any of this material and we shall be glad to send you a supply.

Please tell us something of your work from time to time and call on us whenever we can be of assistance in any way.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation

REV. ERNEST J. ARNOLD, DIRECTOR
COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
GOVERNOR J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON
RALEIGH

STATE CHAIRMAN
BISHOP EDWIN A. PENICK
RALEIGH

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. SPAULDING
DURHAM

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF FINANCE
GURNEY P. HOOD
RALEIGH

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 20, 21,
23, 39, 48, 29, 30, 25-26, 28, 32,
27 (53-56-57-58), 17, 31, 32 (except map),
33, 37, about 50 copies of recent issue of S. J.
with sub. blank, + list

February 17, 1943

Return to Ette

Dear Miss Clay:

I have had so many calls lately for various pamphlets from your office that my supply is almost exhausted. In order that I might have these materials for presentation at a meeting on Monday, I would like to receive by Saturday of this week one of every pamphlet you have for general distribution. I would also like to have the price of these in order that I might get them before the various groups from time to time.

Our work is progressing rapidly. My only regret is that I have to divide my time between the two organizations which I represent.

Cordially yours,

Ernest J. Arnold

EJA/hw

Miss Emily H. Clay
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

2-18-43

FUNCTIONING COMMITTEES

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RESEARCH
YOUTH PROBLEMS

March 18, 1943

The Rev. John Page Williams,
St. Christopher's School,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Dr. Williams:

We have just learned, through Dr. Garnett Ryland, that you have been elected Chairman of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation. We are delighted to know that you will head the interracial work in Virginia, and we welcome you as an ex officio member of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc. Your name is today being added to the mailing list of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, our monthly publication, and you will receive a complimentary subscription for one year.

If we can be of assistance at any time, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

March 18, 1943

Dr. Garnett Ryland,
University of Richmond,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Dr. Ryland:

Your letter announcing the election of the Rev. John Page Williams as Chairman of the Virginia Commission has been received.

We are delighted to know that a permanent Chairman has been found and we hope that the problem of financing the work and selecting a Secretary to direct the program will soon be solved.

I am writing to Dr. Williams to welcome him as an ex officio member of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

March 12, 1943.

Miss Emily Clay,
Commission on Interracial Cooperation,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Miss Clay,

Thank you for the copies of Dr. May's address. We have elected Rev. John Page Williams chairman of the Virginia Commission. He is head master of St. Christopher's School, Richmond, a young man of fine background and sanely progressive outlook. It is a most fortunate solution of the first of our problems. The next step is to find the money and the man for the secretaryship.

Sincerely yours,

Garnett Ryland

Garnett Ryland,

GR/L

3

July 2, 1943

Mr. F. C. Willcoxon
Vicksburg
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Willcoxon:

We were glad to send you another copy of UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS, in response to your request of June 26, and we hope that you will find it interesting.

We have just received a small supply of reprints of Dr. Cole's article, which appeared in the May issue of SOCIAL FORCES. I regret that we can send only fifty or seventy-five copies for distribution in Mississippi, as we ordered only five hundred copies. If it would help to have this small number, please let us know and I shall be glad to send them. I wish that we had known that you could make good use of a larger number, as we could have increased our order.

I am delighted to hear that a new committee is organizing in Warren County and in other communities in Mississippi. We are very much interested in the progress of the work in your State, even under handicaps, and shall look forward to the report on the organization of the Research and Education Committees.

Please let us know whenever we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

BISHOP THEODORE D. BRATTON, *Honorary Chairman*
Jackson

The Mississippi Council On Interracial Cooperation

508 LAMPTON BUILDING — TELEPHONE 2-3081

~~Jackson, Mississippi~~

F. C. WILLCOXON
Y.M.C.A., Vicksburg
Chairman

MRS. F. L. NICHOLS
Jackson
Vice-Chairman

F. B. WALTHALL
Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer

Vicksburg, Mississippi
June 26, 1943

Miss Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Comptroller
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

The "Understanding of Our Neighbors" cannot be found. It may have been misplaced in my absence. I appreciate your mailing it and hope that I can locate it.

I have just read Dr. Cole's article in "Social Forces" and have thoroughly enjoyed it. Will he have this printed in pamphlet form available for use by us? We could use several hundred copies of this article among friends in this state.

We had a meeting of the officers of the Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation and a good one indeed.

Warren County, Vicksburg, Mississippi, is organizing a local Interracial Council, and other councils are being organized in other counties in Mississippi.

We will have a report soon on the organization of two committees in Mississippi--one a Research Committee and the other an Education Committee.

Transportation, lack of personnel in my organization, and war pressure makes impossible my visiting any groups or cities in promoting our work.

Sincerely

F. C. Willcoxon, Jr.

F. C. Willcoxon, Chairman

FCW/f

JOHN O. RAWORTH, PRES.

F. C. WILLCOXON, GEN'L SEC'Y

JUNIUS WARD JOHNSON MEMORIAL
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

YMCA

Dear Miss Clay:

Since Mrs. Ames was unable to include with the July "Frontier" clip sheets from Mr. McGill's column, it may be been too if not under more as this time.

Thanks for your interest.

I am

Sincerely yours,

F. C. Willcoxon

7/11/43.

July 16, 1943

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Although I am late in acknowledging it, I assure you that I appreciated your letter of June 24 and was very much interested in the enclosures.

Mrs. Ames sent you the information about Negro policemen. We are delighted to hear that the members of the Elizabeth City Interracial Council are considering the matter of Negro policemen for their community. I hope that they will succeed in getting them.

We have been unusually busy this year, working with such a limited budget and staff at a time when there are so many calls for help. I wish that we might find the funds for a larger staff, for the need is certainly great.

Please call on us whenever we can be of assistance, and we shall look forward to hearing more about the work in North Carolina from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation

REV. ERNEST J. ARNOLD, DIRECTOR
COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
GOVERNOR J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON
RALEIGH

STATE CHAIRMAN
BISHOP EDWIN A. PENICK
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SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. SPAULDING
DURHAM

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF FINANCE
GURNEY P. HOOD
RALEIGH

June 24, 1943

Dear Miss Clay:

So many things have been happening here in the state recently that I have not found the time to bring you up to date on them. I am continually meeting with interested groups who are organizing local interracial councils, as you will see by the Charlotte and Durham reports which are enclosed. I might say that we are also organizing local Councils of Churches which in many cases are contemplating strong interracial committees.

As you will see by the enclosed letter, we have attempted to get information on the happenings in the various communities throughout the state. A good number of reports have been received and we are now sending out a follow-up on these letters in the hope that we can, within the next three weeks, compile this information and mimeograph it for our Commission members. We will see that you get a copy for your files.

For the past two days I have been working in the Elizabeth City area where, as you perhaps know, a strong interracial council was appointed by the mayor back in February. The group is interested just now in a number of matters, among them being the recommending of the employment of Negro policemen. However, the group desires more information than they now have on the success of similar ventures in other cities. I have in my files reports from only the following communities and am wondering if you could give us the names of other cities where Negro policemen are employed: Macon, Ga.; High Point, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Galveston, Texas; and Austin, Texas.

I hope that all is going well with you and trust that the problems before General Commission are solving themselves.

Cordially yours,

Ernest J. Arnold

EJA/hw

Miss Emily H. Clay
Atlanta, Ga.

CC: Mr. N. C. Newbold
Mrs. Jessie Daniel Aimes

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North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation

REV. ERNEST J. ARNOLD, DIRECTOR
COLLEGE STATION
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RALEIGH

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. SPAULDING
DURHAM

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF FINANCE
GURNEY P. HOOD
RALEIGH

May 11, 1943

While this is a mimeographed letter, I hope that you will accept it as a personal communication and give us the desired information.

You are the only one in your community to whom we are writing at this time. We would like to have a reply within the next three days, if at all possible.

The questions continually come to me: Is there any interest in improving race relations here in the state and what is being done by the various races to bring about better conditions? I believe there is more interest now in the field of race relations than there has been in many years and the opportunities are greater for constructive efforts than any of us have known before. However, we want to know the facts.

On April 21, the Durham Interracial Council launched out on an enlarged program and the enclosed discussion outline gives some idea of the thinking of the representative citizens who make up this Council. On April 22, the Charlotte Interracial Committee was reorganized and a constitution adopted, a copy of which I am enclosing.

Similar things are happening across our state. We are compiling this information for a report to our membership and are anxious to know WHAT IS HAPPENING IN YOUR COMMUNITY.

Please give me a report on any organized movements for better race relations or any comments which have come to you recently. You might also wish to list the needs as you see them. (If there is anything you wish me to treat confidentially, please so indicate.) I shall look forward with pleasure to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest J. Arnold

EJA/hw

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CONSTITUTION

OF

CHARLOTTE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

ARTICLE I:

NAME

The name of this organization is CHARLOTTE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE, and is affiliated with the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

ARTICLE II:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the organization is to study the problems arising from interracial relations; to promote better understanding and good will and cooperation between the races, and to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to carry out these aims.

ARTICLE III:

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to all citizens of either race or sex. No dues are required, but good will offerings may be taken from time to time if necessary.

ARTICLE IV:

OFFICERS

Officers shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, and these five, together with two others shall constitute the executive committee and shall be elected at the organization meeting and thereafter at the annual meeting and hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified and shall be elected by a majority of those present at said meetings.

ARTICLE V:

MEETINGS:

The annual meeting shall be held in February, during which month promotion of Interracial Week, as sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches, the North Carolina Council of Churches and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, shall be observed, and call meetings may be held whenever necessary or desirable upon the call of a majority of the executive committee.

ARTICLE VI:

AMENDMENTS

Amendments may be made at any annual or call meeting by a majority of those present, provided five days' notice is given in the call of such meeting.

ARTICLE VII:

BY-LAWS

By-laws or amendments thereto may be adopted from time to time at any regular or call meeting, provided five days' notice is given in the call of the meeting of such by-laws or amendments to be proposed.

ARTICLE VIII:

PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS

In all questions involving procedure at meetings, Roberts Rules of Order shall be deemed a final authority.

--ooOoo--

Adopted at organization meeting at the Y.M.C.A., April 22, 1943.

DISCUSSION OUTLINE OF INTERRACIAL COUNCIL MEETING
Durham, N. C.
Wednesday, April 21, 1943

This outline is based on the theory that one of the major objectives of the Durham Interracial Council is the study with a view to possible alleviation of tension, particularly as such tension relates to the matter of race. Therefore, this outline is divided into three general sections:

I. CAUSES OF TENSION:

A. Congested areas.

B. Limited provision for desirable expending of energy.

C. Insecurity relating to the war program.

1. The relationship of those whom we love with the armed forces.
2. The possibility and loss of lives in connection with the war.

D. Minor, but insistent irritations.

1. Slowing down of all kinds of service.
2. Limitations on transportation facilities.
3. The rationing program.

E. Hysteria.

In times of crisis, those who tend to be unbalanced find their difficulties accentuated and at times are disposed to take unnecessary chances; to put less premium upon their own safety and that of other persons; and to face life with a sense of frustration and hopelessness.

F. Submerged groups seek their "place in the sun".

An illustration of this tendency is found in current world wide resentment against exploitation of all kinds. Thus, we in America believe that out nation cannot sincerely and successfully attain its fullest possibilities for world leadership until we shall have eliminated all types of exploitation.

II. INDICATION OF TENSION IN THE DURHAM AREA.

A. The manhandling and subsequent arrest of a young girl on a bus.

B. The recent brawl on Fayetteville Street.

C. The brutal beating of a Negro soldier by a police officer.

D. The bullying of Negro school children by a police officer at Five Points.

E. The unfriendly reception of a Negro committee by the city Board of Education.

III. A PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR THE INTERRACIAL COUNCIL.

A. The setting up of a Rumor Clinic.

B. The development of sentiment favorable to the appointment of qualified Negro policemen.

C. Setting up such procedures as would gradually guarantee that the press would become a medium of enlightment and a force for improved relations between the races.

1. It is considered desirable, for example, that the press should refrain from headlining the term Negro in criminal reports.

2. It is perhaps desirable to arrange for wider coverage of cultural activities among Negroes.

D. Making such contacts as will insure greater courtesy on the part of bus drivers and other public servants.

E. An intensive study of all those factors relating to brutality or the use of undue force by law enforcement officers.

F. Making provisions for adequate participation by qualified Negroes on the City Board of Education.

G. The gradual development of such sentiment as will mean representation on all those policy-making bodies which deal with matters where the two races are concerned.

It is frequently true that ready-made provisions are handed to Negroes and that their cooperation is expected when no attempt has been made to work out these items cooperatively.

H. Developing a code for better living.

This is an "over all" and really includes nothing more and nothing less than giving practical Christianity an opportunity to function in our community. We have at our command a large body of effective churches, as well as a number of healthy civic organizations. It is perhaps through such media as these that we could make the suggested approach.

July 21, 1943

Mr. F. C. Willcoxon
Y. M. C. A.
Vicksburg, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Willcoxon:

In accordance with your request of July 19, I am glad to send you herewith several copies of HOW SHALL WE ORGANIZE. I hope that these leaflets will be of assistance to you in organizing the county units. Let us know if you need more.

Since the first of the year, it has been customary for the Mississippi Council to send us only 25 cents for each member who pays dues to cover the subscription to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. The last subscription which we received from Miss Walthall was for Mr. H. G. Forbes of Jackson.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

JOHN O. RAWORTH, PRES. F. C. WILLCOXON, GEN'L SEC'Y

JUNIUS WARD JOHNSON MEMORIAL

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

YMCA

July 19, 1943

Miss Emley Clay
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

Please mail to me two copies of "How Shall We Organize?", published April 1940. I want to use this material in organizing county units.

Do we mail part of all membership dues collected in Mississippi to your office?

I am

Sincerely yours,

F. C. Willcoxon

F. C. Willcoxon

FCW/ep

NWT

July 21, 1943

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Sir. Rev

Several days ago we received the following letter from Miss Marianne R. Martin, 136 Patrick Street, Leaksville, North Carolina:

> "I am the librarian of the Rockingham County, N. C., County Library. I am intensely interested in doing everything I can to make for good relations between colored and white people in my county. We have in the past year opened two small reading rooms for colored citizens in the county.
>
> "I would like to be put on the mailing list for your publications. If there is a fee for this please let me know the cost."

We have sent Miss Martin two copies, each, of several of our pamphlets, including AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, SINGERS IN THE DAWN, and UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS, with a Publications List and sample copy of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. It has occurred to me, however, that you might be able to give her some helpful suggestions and that you would be interested in her letter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

July 27, 1943

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Arnold:

We are delighted to let you have 400 copies of "The Negro in War Times" to include in the mailing to the North Carolina membership. These were mailed to you yesterday.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation

REV. ERNEST J. ARNOLD, DIRECTOR
COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
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GURNEY P. HOOD
RALEIGH

July 24, 1943

400 NWT

E.K. 7-26-43

Miss Emily H. Clay
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Clay:

We are going to make a mailing of certain materials to our full membership the latter part of next week and if we could have 400 copies of Dr. Cunningham's article, "The Negro in War Times", we could well include this statement with the other material.

Thank you for the information from the librarian of Rockingham County. I will be glad to put her on our mailing list and will try to interest her in our state program.

Cordially yours,

Ernest J. Arnold
hw

Ernest J. Arnold

EJA/hw

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YOUTH PROBLEMS

July 29, 1943

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Unfortunately we do not have 300 copies of the reprint "One Word More." This was ordered especially for distribution with the Clip Sheet and the July FRONTIER and we have only 90 copies left after reserving a few for our files. We are glad to send these to you today without charge, however.

In the event you could wait to have another lot run off the press, please let me know. I think the type is still standing and the price would be $6.50 for 500 copies - perhaps $1.00 less for 300. I do not have a quotation for less than 500. I shall be glad to place an order for you if you can wait to have them printed.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation

REV. ERNEST J. ARNOLD, DIRECTOR
COLLEGE STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
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RALEIGH

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. SPAULDING
DURHAM

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF FINANCE
GURNEY P. HOOD
RALEIGH

Please send before noon → 90 - McGill reprint - all in stock

July 27, 1943

EKZ write

E.K. 7-29-43

Dear Miss Clay:

Please let us have immediately 300 copies of the reprint entitled, "One Word More" by Ralph McGill, if these are available. More and more we want to get such information to our membership throughout the state. We do not expect you to give us all this material which we order so please bill us at your convenience.

Cordially yours,

Ernest J. Arnold
hw

Ernest J. Arnold

EJA/hw

Miss Emily H. Clay
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

FUNCTIONING COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE
WAR AND DEFENSE WORK
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EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
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CITIZENSHIP AND CIVIL RIGHTS
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
WORK WITH THE CHURCHES

FINANCE
HEALTH AND WELFARE
RESEARCH
YOUTH PROBLEMS

August 3, 1943

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Arnold:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Tom Glasgow, President of Glasgow-Stewart and Company, Charlotte. If Mr. Glasgow and Dr. Moore are sympathetically interested in the thinking of our "outfit," they might be of some service to the North Carolina Commission; if they are antagonistically interested, however, perhaps you can do a piece of educational work! We are not sure what their attitude is, judging from the tone of the letter.

As we do with all such inquiries, we are writing Mr. Glasgow that we have a Mailing-List Service for which there is a fee of $1.00 and that we shall be glad to receive subscriptions from him and Mr. Moore. I'll let you know if we hear from him again.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

August 24, 1943

Mr. F. C. Willcoxon
Y. M. C. A.
Vicksburg, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Willcoxon:

We order only a limited number of copies of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER in addition to the monthly requirement for the mailing list. I am sorry, therefore, that we are unable to supply 150 copies of the July issue, about which you wrote on August 21.

Mr. Killam called our attention to the error in the name of the club. This was printed, however, just as it appeared on the copy of the article which was sent to us. I regret that the name was carried incorrectly in the FRONTIER.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

JOHN O. RAWORTH, PRES.

F. C. WILLCOXON, GEN'L SEC'Y

JUNIUS WARD JOHNSON MEMORIAL

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

August 21, 1943

Miss Emily H. Clay
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

What would be the cost of 150 copies of the July, 1943, issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, which contains the article on "Race Problems that Affect Race Relations" by Professor J. G. H. Bowman?

If you will refer to the footnote on the page with this article, you will note that the name of the club is printed as "Wise Men's Club". This is a mistake. It should be "Y's Men's Club".

Sincerely yours,

F. C. Willcoxon,

F. C. Willcoxon

FCW/f

September 20, 1943

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Here's another Miami name - Miss Marian F. Frank, 2312 S. W. 10 Street. We have received this request from her:

"Will you please send me the following pamphlets: 'Understanding Our Neighbors' and 'Twelve Million Negro Americans'.

"Also -- Do you have any literature for free distribution? If so I should very much appreciate having 10 copies of each for distribution to 10 leaders of discussion groups. Thank you."

In addition to the two pamphlets especially requested, we are sending her sample copies of AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, WHAT ABOUT IT?, REPAIRERS OF THE BREACH, DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AT WORK IN THE SOUTH, and the DAR pamphlet (Durham, Richmond, Atlanta conference statements). Then, we are sending ten copies, each, of several pamphlets.

I hope that you have had good news from the boy.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

December 15, 1944

Mrs. O. Leland Hunt
3732 Chesapeake Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Hunt:

Thank you very much for your check in the amount of $25.00, payable to Kendall Weisiger, Treasurer.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, of which Mr. Weisiger was Treasurer, merged with the Southern Regional Council when the latter held its organization meeting in Atlanta early this year. In the enclosed pamphlet, entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, you will find information concerning the background and program of the Council. Enclosed, also, is a copy of the November issue of our monthly paper THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. In order that we may keep the Woman's Auxiliary informed about our work, we should like to send regularly to you or some other officer the FRONTIER and any pamphlets which we issue. Will you please let us know to whom these materials should be addressed.

Because of the interest which the Woman's Auxiliary, Synod of Virginia, has expressed through the years in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, we should be happy to have your organization represented in our membership. Our by-laws provide that "Organized groups or agencies whose aims and methods are, in whole or in substantial part, similar to the aims and methods of the Southern Regional Council may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, become affiliates of the Council." If your Auxiliary would care to be an Affiliate of the Council, we should be glad to credit $2.50 of your contribution as annual dues for the organization.

In case any of the officers or members of the Auxiliary would be interested in working with us, we should be greatly pleased to have them do so. Voting members must reside within the Council's territory, which includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. For persons outside this area, however, our by-laws provide for Associate memberships. A blank for each type of individual membership is enclosed, and more will be sent if they are needed.

The Council needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South, as well as in other sections of the country, and we hope that members of your Auxiliary will join with us in this important work.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Treasurer

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. CHARLES G. LUECK
6237 30TH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. L. W. SHEPHERD
1310 OXFORD CIRCLE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

PRESIDENT
MISS LOUISE A. DAVIDSON
5410 MOORLAND LANE
BETHESDA (14), MD.

TREASURER
MRS. O. LELAND HUNT
3732 CHESAPEAKE ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HISTORIAN
MRS. H. DOCKERY BROWN
214 N. 26TH STREET
RICHMOND (23), VA.

Woman's Auxiliary
Synod of Virginia

December 11,1944

Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Treasurer,
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

12/14

Dear Mr. Weisiger:

I enclose a check for $25.00 from the Woman's Auxiliary of the Synod of Virginia for the Committee on Interracial Work.

I regret that I failed to send you this check sooner.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. O.Leland) Mozelle B. Hunt

Lee Blank letter

MEMORANDUM

May 13, 1969

TO: SRC Staff Colleagues

FROM: John Morris

RE: Observations/Reflections/Opinions Vis-a-vis the Issue

Introduction - As an extension of my remarks in yesterday's staff meeting I offer the following comments for any colleagues who might be interested. Unhappily I cannot be present at next Monday's meeting, but I'll welcome further opportunities - both corporate and individual - to defend my contentions, hear criticism, and otherwise consider the well-being of SRC and its work. Obviously such as I say here is my responsibility alone and is offered strictly at my initiative on the assumption that, whether you agree or not, there is some value in a full and frank airing of differing points of view.

This I Believe: That western civilization is essentially racist, but not unalterably. That we are all affected by this and it is only the rare individual who escapes some impairment of his psyche in terms of race consciousness. The best of white liberals (and I do not abjure that label) sometimes reveal a neo-paternalism in their exaggerated gregariousness with black friends. The best of black liberals will sometimes similiarly denigrate white friends by a style or manner based on feelings about whiteness. In short, it is difficult in our society to see a person first, and not blackness or whiteness. Difficult, but not impossible. Possible, but with varying degrees in different contexts.

I believe, deeply so, that it is wrong to make race the criteria for any association of persons or to have such as a determinant governing the mobility of people, individual or collective, whether in the smallest societal unit of marriage, economic life, etc., etc., so long as there is a potential for inclusiveness involving equally free persons in a specific situation. I believe that separation is contrary to the will of God and the best interest of man. But, clearly we are a racially separated society and realism dictates that black people must organize for power at many levels, though I would hope never with an absolute exclusion of non-black suporters. (The resistance movement in southern Africa, aiming at radical revolution, does not utilize the black caucus syndrome.) Where there is the potential for cooperative action, I believe it to be immoral to maintain a racial bifarcation.

I believe that every instance of continued racial separation of persons, especially where it may be construed that a bi-racial dynamic is possible, only increases and intensifies the alienation and estrangement of those persons.

I believe that the SRC staff is a place or group which has as much potential as anywhere for operating inclusively, and, further, that we have a moral obligation to endeavor to do so - whatever reforms are needed or group sensitivity process is required to sustain us.

This I believe fervently, with as much passion as I have fought racial separation elsewhere in other circumstances - but not without respect for the fact some colleagues on the staff are equally committed otherwise. To such friends as are black, and who differ with me, let us spare vigorously and celebrate the possibility that relationships can deepen from honest confrontation moreso than from meek submission.

0 0 0

file

5/13/69

MEMORANDUM

TO: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

(The following statements are from the above named individual, and not from the Committee of Black Employees.)

My first reaction to your memo "vis-a-vis the issue" was disgust. Three hours later, my second reaction is still the same. I personally don't think an "extension" of your remarks was needed. I also personally feel that we (the SRC staff as a whole) don't need to meet again, for it was perfectly clear that yesterday's meeting only brought out the fact that the committee cannot be fully accepted in our blackness. In rejecting the committee, it only means to me that you are not able to face up to the racism in yourself, or in SRC. To say that the committee's recommendations are acceptable up to the point of the "separateness" is only side-stepping the issue. As one white co-worker put it to me, "if some conditions have existed, and if there is a racist overtone, it is inadvertent." This is not only ridiculous to me as a black, but downright insulting. CONDITIONS (THE CONDITIONS IN OUR LIVES AND AT SRC) CREATED THIS ALL-BLACK COMMITTEE - AND LIKE IT OR NOT, IT IS HERE TO STAY UNTIL THESE CONDITIONS NO LONGER EXIST. I FEEL SO STRONGLY BEHIND THIS STATEMENT THAT I AM READY TO DIE BEHIND IT. Yesterday's meeting was not "full and frank," and neither do I feel subsequent meetings will hold any meaning. I will not argue the point of my existence.

THIS I BELIEVE: In this day and time of giving everyone and condition a name, I am sick of the "white liberal" label. Whether you abjure that label or not is not important to me. Whether or not it is difficult in our society to see a person first is YOUR problem. I am comfortable about what you see when you look at me. It is YOU who are not comfortable about what you see when you look at me. When you look at me, you automatically know what I am, and that does not bother me in the least. Why

should it? What I am is not what needs changing -- it is you.

What the white man, or to use the well-worn phrase, "white liberal" is saying in effect is, "I have accepted you so now you can be happy, and now you should be satisfied, and you need go no further or you will upset my paternalistic feelings toward you." At no point have I said that I have even given you permission to limit me in this manner. You (and when I say "you" this time, I mean the white man) do not control my mind. You have not lived my life, and you can't possibly think and feel as I do. Your memo proves to me that I cannot even trust you (you personally and collectively this time) -- so I do not give you permission to even like me.

Furthermore, don't use Africa as an example to me as "not utilizing the black caucus syndrome." This isn't Africa -- this is America. Of course I am proud of my heritage from that country, but I don't live there. I was born here and like many black Americans have a mixed heritage. Some of which we are not so proud.

If I so choose to be separate from you because I think differently -- because I am different -- or that conditions have made this desirable and necessary at this point, that is just the way things have come to be. As long as we blacks have walked around covering up our feelings and letting conditions seethe deep within us, that was all right with you -- you could be comfortable in your "do-good" image. But when we could no longer live with what we were surrounded with, you have become guilty and excited and have shouted that "we can't have this" and "we cannot accept this because it is not the will of God." Perhaps we are not together on what God thinks is right -- maybe you have a personal white God that tells you something different than my black one is telling me.

SRC has got to realize that it HAS no potential if conditions here are allowed to continue. The racial tension has been intensified. No doubt about that. And SRC is going to have to operate with COBE, accept COBE, willingly or unwillingly, or it will disintegrate into nothing.

This is not a pretty situation. Anything that bares the soul can hardly be. Anything that is thoroughly as honest as COBE is hard for the white man to accept, but, "that's where its at."

If it takes fighting with you (I refrain from using your pretty word "spare" because that is just what it is going to be -- and that is what I am ready to do -- FIGHT you with everything that is within me because I am black and you have rejected what I am and how I feel and what is important to me. Look at me and see my blackness -- not around it -- look directly at it and be afraid -- since your heart is not right. I am not interested at this point in relationships "deepening." I am interested in what is RIGHT. From what point can they possibly deepen, since they are so shallow in the beginning?

You will insult me no longer.

COPY COPY

May 19, 1969

Mr. Weldon Rougeau
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Weldon:

After reading your letter of May 15 requesting a meeting with the Executive Committee on Friday, June 13 before its Executive Session, I conferred by telephone with John Wheeler.

We are in agreement that it will be rather difficult to comply with your request. As you know, our members are widely scattered and have had no opportunity to confer with each other or to have any detailed briefing on the series of events that have led up to the request for a meeting. On the other hand, your Committee has had frequent occasion to meet together and talk with each other.

To meet with you without any opportunity to talk together in advance will be placing the Executive Committee at a disadvantage which would not be fair to them and we cannot approve it. Further, both John Wheeler and Paul Anthony will not be able to reach Atlanta before late in the afternoon of the 13th and I am unwilling to convene such a meeting without their being present.

I can assure you that a short evening session of the Executive Committee, held privately before the open meeting, is not going to jeopardize our ability to hear you with open minds and close attention.

All of us are aware that SRC is not perfect and that there is opportunity to make it a stronger and more effective organization. We shall be intensely interested in any observations that your group can make which will help us attain these objectives. I, and those other Executive Committee members with whom I have talked, believe that out of this exchange of views will come a level of understanding and communication which will

have positive value for us in the future. I hope that all of us, staff and Executive Committee members, can agree that the Southern Regional Council, as a particular organizational entity, has no value as such and has no mandate for continued existence. It's true worth lies in the strength of its commitment to its ideals and its objectives and in the contribution it can make to society.

Our plan now calls for an open meeting of the Executive Committee to begin at 9:30 a.m., June 14. All members of the staff of SRC are invited to attend as observers. Active participation will be limited to members of the Executive Committee, members of the senior staff -- as is our usual custom -- and the three designated spokesmen of COBE.

I hope that these plans are acceptable to you and your Committee. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

SIGNED: RAYMOND M. WHEELER (by mmj)

Raymond M. Wheeler, Chairman
Executive Committee

RMW/mmj
cc: Executive Committee Members
The SRC Staff

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

file

May 21, 1969

Mr. Weldon Rougeau
Chairman, COBE
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Rougeau:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15, signed by you and Ms. Bernice C. Cook and Mr. Robert Terrell, requesting a meeting at 9:00 a.m. on June 13, in advance of the previously scheduled Executive Committee meeting of the Southern Regional Council to start at 7:00 p.m. on the same date, and continuing through June 14 and possibly into June 15.

I will not know before next Monday, May 26, if my doctor will allow me to make the trip to Atlanta for the June 13-14 meeting of the Executive Committee, and if I can come it will be by airplane during the afternoon of June 13.

I believe you were previously advised in an earlier letter that I am recuperating from a heart attack, and my activities are rather severely limited. At the present time, I am allowed to work a maximum of two hours per day, and spend 16 to 18 hours daily in bed.

I subscribe to the suggestions made by Mr. Raymond M. Wheeler in his letter to you of May 19, and am sure you and your associates may confidently look forward to a fair hearing and discussions when you meet with the Executive Committee on June 14.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:lr
opeiu 2 afl-cio

CC: Paul Anthony

June 16, 1969

Mr. Weldon Rougeau
Mr. John Boone
Mr. John Lewis
Committee of Black Employees
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council is grateful to the Committee of Black Employees for its presentation to the Executive Committee. By this action COBE called to the attention of members of the Executive Committee real problems and did it in an effective fashion.

The Executive Committee feels that its members and the members of the staff have gained by the insights which the presentation gave.

In view of the urgency of the problems raised, the Executive Committee has provided for the naming of a sub-committee of the Executive Committee to be available to the committees on administration and program so that the Executive Committee may receive recommendations for consideration at its next meeting.

Although COBE no longer requests official recognition, the Executive Committee always stands ready to hear communications from individuals or groups of individuals on the staff, if administrative recourses prove inadequate.

The Committee accepts in good faith COBE's assurance of its desire to see the Southern Regional Council a more effective agent for improving conditions in the South, the nation, and the world. We share that desire.

Sincerely,

Raymond M. Wheeler, Chairman
Executive Committee

RMW/mmj
cc: SRC Staff Members

file

June 18, 1969

NOTES ON SRC SITUATION

For possible future reference I will jot down some notes on the recent COBE action.

Without attempting to list all possible reasons behind the action of the black staff members, and without being committed to any one of them, the following motives do not appear to me to be beyond the range of possibility:

1. The destruction of SRC.

The action which was taken will either destroy SRC or inflict serious injury upon it. This result is so obvious that it must have been within the contemplation at least of those who instigated the movement. If the results were within the contemplation of those who instigated the movement, they must have been indifferent to the consequences of their action. This is almost equivalent to asserting that they desired such consequences.

A short while ago such an idea would have been unthinkable. Now, one must concede that the outright destruction of institutions of greater antiquity and prestige than our own has been the objective of certain radical leaders. Should SRC not face the possibility that forces which have operated elsewhere may be present in our own situation?

2. To secure an all-Negro staff.

While certain staff members were not mentioned by name at Saturday's hearing, there was, as I recall, no favorable or exculpatory comment made about any white staff member. Such comments as were made were adverse in every instance. If all of these comments were to be taken seriously, the natural consequence would be that the white staff members who were the objects of such comments should be relieved of their responsibilities and Negroes substituted. The charge against the white staff members is discrimination against Negroes. Presumably a Negro would not discriminate against another Negro on racial grounds. The logic of the situation would seem then to require the substitution of Negro staff persons for white.

3. To supplant Paul Anthony with a Negro administrator.

Those who planned the movement must have realized that, if their charges were to be taken seriously, the Board might well call for Mr. Anthony's resignation. They must further have realized that, in any event, Mr. Anthony's position would have become so intolerable that his voluntary resignation might be forthcoming. In either event--voluntary or involuntary--the reason for the resignation would be his alleged racial discrimination against black employees. In searching for a successor the Board might naturally wish to guard against a repetition of such an occurrence, in which event the prudent thing to do would be to elect a Negro administrator.

I am sure that Paul must have already prepared a defense to the charges made against him. I have served on the Executive Committee during the directorships of Guy Johnson, George Mitchell, Harold Fleming, Les Dunbar and Paul Anthony. In all of these administrations there has been a significant number of Negro staff members in responsible positions. That condition has continued right on down to the present. Names, tenures, salaries, responsibilities, etc. of such persons ought to be recorded in detail. They will be the best answer to the charge of racial discrimination.

Inevitably the recent action by the Negro staff members will be given publicity. We should be prepared immediately to give our side of the story with book, chapter and verse. Publicity is the last thing that we want but, if it comes, we should overwhelm the opposition with proof taken from the record.

I raise a question as to whether or not Paul should distribute such material now to members of the Executive Committee under instruction to regard it as confidential. At the hearing on Saturday there was no rebuttal to the charges and, so far as the record stands, they go unrefuted. It might be well for each member of the Executive Committee to have the administration's side of the facts. I am not sure, but I raise the question.

I think it reasonable to assume that there will be a considerable number of resignations from the staff. If the complaining Negro members think that they are victims of discrimination, it would seem that they would not want to continue to work under such conditions and might, therefore, be expected to resign. White staff members have been accused of racial discrimination which, in an organization such as ours, is perhaps the most serious charge that could be brought. White members will no doubt find it difficult to have normal staff relationships with those who have made the charges. Hence, their resignations might be expected.

If by any means avoidable, no resignations should be demanded by the administrator at any time in the near future. Blacks would claim that such firing was produced by their activity and they might even go into court on that issue. If whites are fired, they might construe the action as indicating administrative belief in the charges brought against them.

Assuming that such resignations occurred, my feeling would be that, if at all possible, the positions should be left vacant. No new programs should be initiated and existing programs curtailed for the reason that it seems obvious no program can be successfully conducted with a staff beset by internal strife. It would seem that any foundation, familiar with the facts, would hesitate to fund programs so administered.

Our operations from this point on seem to me to be in the nature of caretaking and conserving with the possibility of liquidation always in mind. Indeed, it might be wise now to make some study of steps which should be taken in connection with ultimate liquidation.

M. A. W.

file

MEMORANDUM June 30, 1969

To: Susan Morgan

From: Doris Reed

Re: MEMORANDUM TO PAUL ANTHONY ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF COBE.

Your statement only proves that you are still lost, and now more than ever, I think you are hopeless.

The statements Weldon read at the June 14, 1969 meeting were directly SRC related, they reflected what the purpose of SRC was suppose to be but aren't, and they most certainly did give explanation as to a need for COBE. In order to state our cause fully, we found it most necessary to be personal and "open up wounds." I can easily see why you refuse to use your so-called time and energy to answer charges against you. If you are honest with yourself, you can easily see that they were (and still are) true. If you found the black staff's office behavior disturbing, the time to say it was at the Executive Committee Meeting or in your memorandum. The motives of COBE were stated and I don't think you are being fair when you say they were selfish.

I must disagree with you -- at no point did Weldon flounder, and if Weldon's speech was hollow to you, again I must say you have missed the point. Our statements were not presented poorly. If you think they were, I suggest you read the memorandum from the Executive Committee and the one from Paul. "For every complaint from a black staff member, an identical or equivalent complaint could be lodged by a white staff member." Why weren't they lodged by the white staff members if, in fact, this is true?

I do not expect you or any staff member, black or white, to patronize me by stiffling your opposition. We have repeatedly said that if you have a complaint about us then complain. "We can bleed too!"

It seems to me that you didn't listen, or you didn't understand (or even want to) what was said in the papers presented by COBE.

Memorandum - 2.
June 30, 1969

I must repeat myself. The charges I lodged against you are true, and they continue to be true. If you want me to explain more in detail, let me know.

Susan, your racism is showing!

MEMORANUM

TO: PAUL ANTHONY

FROM: SUSAN MORGAN

RE: THE EXISTENCE OF A COMMITTEE ON BLACK EMPOLYEES

In all the discussion about the Committee of Black Employees of the Southern Regional Council, blacks have talked and whites have listened. Since spokesmen for the black staff have asked the white staff to honestly express themselves, I will.

I want to address myself to the existence of a black committee and its relationship to the Council. At the June 14th meeting of the Executive Committee, Weldon Rougeau, as a spokesman for the black committee, read several statements by black employees. These statements had little or nothing to do with SRC, its purpose and relevance, or explanation of the black committee. Instead these statements were either personal attacks on white staff members or complaints about salary and status. (As one who came under fire, I refuse to use my time and energy to answer the false charges made against me or to reduce myself to the level of those who attacked me by criticizing their office behavior). If these statements illustrate how the black committee chose to represent itself to the Executive Committee, I must assume

that the motives of the committee are as individually selfish as those in its representative statements. When a member of the Executive Committee got down to the real issue, which was supposed to be the existence of a black committee, and asked spokesman Rougeau just what this committee would do, the spokesman just floundered. And when spokesman Rougeau magnanimously withdrew the request for official recognition of the committee with an eloquent speech, because he didn't want "to destroy SRC," it had a hollow sound. Personally I think the request for recognition was withdrawn because the spokesmen knew how poorly their case had been presented (what case there was) and that they had little chance of being accepted by the Executive Committee.

I think the statements read at the meeting were meant to prove that the white staff of the Southern Regional Council have been guilty of continued deliberate racist tactics. Ridiculous! Every statement read dealt with employee-employer grievances - not racial discrimination. Where unjust situations exist, they exist because of poor administration - not racial discrimination. For every complaint by a black staff member, an identical or equivalent complaint could be lodged by a white staff member. I said in a staff meeting that I thought black people were suspicious of whites and that they had every right to be. For hundreds of years there

HAS been a plot to discriminate against black people! But this is not the case at SRC and for black employees to hide behind this convenient claim when their grievances are NOT racial is hypocritical. SRC is an organization dedicated to social reform and I cannot believe that any black staff member who really thinks the Council administration is racist could in good conscience accept a paycheck every two weeks.

The only reasonable justification that I have heard for the existence of a black committee is that black people have special problems and special needs. I have been told again and again that I as a white can never know what racial discrimination really feels like; that I can never know what a black man trapped in the ghetto really feels. This is true. And for the same reasons no black man can ever know just what a white experiences when he works for what he feels is just and right and then turns to face a hostile white community. There is one thing worse than a "nigger" and that's a "nigger lover." Black people should be proud of their blackness. They should never forget their heritage but in the same vein they should not make skin color the overiding criteria. We are above all PEOPLE. To form a committee just for blacks within a biracial group such as ours is to participate in the very thing we oppose. To hide behind the old justification of special needs just doesn't hold water.

Everyone keeps saying how marvelous it is that the black committee has caused us to examine ourselves. Of course most of the people saying this are white and whites are seemingly the only ones expected to indulge in self-examination. It seems to me that there are a number of black people who need to look at themselves and their motives more closely. This element of the black committee reminds me of that self righteous hypocrisy so common to southern demagogues. The fact that black staff question white staff simply because they are white is racist.

I will not patronize the black staff at SRC by stifling my opposition to their committee or couching my dissent in soothing, eloquent words. Just as black staff members expect whites to accept their criticism and personal attacks without malice and as they have so often told us, "for the good of SRC," so I expect black staff to accept my opposition to any committee based on race in the same spirit.

cc: Mr. John Wheeler
Dr. Raymond Wheeler

file

July 3, 1969

Mr. Marion Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina 28647

COPY

Dear Marion:

Thank you for sharing with me your notes from the SRC situation. I had planned to share them with Paul as you said I might but learned that he also received a copy.

Your reasoning and your conclusions are extremely logical and it is difficult to fault them. I truly do not know whether you are "unnecessarily alarmed" or I am "overtrusting". I hope, as I know you do, that you are wrong.

John Wheeler and I had basically the same reaction. What we heard was a long list of grips about pay and status and interpersonal tensions. There was no discussion of SRC, its policies, its relevance, its values, or its goals. What was said could have been heard from any group of employees - all black or all white. The only difference was the hypersensitivity of blacks to race, and their inability to separate racial feelings from purely human and personal difficulties.

I do not believe we have yet any evidence that there is a desire or planning to destroy SRC or overthrow its leadership. That wounds were created which will be long in healing, I cannot deny.

Perhaps there will be resignations. I heard that Vernon, after the meeting, expressed the desire to resign. I know Paul was more shaken than was evident and has not yet recovered. What he may do is still not certain. This is my impression based on his quite strong sense of despair which he has not yet overcome, - not on anything specific that he has said to me.

COPY

I disagree strongly that vacancies created by resignations should not be filled and that new programs should not be initiated. This would seem to me to be the shortest road to the death of SRC and I do not agree that such is necessary or desireable. My own feeling is that the challenge to and the need for the Council is greater now than ever before. The philosophy of separateness of black and white, of young and old, infects not not only the old enemies but many of our friends as well. There are logical and irrefutable answers to that kind of philosophy - answers which can be expressed by words and by deeds and we must stay in the fight.

Somehow, the new challanges hit me as more invigorating than the old - something more tangible and perhaps more susceptible to effective counteraction.

We have lost a great deal of time because of the events of the past few months. I hope that Staff can get functioning again soon. They will need our strong support and the wise counsel of people like you in particular.

Warmest and fondest regards.

Sincerely,

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D.

RMW/jb

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Mr. John H. Wheeler

Dear Paul:

This is to give the Southern Regional Council permission to reprint for public distribution the memorandum submitted by me to you on July 29, 1969 as submitted ~~to~~ by you.

Robert Terrell

Robert Terrell

July 30, 1969

Mr. Robert Terrell
516 Holderness Street, S. W., #2
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is our check for $300.00 representing payment for the report you have just completed for us.

As I indicated earlier, we will not publish excerpts from this report nor publish any edited version of it without sharing such changes with you beforehand. I think, however, that if we later publish a report relative to these events within the Council it is likely that we would want to include your report in full and as submitted. Therefore, I am enclosing a postal card for your convenience to indicate that you are in agreement that your report can be published as submitted to me. I am doing this, of course, since, as I requested, you prepared this as a memorandum to me rather than as an article for local publication.

Let us know your new address.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

MEMORANDUM

TO PAUL ANTHONY

from: Robert L. Terrell
date: July 29, 1969

"It should not have come as no big surprise!"

-----Weldon Rougeau,
May 12, 1969

INTRODUCTION

In the following memo, I shall attempt to present my interpretation of some of the most important issues raised by The Committee of Black Employees (COBE). I shall also devote special attention to some of the dominant responses to the Committee.

For obvious reasons, this memo is not as detailed as it could be. Instead of dwelling on the roles played by individuals, I have chosen to restrict my comments to the broad issues and developments. Sometime in the future, when the problems surrounding the Committee's existence are solved, (is they ever are) a subsequent report should be written which will take up from where this one ends.

The first act of The Committee of Black Employees (COBE) occurred on March 25, 1969, when a ten-page memo was placed on the desk of Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. The memo, which contained the signature of every black person employed by The Southern Regional Council (SRC), contained a number of specific proposals. One of the most important features of that document was the carefully worded rationale explaining the reasons for the necessity of forming COBE. The rationale read, in part, as follows:

> We, the Black employees of the Southern Regional Council, feel that in order for a Human rights organization such as ours to work effectively to create a society based on justice and equality for all, the Council must be an ideal, democratic model of veritable justice and equality. The Council must give foremost consideration and effort to making its internal and external practices a model of its principles. Realizing that at present the Council, like other social entities in America, duffers from some of the same maladies related to race, the Black employees, in a spirit of deep concern and fair play, officially notify the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council that they have unanimously approved the formation of the Committee of Black Employees.
>
> Fortunately, we do not come together at a time of crisis involving Blacks in the Council, neither do we come together to shout or bitterly condemn since the time for shouting has long passed. And, needless to say, people sensitive to their humanity need not shout or beg. Instead, we come calmly as human beings who are black and do not reject the pains and discomfort of that Blackness, seeking to assert our voice in the interpretation, analysis, and practices of policies of the Council.
>
> Intentionally or unintentionally, we have for too long been made to feel that we play only a secondary role in the affairs

> of the Council--we are like an island watching the waves pass. Consequently, we have reached a state of grievous and harmful alienation which, if left to continuously seethe without redress, can only exacerbate the present polarization of the races. This alienation stems primarily from the Council's failure to adequately and expeditiously resolve past grievances and its refusal to play a more meaningful and relevant role in the affairs of the region.
>
> To help provide and facilitate effective action on matters relating to all employees of the Council and to encourage a recommitment to an authentic relevancy to the affairs of the region (Deep South), we envision ourselves as a necessary entity of the Council structure--The Committee of Black Employees feels that it can help to stimulate and engender what does not presently exist: genuine black-white relations.

The rationale, which served as an introduction to the memo, was less than four pages long. The remaining six pages of the memo were devoted to specific suggestions as to what SRC should do in order to solve some of its problems. The suggestions covered nearly every major aspect of SRC's operation, from mundane administrative matters like intra-organizational job transfers to wide-scale programmatic suggestions dealing with the overall structure of the organization's service program.

The suggestions were made in a non-hostile and positive manner. No individual, even in instances in which it may have been apropos, was criticized. The Committee was obviously attempting to deal with the problems raised in a constructive manner. Special efforts were made to insure that the intentions of COBE would not be misinterpreted.

The memo ended with the following paragraph:

> We hope these recommendations will be received as they are given: in good faith. Just and affirmative action on these suggestions, we feel, is essential to the effective operation of the Council. We hope the Executive Director will welcome the opportunity to give an early response to the recommendations herein proposed, keeping in mind the recommendation for the Council to be closed on April 4th in respect to Dr. King; we, in turn, cordially invite the Director to discuss with the Committee these and other related matters. Any Black member of the staff will be happy to set up a meeting date between the Director and the Committee of Black Employees at the convenience of the Director.

Upon receiving the foregoing memo, the Director made a serious mistake by not responding to it. Immediately after the memo was placed on the Director's desk, the SRC grapevine began to hum with a number of rumors. Most of the rumors were inaccurate, but the fact that the Council's black employees had submitted a memo dealing with race-related issues was known. Some members of COBE heard the rumors but did not feel free to correct the inaccuracies, because the Director had not responded to the memo.

When no statement came from the Director immediately after his reception of the mysterious document, the rumors proliferated. Many friendships (inter-racial) became strained, working relationships were tense, and every disagreement involving a black and white employee came to be blamed on the memo. Most of these problems, many of which became more serious during subsequent months, quite probably could have been avoided if the Director had issued a statement explaining the true content and intent of the memo.

Shortly after the Director received the memo of March 25th, he held a meeting with the members of COBE. Although the Director and the black staff members disagreed on a number of issues, the meeting was cordial and all the issues outlined in the memo were discussed. The major points of disagreement revolved around these two points: the source of the administrative problems outlined by COBE, and the official recognition of COBE by SRC.

The Director maintained that although some of the issues pointed out by COBE were serious problems, they did not stem from white racism. He also told the black staff members that he was personally opposed to recognizing an all-black (or an all-white) committee in an organization (SRC) which is committed to full and complete integration.

The black staff members, through their spokesmen, took the position that most of the issues outlined in their memo were indicative of subtle but systematic white racism. Furthermore, they argued that the they should be granted official recognition as a sign of SRC's good faith.

The meeting ended with the Director and the COBE staff members in agreement on two problems: (1) that the members of COBE would write another memo for the Director explaining the reasons COBE should be officially recognized by integration-oriented SRC; and (2) that the Director would appoint two committees, one to review SRC's administrative structure and the other to review SRC's programs. It was also agreed that the two committees would be inter-racial and that they would submit reports with suggestions for improvements.

On April 21, 1969, COBE submitted a second memo to the Director. This memo was titled "The Necessity for Official Recognition of the Committee of Black Employees." Its seven pages constituted a sincere attempt by the organizations black employees to explain their beleaguered committee. It read, in part, as follows:

> Every individual is a product of his unique environmental experiences. It is obvious that black people, given the nature of this racist society, have shared an experience distinct and apart from that of white Americans. This holds true on the societal as well as the group level.
>
> As black employees of the Southern Regional Council, we have come to recognize the fact that we have a common consciousness distinct and apart from the white employees of the Council. We would like to assert that we do not believe this situation is totally the result of intransigence on the part of white employees of the Council. We recognize the fact that many of the problems which accompany our presence here are distinctly related to the racism which permeates every aspect of contemporary American life.
>
> Nevertheless, we do find it necessary as a result of our awareness of certain common problems to demand that the Council officially recognize the Committee of Black Employees.
>
> We see this as a positive development which, if interpreted properly, will lead to an increased rapport, relevance, and efficiency upon both the working and programmatic levels. We recognize the fact that some members of the Council will see this demand as a negative development contradictory to the primary stated goal of the Council--integration. Those persons must recongize the fact that integration should be a means to the acquisition of equality. The problems which beset this region and the whole of American society transcend the negative consequences of segregation which in many instances is little more than a tactic used by ignorant people to justify and camouflage other anti-humanitarian and exploitive relationships. We see the Council's

> official recognition of the Committee of Black Employees as an act of mature individuals who have come to understand another aspect of the struggle for that equality--a kind of EQUALITY which transcends race and class....

The Black employees anticipated that their request for official recognition would meet with widespread resistance from the Council's white staff members. Therefore, a special section was included in the memo which indicated some of the specific reasons that COBE was formed. That section read as follows:

> ....Now, you ask how have we been alienated. We have been alienated in many ways:
>
> ...in terms of salary discrepancy when compared with the professionals or whites with equal educational qualifications;
>
> ...by the Council's refusal to redress grievances by blacks;
>
> ...by the Council's failure to provide the opportunity to be considered for employment in newly created staff positions and staff vacancies;
>
> ...by the Council's most recent hirings of <u>only</u> whites for top-paying positions and <u>only</u> blacks for low-paying and bottom-of-the-ladder positions;
>
> ...by the basic structure (racial make-up of the Board. The Executive Committee, the Nominating Committee, and Life Fellows) of the Council in terms of balance of power;
>
> ...by the Council's failure to be more responsive and relevant to the basic needs of the region and its people;
>
> ...by the presence of an all-white staff on the new Leadership Project (we certainly hope that blacks will be employed by this project);
>
> ...by our lack of voice (advisory or otherwise) in the affairs of the

Council;

> ...by the Council's failure to give more of its business (travel, printing, insurance, small group gatherings, etc.) to black-owned businessess.

Shortly after the black employees sent the second memo to the Director, it became apparent that something would have to be done about the deteriorating state of affairs between black and white employees. It was obvious that the atmosphere was tainted with distrust, tension, and latent hostility. The black staff members decided to take the initiative; they submitted a request for a full staff meeting to the Director.

Although the Director sanctioned the meeting, he further complicated an already confused situation by arbitrarily excluding himself from the meeting, and many white staff members concluded that the black employees had asked him to be absent. Theirs was a negative conclusion which undoubtedly affected their reaction to the presentation made by the black employees.

Given the broad and important issues raised by COBE, one might conclude that the Director's failure to explain his absence was of little importance. This would be an inaccurate conclusion, however, because one of the most important aspects of the COBE controversy is the response accorded to the committee by SRC's white staff members. The fact that many white staff members have consistently indicated that they feel that they and/or the Executive Director are threatened by COBE's existence, might be traced directly to that first meeting. Unfortunately, little was accomplished during that meeting and although a second meeting was held it was similarly unproductive.

The two meetings between the black and white staff members were important for a number of reasons, however. For during those long and sometimes painful meetings, a number of important facts came to light; facts which indicate that SRC has many problems which completely escaped the attention of COBE's founders.

Some of the most important facts that came to light during the meeting are these:

...most, if not all, of SRC's white staff members have serious racial hangups;

...most of SRC's white staff members have numerous misconceptions of the organization's impact in the black community;

...that the majority of the organization's employees are job- rather than cause-oriented;

...that almost all the organization's employees are dissatisfied with their jobs;

...that the staff--particularly the whites-- possesses only a vague conglomeration of notions and hunches about the role that the organization actually plays in relation to the region's race-class problems.

The fact that most, if not all, the white staff members have serious racial hangups was manifested in a number of ways. Most important is the fact that the whites consistently demonstrated that they were incapable of understanding and/or accepting those opinions of black staff members which conflicted with their own. Repeatedly, the heart-felt opinions and beliefs of the blacks were pooh-poohed and brushed off by arrogant whites.

The blacks were repeatedly put off with statements of this sort: "I know that you have experienced problems, but they aren't racial. You're just too sensitive. Even though racial imbalances do exist, they are accidental, or better yet, incidental."

These kinds of comments came from minds infused with the most subtle kind of all-knowing, insulated, racist, white paternalism. An ironic characteristic of this kind of paternalism is the fact that those who possess it are almost never aware of their racism. Like many of the slave-owning plantation owners, of the past, those possessing this particular kind of racist orientation consistently delude themselves into believing that they are necessary to the salvation of "benighted" blacks.

After the first staff meeting, John Morris, a white staff member, wrote a one-page memo (memo dated 5/13/69) wherein he presented some of his opinions of the meeting and some of the issues raised by COBE. The memo, which revealed the fact that Mr. Morris was sincerely attempting to deal with COBE on a basic and important level, failed to come to grips with an essential aspect of COBE's existence; the validity of the black staff member's belief that COBE was/is a necessary committee. An excerpt from Mr. Morris' memo states:

> ....This I believe! That Western civilization is essentially racist, but not unalterably. That we are all affected by this and it is only the rare individual who escapes some impairment of his psyche in terms of race consciousness. The best of white liberals (and I do not abjure that label) sometimes reveal a neo-paternalism in their exaggerated gre-

> gariousness with black friends. The best of black liberals will sometimes similiarly dengrate white friends by a style or manner based on feelings about whiteness. In short, it is difficult in our society to see a person first, and not blackness or whiteness. Difficult, but not impossible. Possible, but with varying degrees in different contexts.
>
> I believe, deeply so, that it is wrong to make race the criteria for any association of persons or to have such as a determinant governing the mobility of people, individual or collective, whether in the smallest societal unit of marriage, economic life, etc., etc., so long as there is a potential for inclusiveness involving equally free persons in a specific situation. I believe that separation is contrary to the will of God and the best interest of man. But, clearly we are a racially separated society and realism dictates that black people must organize for power at many levels, though I would hope never with an absolute exclusion of non-black suporters (sic). (The resistance movement in southern Africa, aiming at radical revolution, does not utilize the black caucus syndrome.) Where there is the potential for cooperative action, I believe it to be immoral to maintain a racial bifaracation.
>
> I believe that every instance of continued racial separation of persons, especially where it may be construed that a bi-racial dynamic is possible, only increases and intensifies the alienation and estrangement of those persons.

Janet Shortt, a member of COBE, wrote an eloquent reply (Memo dated 5/13/69) to Mr. Morris' memo. Because her memo constitutes a particularly accurate distillation of the issues surrounding COBE's existence and the crux of Mr. Morris' memo, we have decided to present it (with the exception of four sentences) in its entirety. Mrs. Shortt's memo:

> ....In rejecting the committee, it only means to me that you are not able to face up to the racism in yourself, or in SRC. To say that the committee's recommendations are acceptable up to the point of the "separateness" is only side-stepping the issue.

As one white co-worker put it to me, "if some conditions have existed, and if there is a racist overtone, it is inadvertent." This is not only ridiculous to me as a black, but downright insulting. CONDITIONS (THE CONDITIONS IN OUR LIVES AND AT SRC) CREATED THIS ALL-BLACK COMMITTEE-AND LIKE IT OR NOT, IT IS HERE TO STAY UNTIL THESE CONDITIONS NO LONGER EXIST. I FEEL SO STRONGLY BEHIND THIS STATEMENT THAT I AM READY TO DIE BEHIND IT. Yesterday's meeting was not "full and frank," and neither do I feel subsequent meetings will hold any meaning. I will not argue the point of my existence.

THIS I BELIEVE: In this day and time of giving everyone and condition a name, I am sick of the "white liberal" label. Whether you abjure that label or not is not important to me. Whether or not it is difficult in our society to see a person first in YOUR problem. I am comfortable about what you see when you look at me. When you look at me, you automatically know what I am, and that does not bother me in the least. Why should it? What I am is not what needs changing--it is you.

What the white man, or to use the well-worn phrase, "white liberal" is saying in effect is, "I have accepted you so now you can be happy, and now you should be satisfied, and you need go no further or you will upset my paternalistic feelings toward you." At no point have I said that I have even given you permission to limit me in this manner. You (and when I say "you" this time, I mean the white man) do not control my mind. You have not lived my life, and you can't possibly think and feel as I do. Your memo proves to me that I cannot even trust you (you personally and collectively this time) --so I do not give you permission to even like me.

Furthermore, don't use Africa as an example to me as "not utilizing the black caucus syndrome." This isn't Africa--this is America. Of course I am proud of my heritage from that country, but I don't live there. I was born here and like many black Americans have a mixed heritage. Some of which we are not so proud.

If I so choose to be separate from you because I think differently--because I am different--or that conditions have made this desireable and necessary at this point, that is just the way things have come to be. As long as we blacks have

> walked around covering up our fellings and letting conditions seethe deep within us, that was all right with you--you could be comfortable in your "do-good" image. But when we could no longer live with what we were surrounded with, you have become guilty and excited and have shouted that "we can't have this" and "we cannot accept this because it is not the will of God." Perhaps we are not together on what God thinks is right--maybe you have a personal white God that tells you something different than my black one is telling me.
>
> SRC has got to realize that is HAS no potential if conditions here are allowed to continue. The racial tension has been intensified. No doubt about that. And SRC is going to have to operate with COBE, accept COBE, willingly or unwillingly, or it will disintegrate into nothing.
>
> This is not a pretty situation. Anything that bares the soul can hardly be. Anything that is thouroughly as honest as COBE is hard for the white man to accept, but, "that's where its at."
>
> If it takes fighting with you (I refrain from using your pretty word "spare" because that is just what it is going to be--and that is what I am ready to do--FIGHT you with everything that is within me because I am black and you have rejected what I am and how I feel and what is important to me. Look at me and see my blackness--not around it--look directly at it and be afraid-- since your heart is not right. I am not interested at this point in relationships "deepening." I am interested in what is RIGHT. From what point can they possibly deepen, since they are so shallow in the beginning?
>
> You will insult me no longer.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with Mrs. Shortt's statement, it should be obvious by now that the majority of SRC's black employees have similar feelings; it serves no useful purpose for the organization's white administrators and white staff members to continue to charge that the blacks do not have valid grounds for feeling as they do. If the present chasm between blacks and whites is to be bridged, the whites must at least be

willing to concede that the blacks are intelligent enough to define their problems as they see them.

One of the most difficult problems experienced by missionaries (and paternalists) is tied to the question of perception and to the definition of reality. The missionaries are always convinced that their perceptions and definitions of reality are more valid than those of the "natives." The present black-white dichotomy at SRC contains a number of similarities to the classic missionary-native problem.

I am reminded, while reflecting on the problems experienced by the blacks (natives?) of an old woman who summed up her gross exasperation with a group of recalcitrant bureaucrats with the following words: "I am sick and tired of people pissing in my face and tellin' me that the piss is rain."

The remainder of this memo is devoted to those problems which I consider crucial to SRC's future--each of them is related to COBE and the deep sense of alienation which fostered its creation. The problems to be discussed pose major obstacles to SRC's future. If they are not confronted with imagination and creativity, the Council will probably be destroyed. The reference is not to the kind of destruction which occurs when an organization's purpose for existing is slowly but inexorably obliterated by the ever-changing demands of reality.

In my opinion, SRC's future is threatened by the following problems: the continuing inability of its leaders to accurately determine its purpose and goals; the relationship between the organization and the black community; the relationship between the organization and the white community; and black-white working

relations on the staff.

I realized, after a few weeks at SRC, that the organization was very confused about its purpose and goals. I talked with a number of other employees--black and white--and concluded that most of them were confused about the purposes and goals of the Council, too. When I became acquainted with the haphazard conglomeration of vague projects operated under the SRC umbrella, I became further convinced that my first impression of the organization was correct.

Spokesmen--and apologists--for SRC generally define its function in two ways: the gathering and distribution of information relevant to regional race-class problems, and the rallying of the South's "good" white people in order to precipitate an inter-racial coalition committed to the equalitarian reconstruction of the South. I suggest that many of SRC's present problems are derived from the fact that both these functions are out-dated impossibilities fostered by inacurrate fantasies.

Before the Civil Rights Movement, when the South was receiving almost no accurate coverage in the area of racial oppression and class discrimination, there may have been a need for a white liberal organization dedicated to gathering and distributing information relevant to these two problems. During that period, there was some justification for the work done by the Council.

The Civil Rights Movement has changed all that. There is no longer a need for a major organization's performing the kind of function originally exercised by the Council. Now, there are other voices; many of which are more eloquent, more cogent, and more relevant. The thousands of dollars which the Council spends

annually on reportage could and should be better spent in other areas.

As far as the dream of mobilizing the South's "good" white people is concerned, I think it is time for the Council's leaders to admit that the basic premises upon which the dream was/is founded are invalid. Time, among other things, has proven that moderate appeals for active support from the mythical good white Southerners are useless. As far as black people and poor whites are concerned, the good white Southerners just do not exist.

The shallow analysis upon which SRC was founded prevents the organization from dealing with the region's problems in any effective or coherent manner. Those Council leaders who continue to believe that the major problem in the South is one of good integrationists versus bad segregationists are stupid and dangerous. Those Council leaders who continue to maintain that everything will be okay when the Federal Government steps in and begins to exercise its non-existing commitment to freedom, justice, and equality regardless to race and class, are no less dangerous. The fact that the Council continues to projected sophisticated versions of these kinds of analyses raises many questions in my mind about the <u>actual</u> (as opposed to the stated) goals of the organization.

The problems which characterize "the Southern way of life" are products of a system. The hunger, economic insecurity, and educational deprivation which dominate the lives of poor blacks and poor whites throughout the region are some of the more obvious symptoms of the system's corrupst nature. Those organizations which refuse

to confront the system in a systematic manner are not serving the needs of the region's exploited people.

In the final analysis, SRC's leaders must deal more forthrightly with the question of class interests: whose class interests will the organization serve; those of the oppressed, or those of the ruling class/ This question can be a little more lucid. I ask: are the class interests of the thousands of John Willie Reads, who are being systematically destroyed in every section of this country, the same as those of the Ford Foundation?

When the leaders of SRC begin to deal honestly and systematically with the implications of the foregoing question (and some other rather obvious ones just like it), their confusion about the Council's purpose and goals will be eliminated--one way or another.

Although SRC has a number of blacks on its executive committee and staff, few people would deny the fact that SRC is a white organization. This fact becomes very important when we examine the direction in which the black community has taken in the last four years; a direction which does not coincide with the white liberal focus of the Council's posture.

Black people are moving in the direction of "black self-determination." Black people are demanding that both enemies and allies honor their attempts to define black problems and the solutions to black problems. Those allies who are incapable of adjusting to or accepting the demand are being shaken off. And, SRC is in danger of being abandoned.

The accuracy of this observation might be better understood if we take the experience of the black staff members who organized

COBE as an example. For, of all the demands made by COBE, the one white the whites found most difficult to accept was the demand for"official recognition." The near-unanimous white resistance to this demand suggests to this observer that the Council8s whites are presently incapable of dealing with the black community in the manner which is necessary if the Council is to be an ally of the black liberation struggle.

SRC's present response to the black community--a kind of misguided visionary paternalism--is out-dated and condescending. (COBE's organizers attempted to explain this with little or no success; they were kept busy defending themselves against the fragile egos of their integration-oriented white colleagues.) The paternalism inculcated in SRC's response to the black community is not completely surprising given the fact that it is a primary byproduct of the white liberal's classic attempt to preserve and legitimize the system.

The fact that the Council employs a number of blacks--some of whom are quite prominent in certain "respectable" white liberal circles--tends to confuse many people who try to understand the Council's relation to the black community. Of those persons who attempt to interpret political problems and relationships in terms of prominent individuals, this is particularly true. It is also true of those white administrators and staff persons at the Council who repeatedly insisted that COBE's members had not suffered any racial prejudice. Because they were blinded by the sham-integration which prevails at SRC, they were incapable of understanding and/or perceiving the subtle brand of white racism (some of which is obviously unintended) at SRC.

Because I do not believe that my role is to advise whites on the "correct" method of reaching and organizing the white community, my remarks about the relationship between SRC and the white community will be brief. I will only make a few cursory observations about what I have seen and what I would like to see.

The area encompassed by SRC's interests is inhabited by more poor whites than in any other section of the country. These people are the recipients of a brand of caste exploitation which is, more often than not, quite similar to that accorded to poor blacks. Their sense of hope and self-determination continues at a perpetually low ebb because of their ignominious position at the bottom of the region's rigid socio-economic hierarchy.

For centuries, they have been exploited by racist demagogues who drain the region of its resources and integrity. Politicians use their fears and insecurities to further exploit the blacks. And the moneyed-class uses them to maintain the equilibrium of an economic order which retards the progress and development of the entire region.

These poor misguided whites, in my opinion, constitute SRC's most logical constituency. If the South is ever to be "reconstructed," they--along with the region's poor blacks who are alrdady mobilizing--will be the ones to do it. These people, with their rampant fears and petty prejudices, need assistance.

SRC has not even begun to meet its responsibility to them. While the organization nonchalantly pursues its altruistic forays into the bourgeois environs of the complacent white middle-class, the region's poor whites are being left to the likes of George Wallace, Lester Maddox, Mendell Rivers, John STennis, Fletcher Thompson,

Wallace, Lester Maddox, Mendell Rivers, John STennis, Fletcher Thompson,

Barry Goldwater, and Richard Nixon--a group or unprincipled vultures who use hate and contempt to exploit the region and all its people for their own anti-human ends. There is no acceptable excuse for SRC's sad performance in this area.

Although COBE's organizers attempted to broach the subject of the relationship between the Council and poor whites on a number of occasions, they were never really able to articulate a clear position. This was so because their white colleagues would not allow them to move beyond the question of how COBE conflicted with the integration-oriented goals of the Council.

The question which I previously raised about the class interests being served by SRC have particular relevance when we consider the relationship between the Council and poor whites. I ask: whose class interests are being served while the Council continues to address its programs and publications to the bourgeois middle-class in the white community and the petty bourgeois in the black community?

That black-white staff relations have deteriorated to a point where they are threatening to errupt and permanently disable the Council is a fact which should be clearly understood by all. Although things have been rather quiet in recent weeks, a major confrontation is brewing. The most regrettable aspect of this situation is the fact that the Executive Director and the Executive Committee do not fully understand the extent of these problems.

Presently, there is a great deal of hostility, distrust, and frustration among black and white staff members. The misunderstandings and disruptions which have developed out of these three corrosive elements grow more serious each day. Unless

something is done soon (and it is too late now for more administratively appointed committees with little influence and no power) that open clash which everyone is clumsily seeking to avoid will occur.

If such a clash does occur, the Council will lose its cherished myth of internal inter-racial harmony--the one rung on which its thread-bare credibility rests in many communities!

Kathy Martin

The Administrative Committee would appreciate your written recommendations for any changes you wish to be made in the "sick leave" clause of the Manuel. The following is a copy of the wording as it now stands:

Ruth Howard

SICK LEAVE with pay is allowed whenever an employee is incapacitated due to sickness, injury, or when some member of his immediate family has a contagious disease, is seriously ill, or dies.

Notification of absence on account of sickness shall be given as soon as possible on the "Record of Leave" form provided.

Sick leave may accumulate up to a total of 40 days. Untaken sick leave beyond this total is forfeited.

If an employee has a serious illness which keeps him away from the office for a period of time beyond the sick leave accrued to his credit, the Executive Director may approve either of the following plans:

(1) Leave without pay, after all accumulated sick leave and vacation are exhausted.

(2) Sick leave advanced, up to 20 work days, with the understanding that the employee will remain with the Council until sick leave has been earned, or that adjustment will be made in final salary.

When sickness occurs within a vacation period, the period of illness may, upon written authorization, be charged to sick leave, and the charge against the vacation reduced accordingly. Applications for substitution of sick leave for vacation shall be made immediately after the expiration of the vacation period.

When an employee resigns, all accrued sick leave is forfeited at the time of resignation.

Maternity Leave: In cases of maternity leave, the Executive Director may grant leave of absence without pay for a period not to exceed eight months after all accrued sick leave and vacation have been taken.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

May 30, 1944

Dear Council Member:

At a special meeting in Atlanta on April 28 the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council set up several standing committees of the Council. I am authorized by Dr. Howard W. Odum, President of the Council, to ask the following members to serve on the Committee on Fellows:

*Goodrich C. White, Emory University, Co-Chairman
*Horace M. Bond, Fort Valley, Georgia
*Clark Foreman, Black Mountain, North Carolina
*George S. Mitchell, Atlanta, Georgia
*Thomas S. Staples, Conway, Arkansas
*Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, Georgia, Co-Chairman
*James T. Taylor, Durham, North Carolina

The function of this Committee is "to select and appoint honorary fellows as provided in Article III, Section 1, of the by-laws, and that the Committee have general supervision over the activities of the fellows." As soon as we have had acceptances we shall make plans for the first meeting of the Committee.

I trust that you will be willing to accept this appointment. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

* accepted (see letters)

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Stanford L. Warren Library
1201 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina

June 1, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am writing to accept membership on the Committee on Fellows.

I hope that your work is moving forward in a satisfactory manner.

Sincerely yours,

James T. Taylor

James T. Taylor
Assistant Information Officer

JTT/laf

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 HENRY STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

June 2, 1944

Mr Guy B Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr Johnson:

I will be very glad to serve on the Committee of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council.

Very sincerely yours,

Forrester B Washington

Forrester B Washington
Director

g

Black Mountain College Black Mountain, N C

I will be glad to accept membership on the Committee on Fellows.

Clark Foreman

June 5, 1944

Dean Thomas S. Staples
Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

Dear Dean Staples:

Thank you for your letter of June 3. I should have sent you a copy of the Council By-laws and explained in more detail the purposes of the fellows of the Council. Under separate cover I am sending you the By-laws. You will note that Article III, Section 1 reads as follows:

> The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board.

This is all we have as a guide to the selection of fellows, their qualifications, and duties. As I see it, the Committee will need to go into such problems as the selection of fellows from a long list of nominees, the planning of a program of work for the fellows, and a decision on such questions as the type of supervision they should have, whether there should be an annual meeting of fellows, whether there should be any special bulletin or news service operated for them, etc. Of course, we shall do some planning and shall have some definite recommendations ready for the Committee when it meets, and if the first meeting can agree upon the ways and means of implementing the provisions of the By-laws, I think that the Committee will not have to meet frequently. In fact, after one or two meetings, the Committee would probably need to meet only once a year, namely, on the day just preceding the annual Council meeting.

Will you please let me know what time of the week is most convenient for you to attend the meeting of the Committee in Atlanta. Would any of the following dates be suitable to you: June 22,23,26,27?

We are grateful for your willingness to cooperate in the work of the Council.
With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
~~Separate~~ Separate Cover
By-laws

HENDRIX COLLEGE

CONWAY, ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN

June 3, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your request of May 30 that I serve on the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council reached me yesterday. I am perfectly willing to serve on that committee if you think I can be of value in that capacity. You state "the function" of this committee but you fail to state whether the Council or anyone for the Council has agreed upon the principles, the criteria, and procedures for the guidance of the committee in its work. I am stating this for the sole purpose of making it clear to you that at this stage I do not know anything more about the duties of a member of that committee than what you have stated in your letter. If you place me on that committee, then place me as soon as you can in possession of all the facts necessary for me to see just what I might be called upon to do in connection with the work.

Let me thank you for the materials which you sent me recently.

Cordially yours,

Thomas S. Staples

TSS:WM

Thomas S. Staples, Dean

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
REGION EIGHT
75 IVY STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

June 6, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am delighted to accept the membership on the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council, as set forth in your letter of May 30.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

June 6, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I will be happy to serve as a member of the Committee on Fellows of the Southern Regional Council.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

H M Bond

H. M. Bond,
President

HMB:mbw

June 12, 1944

Dean Thomas S. Staples
Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

Dear Dean Staples:

Thank you for your letter of June 8. In view of the fact that the dates which I mentioned come at such an inconvenient time for you, and since several urgant matters have come up which are going to keep me very much on the go for the next few weeks, I think it best to postpone the first meeting of the Committee on Fellows.

Since you have farther to travel than anyone else on the Committee, I suggest that you let me know which of these dates, July 5, 6, 7, is most suitable to you. I will then call the meeting for that date.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

HENDRIX COLLEGE

CONWAY, ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN

June 8, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have your letter of the 5th and your request for me to indicate what date would suit me. As these four dates cover parts of one of the most important two weeks of the year for me, I feel that I could not possibly come except on the 26th or 27th, with a strong preference for the 27th. I want to say also that my coming will depend on my ability to get reservations. Ordinarily I have had from two to three weeks in which to make reservations, and in the light of that experience I should know as soon as possible just what date you decide on for the meeting.

Of course if it is in line with your own planning and agreeable to all others concerned you might set a day in the week following the one you have indicated and it would meet my convenience. However, I am not making this suggestion that you shift the date; only mentioning it as a possibility.

Cordially yours,

Thomas S. Staples

Thomas S. Staples, Dean

TSS:WM

June 20, 1944

Dean Thomas S. Staples
Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Staples:

We shall schedule the meeting of the Committee on Fellows for the morning of Friday, July 7. As soon as I hear from the other members and know whether we can get a quorum, I shall let you know definitely whether this date will stand.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

HENDRIX COLLEGE

CONWAY, ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN

June 16, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

It seems to me that the 6th or 7th of July either would be better than the 5th on account of travel over the holiday. However, I can try to get there the 5th if you decide that it is the proper date. You will understand that I may have some difficulty in getting reservations. Out here in the provinces we have to tell the railroads our date and place of meeting and let them fix the time of our departure and the time of our return in order to have assurances that old men won't have to sit up all night.

You will please let me know which one of these dates to be on hand.

Cordially yours,

Thomas S. Staples

TSS:WM

Thomas S. Staples

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

June 20, 1944

TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FELLOWS:

The first meeting of the Committee on Fellows is tentatively scheduled for the morning of Friday, July 7. Please let me know as soon as possible whether you can attend on that date.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

This letter sent to:

Horace M. Bond
Clark Foreman
Geo. S. Mitchell
Forrester B. Washington
James T. Taylor

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
REGION EIGHT
75 IVY STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

June 21, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Director
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I shall be able to attend the meeting of the Committee on Fellows, tentatively scheduled for Friday morning, July 7.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

June 22, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Your note to Dr. Bond relative to the meeting of the Committee on Fellows has been received in his absence from the campus for a few days; however, I have referred it to him. I am sure that if it is at all possible for him to attend he will do so.

I am,

Very truly yours,

W. W. E. Blanchet

W. W. E. Blanchet
Administrative Dean

WWEB:mbw

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 HENRY STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

June 22, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I will attend the first meeting of the Committee on Fellows on the morning of Friday, July 7.

Hastily yours,

Forrester B. Washington

Forrester B. Washington
Director

The WINTHROP · LEXINGTON AVE. AT 47 ST., NEW YORK
A ROGERS SMITH HOTEL · A SUPERIOR

June 23

Dear Guy,

I am in New York indefinitely and see no chance of attending the meeting on July 7th — Sorry.

Regards,

Clark Foreman

STAMFORD, CONN · HOLYOKE, MASS. · WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. · WASHINGTON, D.C. · NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. · NEW YORK, N.Y.

June 29, 1944

Dean Thomas S. Staples
Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

Dear Dean Staples:

Apparently we are sure of a quorum for the meeting of the Committee on Fellows on July 7. I hope that you will be able to secure travel reservations. If you want us to reserve a hotel room or to try to get a return Pullman reservation, please let us know. The meeting will be held at 10 A.M. in our office at 710 Standard Building.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

June 29, 1944

Mr. James T. Taylor
Assistant Information Executive
Stanford L. Warren Library
1201 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am glad that you can attend the meeting of the Committee on Fellows on July 7. The meeting will be held at 10 A.M. in our office at 710 Standard Bukldiing, which is located an the corner of Luckie and Fairlie Streets.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Stanford L. Warren Library
1201 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina

June 23, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I will be present for the meeting of the Committee on Fellows scheduled for Friday morning, July 7. Please let me know the place of meeting and the hour.

Sincerely yours,

James T. Taylor

James T. Taylor
Assistant Information Executive

JTT/laf

Fellows

HENDRIX COLLEGE

CONWAY, ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN

July 3, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have sufficient reservation to get to Atlanta in time for the meeting on July 7. I will appreciate it very much if you will reserve me a hotel room. I have usually stayed at the Ansley or the Biltmore. However, you be the judge of the location.

Another item: For some reason the transportation people here did not give me a Pullman berth from Atlanta through to Memphis on the return trip, but gave me a berth from Birmingham to Memphis, leaving me high and dry for a seat or berth between Atlanta and Birmingham. You might be able very well to negotiate for such accommodation by releasing my ticket which I now hold from Birmingham to Memphis, Lower 7, car 36. If you cannot get the through Pullman, be sure to get your hands on me a seat from Atlanta to Birmingham on July 9. As I recall, the train leaves over the Southern some time after 3:00 or 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

Since my train is supposed to reach Atlanta about 1:40 P.M. July 6th, I will not know what hotel reservation you have made me. I guess I had better call at your office directly from the station

Sincerely yours,

Thomas S. Staples

TSS:WM

Thomas S. Staples, Dean

MEMORANDUM ON MEETING OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia — July 7, 1944

The following members of the Committee on Fellows attended the meeting held Friday morning July 7, 1944, at the Council headquarters: George S. Mitchell, T. S. Staples, and James T. Taylor, with Guy B. Johnson, Margaret L. Fisher, and Emily H. Clay from the Council staff. The following members were unable to be present : H. M. Bond, Clark Foreman, and Forrester B. Washington.

Dr. Johnson read the provision from the by-laws and actions of the Board of Directors relative to the Committee on Fellows, as follows:

> BY-LAWS: ARTICLE III, Section 1, Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.
>
> MINUTES of the Meeting of the Board of Directors, April, 1944.
>
> IT WAS VOTED- That pursuant to the authority granted by Article V, Section 4, of the by-laws, the Board of Directors create the following standing committees: Committee on Finance, Committee on Membership, Committee on Public Relations, Committee on Publications, Committee on Fellows; and that the Chairman of the Board be instructed to appoint these Committees with the understanding that Committee members need not be limited to members of the Board of Directors. Each Committee shall report regularly to the Board and shall make such recommendations as it deems wise.
>
> IT WAS VOTED- That the Committee on Fellows be authorized to select and appoint honorary fellows as provided in Article III, Section 1, of the by-laws, and that the Committee have general supervision over the activities of the fellows.

The election of a chairman was discussed. Dean Staples said he thought the chairman should be accessible to the Atlanta office, but regardless of whether he is in Atlanta or not he should be someone who knows the work and has the willingness to work with Dr. Johnson. At the suggestion of Mr. Taylor, it was decided that Mr. Forrester B. Washington should be asked to serve as Chairman.

Dean Staples said that if it was appropriate to do so at this time he would like to suggest that E. J. Meeman, Editor of the Memphis News-Scimitar, be elected to the Council. Dr. Johnson said that he would be glad to present Mr. Meeman's name to the Membership Committee.

After discussion, it was agreed that the President of the Council be requested to appoint Dr. Goodrich White to membership on the Committee on Fellows, and that Dr. White be asked to serve as co-chairman with Mr. Washington.

Dr. Johnson was asked to serve as Chairman of this meeting.

In introducing a discussion of the qualifications of the Fellows, Dr. Johnson said that at the Board meeting it was suggested that they should be between the ages of twenty-five and fifty. He asked whether we might simply have an understanding that the Fellows will be people who have shown talent, leadership, and maturity, with a preference for young and middle-aged people. The members of the Committee approved of this suggestion and agreed that no rigid age limits should be set.

Dean Staples expressed the opinion that it would be more important to keep in mind their ability to cooperate with the Council, He asked what the Fellows would be expected to observe, what they would write about, etc. It would be wise, he thought, if all reports of observers were sent to Council headquarters for approval, and if they were released only by this office. Dean Staples said, further, that he thought it would be an excellent thing if, on matters of basic concern, we had the regular observer work in cooperation with a special representative of the Council; for instance, Virginius Dabney in Virginia. He also suggested that when a person is being considered as a Fellow, say, in West Tennessee, it might be desirable to consult with someone nearby, like E. J. Meeman, Charles Ball, or the Editor of the Commercial Appeal in Memphis. Dean Staples said that, after all, the Executive Directors would have responsibility for the selection of Fellows and he thought that nothing should be done to "tie their hands."

It was agreed that the Fellows should not be limited to people who have had a lot of formal education, but that we should include people from business, the professions, the ministry, education, and perhaps some who are still in school, if they are unusually good and show maturity. Dr. Johnson stated that he thought an effort should be made to get a good representation of women, as well as men. He called attention to the fact that only a few women had been suggested so far.

Dr. Johnson was asked what sort of instructions would be given the Fellows. He replied that we would write each person chosen, telling him something about the Council, giving some information about the functions of the Fellows, possibly quoting from the by-laws, which would make it official, and giving a list of typical things which they might be asked to do for the Council. We might, he said, suggest such things as (1) having them advise us of any situation in their city or surrounding area which they think ought to be looked into; (2) asking them to get information for us on someone from their vicinity who has expressed a desire to become a Council member; or (3) asking them to get us information from a city school superintendent's report, city police report, or anything else which they might get more quickly than we could if we had to write for a publication and look up the information ourselves.

Dean Staples said that through these Fellows we should have rich reports on constructive measures - liberal and progressive measures. For instance, Little Rock has tried having Negro policemen, and we might send a competent person to find out what the results have been. Then, in Conway, he said, the Negro High School burned and some of the white citizens worked with the School Board to get a building that would be a monument for fifty years. The building is now under construction. It was Dean Staples' opinion that reporting a thing of this kind over the country would strengthen the hands of such a man as the Superintendent of Schools; something constructive has been done, and that constructive measure represents liberalism and decency and democracy, Dean Staples said.

Mr. Taylor expressed the opinion that it might help Georgia to know just now what the relationship is between the white and Negro democrats in North Carolina. It would be a good thing, he said, if the general public could know that Negro and white democrats have worked together for ten or twelve years.

Dr. Johnson thought that we should ask the Fellows to be on the lookout for constructive things that are going on and to report them promptly. He said that if a Fellow is unusually good we might ask him to do a special piece of work. This would bring up the question of an honorarium, and in general we would not be able to pay an honorarium, he said, but we might make exceptions in certain cases. When we give a Fellow a special assignment, it will be with the understanding that his report is confidential until we are ready to make use of it. We should impress upon the Fellows the fact that it would be their function to help us and keep us informed, but not to make public statements in behalf of the Council.

It was agreed that all correspondence and arrangements with the Fellows should be handled by Council headquarters, with the understanding that members living in an area where a Fellow is located might be asked to confer with him from time to time. Dr. Johnson suggested that each Fellow be given a list of Council members in his state, or that we might select a few who would be especially helpful and ask the Fellow to keep in touch with them.

The list of persons suggested as Fellows was discussed, and it was agreed that only those who were known by one or more members of the Committee would be chosen at the present time. The following were selected:

W. Y. Bell, Jr., National Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Frederick Bolman, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Virginia
Miss Ruth Brett, Dean, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina
J. H. Daves, TVA, Knoxville, Tennessee
Miss Dorothy Dickins, Mississippi State College, Mississippi
The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet, New Orleans, Louisiana
S. E. Duncan, Principal, Washington High School, Reidsville, N. C.
A. C. Ellis, Mississippi State College man (Provisional- awaiting further information)
Merle Eppse, Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tennessee
John R. Eubank, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas
Horace Fitchett, Claflin College, South Carolina
John Hope Franklin, N. C. College, Durham, North Carolina
Miss Eva Frazier, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
Miss Margaret Fletcher, N. C. C. W., Greensboro, North Carolina
Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
G. E. Jones, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
R. E. Jones, State Agmnt and 4-H Club Specialist, A. and T. College Greensboro, North Carolina
Miss Josephine Hamilton, Chattanooga High School, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Howard Kester, Penn School, St. Helena's Island, South Carolina
Miss Flemmie Kittrell, Dean of Women, Hampton Institute, Virginia
Roscoe Lewis, Hampton, Virginia
R. W. Mance, Columbia, South Carolina
Miss Mildred Mell, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia
H. I. Fontellio Nanton, Information Specialist, Venereal Disease Institute, State Board of Health, Raleigh, North Carolina
John F. Potts, Columbia, South Carolina
Charles Ray, N. C. College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina
Harvey Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia
Rev. Allyn Robinson, The United Church, Raleigh, North Carolina
George Snowden, Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana
Robert H. Sutherland, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

Asa Spaulding, Durham, North Carolina
George D. Wilson, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Kentucky
Stephen Wright, N. C. College, Durham, North Carolina

Dean Staples thought that Mr. Ed. F. McCuistion and Mr. R. C. Childress, both of Little Rock, and Mr. P. H. Eason, of Jackson, Mississippi, would be able to give us helpful suggestions relative to Fellows.

Dean Staples expressed the opinion that fellowship appointments should be made very attractive to the people "who are in no-man's land." We must get most of our constructive service, he said, from people who are between the extreme liberals and the extreme conservatives.

At the suggestion of Dean Staples-

> IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Directors, in conference with the Chairman, be empowered to recruit the persons whose names appear on this list.

Dr. Johnson said he thought that before actually making the appointments the list should be sent to the Committee members. He expressed the hope that the members would be on the look-out for good timber and send us nominations from time to time.

In reply to a question by Dean Staples, Dr. Johnson said that members of the Council should feel free to suggest things to be done by the Fellows. Dr. Johnson told the Committee that it was his idea, when we have sufficient staff, to get out a mimeographed bulletin or newsletter, especially for the Fellows, once a month, if possible, and certainly not less than each quarter.

Dean Staples said that, if it is proposed to provide some sort of systematic supervision of the Fellows, part of the function of the person in charge should be "to get to the college and high school faculties of the country and generate interest." He expressed the opinion that if we could have in each of the colleges and universities, as well as the outstanding high schools, from one to five staff members who would be interested in this subject we would make better progress than in almost any way. He suggested that people from other fields than sociology be sought — chemists, physicians, physicists, etc.

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
REGION EIGHT
75 IVY STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

July 20, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

The name and address of the person whom I recommended the other day for a fellowship is:

The Rev. Mr. Jerome A. Drolet
3924 General Taylor Street
New Orleans, Louisiana.

I had occasion to speak with him in New Orleans the other day and he knew of the valuable work of the Council and would, I am sure, appreciate the link with the Council and would perform usefully.

I believe I said at the meeting that, in his work as a parish priest, he has made it his business to become widely acquainted within the labor movement in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell

August 7, 1944

The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
St. Matthias Church
3924 General Taylor Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Father Drolet:

Mr. George Mitchell has shown us your communication of July 29. We are delighted that you are willing to cooperate with the Southern Regional Council as one of its Fellows. As soon as we have caught up with the great pile of routine work here in our office, we shall send out formal notification to all those who were recently selected as Fellows of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

REV. FRANCIS L. BAECHLE
PASTOR

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH
3924 GENERAL TAYLOR ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JACKSON 5206

July 29, 1944

Mr.G.S.Mitchell,
75 Ivy st.
Atlanta,Ga. 3

Dear Mr. Mitchell :

Thank you for your kind communication of July 10. I shall indeed be glad to serve as Fellow on the Southern Regional Council, and shall look forward to hearing from Mr. Guy Johnson.

Pending the happy day when you and Father Tom O'Connell will at last meet(Richmond,Va.), I am taking the liberty of sending you a bit of literature on theCatholic Committee of the South. Hope you like it.

St.Matthias was indeed honored by your delightful visit here the other day, and hopes to see more of you in the future when your busy schedule allows you to return.

Fraternally yours in Christ,

J A Drolet

(Rev.JeromeA. Drolet

Guy. Please note!
GSM.

August 11, 1944

Dr. Horace M. Bond, President
The Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Dr. Bond:

Enclosed is a memorandum of the meeting of the Committee on Fellows which was held on July 7. Please give it your careful attention and send me any comments that you might have.

I hope that you will be on the lookout for other potential fellows of the Council, and that you will send us the names of persons you should like to nominate. A sheet is enclosed for your convenience in suggesting additional fellows.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

enclosure

August 11, 1944

Dean Thomas S. Staples
Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

Dear Dean Staples:

Enclosed is a memorandum of the meeting of the Committee on Fellows which was held on July 7. Please give it your careful attention and send me any comments that you might have.

I hope that you will be on the lookout for other potential fellows of the Council, and that you will send us the names of persons whom you should like to nominate. A sheet is enclosed for your convenience in suggesting additional fellows.

At the Committee meeting you mentioned the name of the editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal. From our notes we are not sure whether the name is Alden or Ahlgren. Which is it? Also, could you give us the initials of the Dr. Langston whom you mentioned and a little more dope about him?

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

enclosure

August 11, 1944

Mr. James T. Taylor
Assistant Information Officer
Stanford L. Warren Library
1201 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed is a memorandum of the meeting of the Committee on Fellows which was held on July 7. Please give it your careful attention and send me any comments that you might have.

I hope that you will be on the lookout for other potential fellows of the Council, and that you will send us the names of persons whom you should like to nominate. A sheet is enclosed for your convenience in suggesting additional fellows.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

enclosure

August 11, 1944

Mr. George S. Mitchell
CIO Political Action Committee
75 Ivy Street, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Enclosed is a memorandum of the meeting of the Committee on Fellows which was held on July 7. Please give it your careful attention and send me any comments that you might have.

I hope that you will be on the lookout for other potential fellows of the Council, and that you will send us the names of persons whom you should like to nominate. A sheet is enclosed for your convenience in suggesting additional fellows.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

enclosure

August 11, 1944

Mr. Clark L. Foreman
205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Clark:

Enclosed is a memorandum of the meeting of the Committee on Fellows which was held on July 7. Please give it your careful attention and send me any comments that you might have.

I hope that you will be on the lookout for other potential fellows of the Council, and that you will send us the names of persons whom you should like to nominate. A sheet is enclosed for your convenience in suggesting additional fellows.

Are you going to be more or less permanently located in New York? Shall we keep you on the Committee on Fellows or ask someone else to serve while you are away?

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

enclosure

August 11, 1944

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Director
Atlanta University School of Social Work
247 Henry Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Washington:

Enclosed is a memorandum of the meeting of the Committee on Fellows which was held on July 7. Please give it your careful attention and send me any comments that you might have.

I hope that you will be on the lookout for other potential fellows of the Council, and that you will send us the names of persons whom you should like to nominate. A sheet is enclosed for your convenience in suggesting additional fellows.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

SUGGESTED FELLOWS FOR SRC

Name and Address	Approximate Age	Occupation	Comments

Date _____

Submitted by _____
Member of Committee on Fellows

August 11, 1944

President Goodrich White
Emory University
Georgia

Dear Dr. White:

At the first meeting of our Committee on Fellows it was voted that the Committee be enlarged and that you be requested to serve on the Committee. It was also voted that you be asked to serve as co-chairman with Dr. Forrester B. Washington.

I hope that you will be willing to work with this Committee. I know that you are exceedingly busy and that you will be reluctant to take on any new obligations, but I think I can assure you that the Committee on Fellows will take very little of your time. After we have settled upon a definite policy and plan of work for the Council Fellows, we would probably need to call the Committee together only once a year. The routine correspondence and the supervision of the Fellows would be handled through our office.

I am enclosing a memorandum on the first meeting of the Committee on Fellows. I am sorry to be so late in getting this to you, but we have been short-handed in secretarial help, and have just now been able to catch up with our minutes of various committee meetings.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosure

EMORY UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

August 15, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I shall be glad to accept the committee assignment suggested in your letter of August 11. While many things are pressing and will continue to be so, so that I shall not be able to give much time to the work of this committee, I shall be glad to render such service as I can.

Cordially,

Goodrich C. White

Goodrich C. White
President

GCW:MLH

~~L 77~~

Committee on Fellows

August 21, 1944
New York, New York

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Guy:

Thank you for your letter of August 11th with the report of the Committee's action on Fellows. I have no criticism to make of the action of the Committee, but feel that since I will not be able to be in the South between now and the middle of November, I should resign from the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Clark Foreman

Clark Foreman

2/1/45

HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

William Y. Bell, Jr.
Room 4, 158 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss T. Ruth Brett
Box 76 Whittier Hall
1230 Amsterdam Avenue
New York 27, New York

J. H. Daves
409 Bankers' Trust Building
TVA Knoxville, Tennessee

Miss Dorothy Dickins
Mississippi Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
St. Matthias Church
3924 General Taylor Street
New Orleans, Lousiana

S. E. Duncan
Washington High School
Reidsville, North Carolina

Merl Eppse
Tennessee A. & T. College
Nashville 8, Tennessee

John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

E. Horace Fitchett
Claflin College
Orangeburg, S. C.

Margaret Fletcher
St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N. C.

John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Miss Eva L. Frazer
121 East South Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Charles G. Gomillion
Box 31, Tuskegee Institute Ala.

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Captain Robert M. Hughes
Lawson General Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia

R. E. Jones
A. & T. College
Box 68, Greensboro, N. C.

Howard Kester
Frogmore Post Office
St. Helena Island, S. C.

Roscoe E. Lewis
Box 101, Hampton Institute, Va.

Miss Flemmie Kittrell
Home Economics Department
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
315 Pittsboro Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Miss Mildred Mell
344 Kirk Road
Decatur, Georgia

W. H. Pipes
P.O. Box 71, Southern University
Scotlandville, La.

John F. Potts
Chief Specialist (R) USNR
1410 Pine Street
Columbia, S. C.

Charles A. Ray
Box 628, North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia

Allyn Robinson, Jr.
The United Church
Raleigh, North Carolina

Asa T. Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Durham, North Carolina

Lt. Vernon Wharton USNR
1617 Foucher
New Orleans 15, La.

G. D. Wilson
3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

as of 2/1/45

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Dear Board Member:

For your information I send the following material relative to Honorary Fellows of the Council: (1) a list of the Fellows as of February 1, 1945, (2) a copy of the memorandum which is sent to each Fellow when he is notified of his election, and (3) a copy of the form which the Fellow fills in and returns to us when he accepts.

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

Atlanta
February 12, 1945

HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

N William Y. Bell, Jr.
Room 4, 158 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

N ? Miss T. Ruth Brett
~~Box 76, Whittier Hall~~
~~1230 Amsterdam Avenue~~
~~New York 27, New York~~ Tuskegee Inst.

N J. H. Daves
409 Bankers' Trust Building
TVA Knoxville, Tennessee

W Miss Dorothy Dickins
Mississippi Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

W The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
St. Matthias Church
3924 General Taylor Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

N S. E. Duncan
Washington High School
Reidsville, North Carolina

N Meri Eppse
Tennessee A. & T. College
Nashville 8, Tennessee

W John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

N E. Horace Fitchett
Claflin College
Orangeburg, S.C.

W Margaret Fletcher
St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N. C.

N John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

N ? Miss Eva L. Frazer
121 East South Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

W

N Charles G. Gomillion
Box 31
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

W Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

W Captain Robert M. Hughes
Lawson General Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia

N R. E. Jones
A. & T. College, Box 68
Greensboro, N. C.

W Howard Kester
Frogmore Post Office
St. Helena Island, S. C.

N Roscoe E. Lewis
Box 101
Hampton Institute, Va.

N Miss Flemmie Kittrell
Home Economics Department
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

W Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
~~315 Pittsboro Street~~ 1527 12½ St.
~~Chapel Hill, North Carolina~~ Hickory, N.C.

W Miss Mildred Mell
344 Kirk Road
Decatur, Georgia

N W. H. Pipes
P. O. Box 71, Southern University
Scotlandville, La.

W John F. Potts
Chief Specialist (R) USNR
1410 Pine Street
Columbia, S. C.

N Charles A. Ray
Box 628, North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

~~W~~ Mr. Ernest Trent
N

Harry W. Roberts
N Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia

Allyn Robinson, Jr.
W The United Church
Raleigh, North Carolina

N Asa T. Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Durham, North Carolina

W Lt. Vernon Wharton USNR
1017 Foucher
New Orleans 15, La.

N-? G. D. Wilson
3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

The Following Have Declined Honorary Fellowships

W Mrs. Frederick Bolman
Randolph Macon College
Lynchburg, Va.

W John Ivey
Com. on Southern Regional
Studies and Education
Knoxville, Tenn.

W Robert H. Sutherland
Univ. of Texas
Austin, Texas

The Following Have Not Been Heard From

Charles Jones
Presbyterian Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

G. E. Jones
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.

R. W. Mance
Columbia, S. C.

W asa John W. Morgan
Professor of Social Science
Georgia State College for Women
Milledgeville, Ga.

H. I. Fontelliio Nanton
State Board of Health
Raleigh, N. C.

N Ernest Neal
Specialist in Race Relations
Southwestern Office, OPA
Dallas, Texas

George Snowden
Dillard University
New Orleans, La.

Stephen Wright
North Carolina College
Durham, N. C.

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TO
HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Purpose of the Fellowships

The purpose of these Honorary Fellowships is set forth in the by-laws of the SRC as follows:

> ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.

The Fellowships, then, offer an opportunity for mutual assistance. As a Fellow, you can help the Council in its program of social interpretation and social action. The Council can help you to gain experience and greater maturity in techniques of leadership. We believe that the cumulative efforts of one hundred young Southerners who are willing to do the little chores in local situations can contribute a great deal to the realization of democracy in the South.

The Southern Regional Council Program

The Council's main objects are to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South" and "to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." Some immediate problems which the Council wishes to work on are: (1) inclusion of the interests of all citizens in the post-war plans which are now being made; (2) full employment after the

war; (3) fair standards and wages in domestic service; (4) suffrage reform in the South; (5) equalization of school facilities and teachers' salaries; (6) the police and race tensions; (7) housing for low-income groups.

The techniques for working on these problems include: (1) educational work through pamphlets, press, radio, addresses, etc; (2) cooperation with other agencies and use of coordinated organizational influences; (3) personal influence upon key people, such as editors, employers, mayors, chiefs of police, governors, legislators, congressmen, etc; (4) public statements or appeals by groups of influential citizens; (5) constructive political action wherever possible.

How Fellows Can Help

As a Fellow you can help the Council and serve the cause of a better South in various ways. Here are some suggestions:

1. Write us regularly, reporting on trends, incidents, and problems in your local area. We want to discover and advertise good practices as well as combat bad practices. And, of course, we want to know about your own activities in behalf of a more democratic South.

2. Make special investigations. From time to time we might ask you to obtain further details about some situation in your area. For example, we might ask you to investigate a lynching or a prevented lynching, a local health situation, or a progressive community project.

3. Help us make public opinion polls. We hope to develop a system of making reliable surveys of public opinion by sampling.

4. Send us clippings from local papers -- news stories, editorials, letters to the editor relating to the South and Southern problems. We have a clipping service, but it does not give us a complete coverage.

5. Help us to find persons who would make good members of the Council or who might contribute substantially to the financial support of the Council.

6. Stimulate the organization of a local Interracial Committee or Council of Human Relations. If such an organization already exists, try to put new life into it.

7. Make it your task to "educate" one or more public officials or other influential persons to a better understanding of the Negro and of the social, economic, and political issues confronting the South.

8. Write brief articles for SOUTHERN FRONTIER, the Council's monthly paper, and help us to find other contributors to the FRONTIER.

9. Enlist in our Speakers' Bureau. We get many more invitations to speak than our staff and budget can accommodate. It will greatly facilitate our work if we can call upon Fellows to speak in their local areas in so far as their time permits. We will supply literature, exhibit material, film strips, etc., on various subjects.

10. Advise us freely on what the Council might do to improve its program and strategy.

Naturally no one is expected to do all of these things, but we hope that from this list you will select one or more types of activities which you pledge yourself to carry on to the best of your ability.

Direction and Supervision of Fellows

The Council's Committee on Fellows selects the Fellows and decides upon matters of general policy affecting them. The personnel of the Committee is as follows: President Goodrich C. White, Emory University, and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Co-Chairmen; George S. Mitchell, Atlanta; Dean T. S. Staples, Conway, Arkansas; James T. Taylor, Durham, North Carolina; Clark Foreman, Black Mountain, North Carolina; and President Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley, Georgia. However, the Executive Directors of the Council will be in direct charge of the activities of the Fellows, and all routine correspondence by Fellows should be addressed to Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, or Ira De A. Reid, Associate Executive Director, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. We hope eventually to have a staff member who can devote a good part of his time to work with Fellows.

As the work of the Fellows develops, we want to issue a regular mimeographed bulletin which will serve as a clearing-house for ideas and activities of Fellows. Furthermore, we plan to hold an annual conference of Fellows as soon as our budget permits. Although the Council's budget at present does not permit the payment of regular stipends to Fellows, it will reimburse Fellows for expenses incurred in connection with specific assignments done at our request.

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

	(Check)		(Check)
1. Regular reports	____	6. Work with local Human Relations groups	____
2. Special investigations	____	7. Personal contacts and "education"	____
3. Public opinion polls	____	8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER	____
4. Newspaper clippings	____	9. Speakers' Bureau	____
5. Finding members and supporters for SRC	____		

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: _____

_____

My mailing address is: _____

_____

My residence address is: _____

_____

My telephone number is: Home _____

Office _____

Date _____ SIGNED _____

2/23/45

MEMO TO DR. JOHNSON:

NOMINATE ADDITIONAL FELLOWS, INCLUDING JOHN R. LARKINS, AND SEND TO COMMITTEE FOR ELECTION RIGHT AWAY.

2/27/45

MEMO TO GBJ:

Nominate John D. Lane for Fellow and send him Negro papers about every two months.

FILE COPY

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to COMMITTEE ON FELLOWS

February 27,1945

You have received a list of Honorary Fellows of the Southern Regional Council and a copy of the memorandum in which we outlined the type of things which Fellows might do for the Council. We shall appreciate any comments or suggestions which you have relative to this material.

We feel that the work of the Fellows is shaping up nicely. The Fellows seem to be enthusiastic and some of them are sending us clippings, copies of speeches and articles, and reports on happenings in their community.

As we pointed out at the Board meeting on January 31, only one-third of the Fellows at present are white. I think you will agree that we should make an effort to even up the racial distribution in future Fellow selections.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
To: Washington, White, Bond, Foreman, Mitchell, Staples, Taylor.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 HENRY STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

February 28, 1945.

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your memorandum of February 27th finds Mr. Washington out of the city. It will be brought to his attention upon his return next week.

Cordially yours,

M. V. White

Madeline V. White
Secretary to Director.

W

EMORY UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

February 28, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of February 27.

As I have opportunity I shall be glad to see if I can make suggestions as to promising candidates for fellowships. I am glad to know that the work of the Fellows seems to be developing satisfactorily.

Cordially yours,

Goodrich C. White

Goodrich C. White
President

GCW:MLH

Rough Draft

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Meeting of the Committee on Fellows
November 12, 1945

The following members of the Committee on Fellows attended the meeting held Monday, November 12, 1945, at the Council headquarters: Goodrich C. White, James T. Taylor, George S. Mitchell. Guy B. Johnson and Jane Martin were present from the Council staff.

Dr. Johnson opened the meeting with a brief report to the Committee on the activities of the Fellows during the past year. Fellows have contributed to the program of the Council in the following ways: assisting on a research project on reconversion; sending in clippings from their local newspapers to keep the Council informed of situations in their local communities; submitting notes and writing letters about what is happening in their communities, and sending copies of speeches, radio scripts, etc.; distributing extra copies of Council literature; getting members and friends for the Council. Some who have not formally participated in SRC program are informal ambassadors of good will in their everyday work, i.e. teachers who include materials on race relations in the courses they teach.

Dr. Johnson described a research project planned by Mr. Clyde Robinson on which the Fellows cooperated. Detailed schedules were worked out for interviewing families on a random sample basis in an effort to determine the effect of the war upon the average Southern family. Fellows cooperated in interviewing families in their local communities and in distributing schedules to other volunteer interviewers. Dr. Mitchell expressed the opinion that Fellows had been "dutiful and prompt" in this matter.

Dr. Mitchell outlined another activity in which he hoped Fellows might participate -- the interviewing of various officials in their respective communities to determine the extent and effectiveness of "on-the-job" training programs which included Negro workers. Mr. Taylor said that he felt there was a great need for widening occupational opportunities for Negro veterans as an aid to their readjustment to civilian life.

After discussion, and on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

1. IT WAS VOTED that approval be given to Dr. Mitchell's proposal to write each Fellow, with an outline of the on-the-job training program availalbe to veterans, and a request that each Fellow visit a suggested list of local officials who might inform the Fellow as to the on-the-job training opportunities available and already in use, or not yet developed in the community -- the Fellow to forward the findings to the Southern Regional Council.

Dr. White asked for a tabulationof the racial and geographic distribution of the Fellows. Dr. Johnson reported that there are 18 Negro Fellows, and 17 white Fellows, with every state in the region represented except Florida and Oklahoma, with weak representation in Arkansas and Kentucky.

Dr. Johnson read the following nominations for Fellows:

~~Miss Reynall Goodman~~
~~4014 Monument Avenue~~
~~Richmond, Virginia~~

Miss Reynall Goodman, 4014 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia
Miss Louise Harrison Hagner, Wellesley College, Wellesley 81, Massacusetts
Mrs. Reid A. Dunn, 1100 W. 43rd Street, Richmond 24, Virginia
(Nominated by Mr. Virginius Dabney)
John D. Lane, Department of English, Clemson College, South Carolina
John R. Larkins, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, North Carolina
Dr. Rosamonde Wimberly, Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina
Chester Cowart, Bush's Florida
Howard McClain, Campbell College, Buies Creek, North Carolina
Harry Williams, formerly with TVA, Institute for Research in Social Science, Chapel Hill
Douglas Hung, Chairman of Southern Students Conference, University of N.C., Chapel Hill
Negro Co-Chairman of Southern Students Conference, Howard University Medical School
Paul Clanton, Pine Bluff, Arkansas

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

2. IT WAS VOTED that this list of nominations for Fellows be accepted, and that the Executive Directors be authorized to extend invitations to any persons they consider qualified for Fellowship.

Dr. Mitchell suggested that Neal McLean, Bricks Rural Life School, Bricks, North Carolina, be considered for Fellowship; also George C. Cooper, Director, Veterans' Bureau, Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Mr. Taylor nominated Mrs. Virginia Cobb, Cochran Street Building, Durham, North Carolina.

It was the consensus of the group that Dr. R. B. Eleazer be asked to serve on the Committee on Fellows in some capacity.

Dr. Johnson raised the question of whether there is a need for continuing a formal Committee on Fellows, since things are now sufficiently well established to allow the Executive Committee to handle necessary business, with the probable assistance of an Advisory Committee to meet with the local Executive Committee members in the months between Executive Committee meetings. It was the consensus that this matter be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

After further discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

SRC Com on Fellows

October 17, 1945

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Forrester B. Washington and
Dr. Goodrich C. White, Co-Chairmen
SRC Committee on Fellows

From: Guy B. Johnson

Subject: Meeting of Committee on Fellows

As you know, the annual meeting of the Council will be held in Atlanta on November 14. The Executive Committee will meet on the morning of November 13 and the Board of Directors will meet in the afternoon.

We need to call a meeting of the Committee on Fellows before the annual meeting. I have tried to get some of the other standing committees to meet in October, but the chairmen said that it would not be possible for them to make two trips to Atlanta within such a short period. Consequently, they are holding their meetings in connection with the annual meeting. Perhaps you would like to follow the same procedure for the Committee on Fellows. If so, this would mean that the committee would meet sometime on Monday, November 12, since the schedule for November 13 is completely filled.

The question then is whether to ask your committee to meet on November 12 or at some earlier date, preferably November 2 or 3. I will await your instructions for the calling of the committee.

To refresh your memory, the other members of the Committee on Fellows are: Dr. Clark Foreman, Black Mountain, N. C.; Mr. George S. Mitchell, Atlanta; Dean Thomas S. Staples, Conway, Arkansas; Mr. James T. Taylor, Durham, N.C.; and Dr. Horace Mann Bond (Moved to Pennsylvania).

GBJ:IBT

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 HENRY STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

October 23, 1945

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1945
Southern Regional Council

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

From: Forrester B. Washington

Subject: Meeting of Committee on Fellows

I shall be glad to follow the same procedure for the Committee on Fellows as is being used by the other committee chairmen. It is quite all right with me for this Committee to meet sometime on Monday, November 12. There would be the same objection to a November 2 or November 3 date it seems to me that there would be to an October date, namely that none of the out-of-town members would be in Atlanta. As a matter of fact I am wondering if we could expect them to be in town two days ahead of time? The Annual meeting is on November 14. You have suggested that we have a meeting of the Committee on Fellows on Monday, November 12.

I suppose it is all right if only Dr. Goodrich White, Mr. George Mitchell and I show up. We can at least have a meeting.

Of course all the above is contingent on Dr. White's point of view. I don't know whether he would be free on Monday, November 12. I am wondering if you could clear with him on this?

fbw:lw

EMORY UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

October 23, 1945

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I suspect that a meeting of the Committee on Fellows will suit the members of that committee best if it is scheduled on November 12 just prior to the meeting of the Council. Since I am in Atlanta and do not expect to be away during the first half of November almost any date selected within that time would be satisfactory to me. The only exception to this statement is the dates you indicate as alternative to November 13, i. e., November 2 and 3. I shall be in the East the latter part of this month and shall probably not get back until after November 3.

Mon. 10 am

I shall await further word from you.

Sincerely yours,

Goodrich C. White

Goodrich C. White
President

GCW:MLHorton

Called Secy., Mrs. Horton, re time.
She suggests 10 am Nov. 12 -

October 26, 1945

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

After consultation with Dr. Forrester B. Washington and Dr. Goodrich C. White, Co-Chairmen of the Committee on Fellows, I am authorized to call a meeting of this committee for 10 A. M. on Monday, November 12, at Council Headquarters.

I hope very much that you will be present.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

This same letter sent to Dean T. S. Staples, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas; Mr. James T. Taylor, 1201 Fayetteville St., Durham, N. C.

October 26, 1945

Dr. Clark Foreman
1708 21st Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Foreman:

After consultation with Dr. Forrester B. Washington and Dr. Goodrich C. White, Co-Chairmen of the Committee on Fellows, I am authorized to call a meeting of this committee for 10 A.M. on Monday, November 12, at Council headquarters.

As you know, the annual meeting of the Council will be held in Atlanta on November 14. The Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, and two of the standing committees are meeting on November 13. November 12 seemed to be the best date for the Committee on Fellows. This means that the three members who live outside of Atlanta will need to spend an extra day here, but we thought this was better than asking them to make an extra trip to attend a meeting of the committee.

I hope very much that you will be present on November 12. Expenses of Committee Members are borne by the Council.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

1201 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 30, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

You may expect me for the meeting in Atlanta on Monday, November 12, at 10 a.m.

Sincerely yours,

James T. Taylor

James T. Taylor (Z)

JTT/laf

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 HENRY STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

November 5, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1945
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I dislike very much to write this letter because you went to so much trouble to arrange a meeting of the Fellows Committee which would be convenient for me as well as the other members of the committee.

It now develops that I must attend a special and call meeting of a subcommittee of my Board of Trustees at the same time on Monday morning. This is the only time at which they will all be in town. Some of them are leaving the afternoon of that very day.

I have done my level best to advance this meeting a day or two or to delay it a day or two but feverish endeavors only had the same result, namely that the morning of Monday, November 12, is the only time that a quorum of this committee can meet.

I am asking, therefore, that you excuse me from attendance of the Fellows meeting and explain to Dr. Goodrich C. White and our fellow members the reason for my absence. I am, of course, planning to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors.

Very sincerely yours,

Forrester B. Washington

Forrester B. Washington
Director

fbw:lw

1945

APPENDIX B

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

COMMITTEE ON FELLOWS

Co-Chairmen: Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. Goodrich C. White, Emory University, Georgia

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley, Georgia; Dr. Clark Foreman, Black Mountain, North Carolina; Mr. George S. Mitchell, Atlanta, Georgia; Dean Thomas S. Staples, Conway, Arkansas; Mr. James T. Taylor, Durham, North Carolina.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Chairman: Dr. W. W. Alexander
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

State-Planters Bank & Trust Co. Fisk University

Mr. Wilson M. Brown, Richmond, Virginia; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tennessee; ~~Dean Walter J. Matherly, Gainesville, Florida;~~ Resigned
Mr. L. D. Milton, Atlanta, Georgia.

Citizens Trust Co.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Co-Chairmen: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. Frank McCallister, Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. R. L. Foreman, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. Louis E. Burnham, Birmingham, Alabama; Dr. King Vivion, Nashville, Tennessee.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Chairman: Dr. Gordon B. Hancock
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. William E. Cole, Knoxville, Tennessee; Mr. Virginius Dabney, Richmond, Virginia; Dr. A. W. Dent, New Orleans, Louisiana; Dr. Mildred Mell, Decatur, Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

Chairman: Mr. Virginius Dabney
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. William Y. Bell, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Florida; Mr. C. A. Scott, Atlanta, Georgia.

SPC Com. on Fellows.

APPENDIX B

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

COMMITTEE ON FELLOWS

Co-Chairmen: Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. Goodrich C. White, Emory University, Georgia

moved ~~Dr. Horace Mann Bond,~~ Fort Valley, Georgia; Dr. Clark Foreman, Black Mountain, North Carolina; Mr. George S. Mitchell, Atlanta, Georgia; Dean Thomas S. Staples, Conway, Arkansas; Mr. James T. Taylor, Durham, North Carolina.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Chairman: Dr. W. W. Alexander
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Mr. Wilson M. Brown, Richmond, Virginia; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tennessee; ~~Dean Walter J. Matherly, Gainesville, Florida;~~ resigned Mr. L. D. Milton, Atlanta, Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

Chairman: Mr. Virginius Dabney
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. William Y. Bell, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Florida; Mr. C. A. Scott, Atlanta, Georgia.

SRC - Ctee on Fellows

Virginia State College

Petersburg, Virginia

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CEPHAS
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

WILLIAM A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

March 24, 1948

RECEIVED
MAR 26 1948
Southern Regional

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I shall be happy to serve on the Virginia Nominating Committee to nominate persons to be considered as Fellows of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

HWR/rjh

SRC - Cttee on Fellows

March 26, 1948

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Thank you for your letter of March 22. All is arranged, therefore, about the meeting in Louisville April 5.

I will be at Cary Robertson's house Sunday, April 4. Should there be any hitch about our getting together that day, I will infallibly appear by 10:00 A.M., April 5, at the YMCA in Louisville.

Thank you for starting the arrangements for selecting additional Fellows.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

P. S. Apologies for opening the enclosed letter. So much that comes through is impersonal.

GSM

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MANSIR TYDINGS, CHAIRMAN
R. B. ATWOOD, VICE CHAIRMAN
DR. O. T. BINKLEY, 2ND. VICE CHAIRMAN
MRS. HORTENSE YOUNG, SECRETARY
LEWIS D. COLE, TREASURER

DIRECTORS
MRS. E. F. HORINE
FRANK L. STANLEY
MRS. ANNA H. SETTLE
MRS. LUCY HARTH SMITH
CHARLES G. TACHAU
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

KENTUCKY DIVISION

LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS
MISS JULIA F. ALLEN
PHILIP ARDERY
REV. W. H. BALLEW
DR. HOWARD W. BEERS
LOUIS J. BOSSE
JOHN W. BROOKER
W. C. BUFORD
DR. ALICE CHENOWETH
TARLETON COLLIER
MRS. LIZZIE H. FOUSE
MRS. V. P. HENRY
REV. DANIEL HUGHLETT
MRS. ABBIE C. JACKSON
ARTHUR S. KLING
DR. J. A. C. LATTIMORE
DR. JULIAN P. LOVE
DR. E. A. MC DOWELL
DR. C. H. PARRISH
W. H. PERRY, JR.
VICTOR PORTMANN
MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
DR. WARREN S. REHM
MRS. PATSIE SLOAN
CHARLES T. STEELE
O. M. TRAVIS

March 22, 1948

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The enclosed letter has been sent to the thirty-six Directors and Advisory Directors of Southern Regional Council in Kentucky.

It will be great to have you with us.

I will call you Sunday at the Robertson's who do not live very far from me in Anchorage.

In reply to your letter of March 18, I have appointed a special Fellows Committee consisting of Miss Juliet Poynter, Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr., Dr. Edward A. McDowell, and Mr. R. B. Atwood and have requested that the selections be distributed throughout the State especially, at centers where colleges are located.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Tydings
Chairman

JMT:mb

March 22, 1948

Miss Juliet Poynter
Shelbyville
Kentucky

Dear Miss Poynter:

Enclosed is some correspondence recently received from Dr. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta concerning the nomination of Fellowships in Southern Regional Council.

I am writing to request that you act as Chairman of a Fellows Committee and name ten candidates from which six will be chosen, and suggest that you give special attention to State wide distribution and at centers where colleges are located.

It is suggested that you write to Dr. E. A. McDowell of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr., Sec'y of K.N.E.A. and Mr. R. B. Atwood, President Kentucky State College and ask them to serve with you on the Committee.

Copies of instructions to the Committee are enclosed.

Your services in this very important assignment will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Tydings, Chairman

JMT:mb
Encl.

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TO
HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Purpose of the Fellowships

The purpose of these Honorary Fellowships is set forth in the by-laws of the SRC as follows:

> ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. Fellows. The Board of Directors may award honorary fellowships, not exceeding one hundred (100) in number, to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership. Fellows shall be chosen in such manner as the Board of Directors may prescribe, provided they are well distributed as to race, sex, creed, occupation, and place of residence. The duties of fellows shall be to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents, and special representatives. Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct. The term of a fellowship shall be for two years, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and fellowships may be renewed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Board. Fellows need not be members of the corporation at the time of their appointment, but they shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempted from the payment of dues.

The Fellowships, then, offer an opportunity for mutual assistance. As a Fellow, you can help the Council in its program of social interpretation and social action. The Council can help you to gain experience and greater maturity in techniques of leadership. We believe that the cumulative efforts of one hundred young Southerners who are willing to do the little chores in local situations can contribute a great deal to the realization of democracy in the South.

The Southern Regional Council Program

The Council's main objects are to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South" and "to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." Some immediate problems which the Council wishes to work on are: (1) inclusion of the interests of all citizens in the post-war plans which are now being made; (2) full employment after the

war; (3) fair standards and wages in domestic service; (4) suffrage reform in the South; (5) equalization of school facilities and teachers' salaries; (6) the police and race tensions; (7) housing for low-income groups.

The techniques for working on these problems include: (1) educational work through pamphlets, press, radio, addresses, etc; (2) cooperation with other agencies and use of coordinated organizational influences; (3) personal influence upon key people, such as editors, employers, mayors, chiefs of police, governors, legislators, congressmen, etc; (4) public statements or appeals by groups of influential citizens; (5) constructive political action wherever possible.

How Fellows Can Help

As a Fellow you can help the Council and serve the cause of a better South in various ways. Here are some suggestions:

1. Write us regularly, reporting on trends, incidents, and problems in your local area. We want to discover and advertise good practices as well as combat bad practices. And, of course, we want to know about your own activities in behalf of a more democratic South.

2. Make special investigations. From time to time we might ask you to obtain further details about some situation in your area. For example, we might ask you to investigate a lynching or a prevented lynching, a local health situation, or a progressive community project.

3. Help us make public opinion polls. We hope to develop a system of making reliable surveys of public opinion by sampling.

4. Send us clippings from local papers -- news stories, editorials, letters to the editor relating to the South and Southern problems. We have a clipping service, but it does not give us a complete coverage.

5. Help us to find persons who would make good members of the Council or who might contribute substantially to the financial support of the Council.

6. Stimulate the organization of a local Interracial Committee or Council of Human Relations. If such an organization already exists, try to put new life into it.

7. Make it your task to "educate" one or more public officials or other influential persons to a better understanding of the Negro and of the social, economic, and political issues confronting the South.

8. Write brief articles for SOUTHERN FRONTIER, the Council's monthly paper, and help us to find other contributors to the FRONTIER.

9. Enlist in our Speakers' Bureau. We get many more invitations to speak than our staff and budget can accommodate. It will greatly facilitate our work if we can call upon Fellows to speak in their local areas in so far as their time permits. We will supply literature, exhibit material, film strips, etc., on various subjects.

10. Advise us freely on what the Council might do to improve its program and strategy.

Naturally no one is expected to do all of these things, but we hope that from this list you will select one or more types of activities which you pledge yourself to carry on to the best of your ability.

Direction and Supervision of Fellows

The Council's Committee on Fellows selects the Fellows and decides upon matters of general policy affecting them. The personnel of the Committee is as follows: President Goodrich C. White, Emory University, and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Co-Chairmen; George S. Mitchell, Atlanta; Dean T. S. Staples, Conway, Arkansas; James T. Taylor, Durham, North Carolina; Clark Foreman, Black Mountain, North Carolina; and President Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley, Georgia. However, the Executive Directors of the Council will be in direct charge of the activities of the Fellows, and all routine correspondence by Fellows should be addressed to Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, or Ira De A. Reid, Associate Executive Director, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. We hope eventually to have a staff member who can devote a good part of his time to work with Fellows.

As the work of the Fellows develops, we want to issue a regular mimeographed bulletin which will serve as a clearing-house for ideas and activities of Fellows. Furthermore, we plan to hold an annual conference of Fellows as soon as our budget permits. Although the Council's budget at present does not permit the payment of regular stipends to Fellows, it will reimburse Fellows for expenses incurred in connection with specific assignments done at our request.

Please return this sheet to:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

HOW FELLOWS CAN SERVE THE COUNCIL

I accept appointment as Honorary Fellow of the Southern Regional Council, and I want to assist the Council in the ways which I have indicated below:

	(Check)		(Check)
1. Regular reports	____	6. Work with local Human Relations groups	____
2. Special investigations	____	7. Personal contacts and "education"	____
3. Public opinion polls	____	8. Writing for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER	____
4. Newspaper clippings	____	9. Speakers' Bureau	____
5. Finding members and supporters for SRC	____		

10. Advice on SRC program ____

(Please double check the item which you expect to make your major activity as a Fellow.)

My place of work is: _____

_____

My mailing address is: _____

_____

My residence address is: _____

_____

My telephone number is: Home _____

Office _____

Date _____ SIGNED _____

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TO MEMBERS OF THE
FELLOWS COMMITTEE:

I am authorized by Dr. Goodrich C. White
Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Co-Chairman of the Committee, to call a meeting at the following time and place:

11 A. M., December 5, 1944

Room 432 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

I hope that you will make every effort to be present.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DeA. REID
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CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TO MEMBERS OF THE
_____ COMMITTEE:

I am authorized by _____
Chairman of the Committee, to call a meeting at the following time and place:

_____

_____

_____

I hope that you will make every effort to be present.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

SRC COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE

December 5 - Place: Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Committee on Public Relations ---- 10:00 A. M. Bell o.k.

Committee on Fellows ---------- 11:00 A. M. Bell

Committee on Membership --------- 12:00 A. M.

Committee on Publications -------- 4:30 P. M.

Executive Committee — 2:00 P.M.

FELLOW NOMINATIONS:

By Mr. Dabney:

Miss Reynall Goodman
4014 Monument Avenue
Richmond, Virginia

Miss Louise Harrison Hagner
Wellesley College,
Wellesley, 81, Massachussetts.

Mrs. Reid A. Dunn
1100 W. 43rd Street
Richmond, 24, Va.

Is J. T. Taylor a fellow?

18
17
35

GUION GRIFFIS JOHNSON
BOX 652
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

Nominees for Fellows

— Howard McClain — Bear Creek, N.C.
— Harry Williams —
— Douglas Hunt, Jr. + Negro area
— ~~Lewis Green Smith~~
— ~~Alfred Nelson~~ Raleigh
— ~~Wentworth~~ Pine Ridge, S.C.
— ? Charles Cowart
— ?
—
+

agenda (Write Wheeler about. Pastor

1st Board meeting can elect or confirm all new members. Remove this from agenda of annual meeting.

---

add Recom. to Board -

- Discharge Standing Comm. (except Finance ?) and let Exec. Com. fill their functions.
- Set up a central advisory Com. (Atlanta Exec. Com. members plus 5 other persons) which can be called on short notice for advising Exec. Directors between meetings of Exec. Com.

(over)

Get someone to rule on points at meeting in Hoag's absence

Fellow

Dr. R. W. Mance
1429 Pine Street
Columbia 16, S. C.

(Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins)

Dr. Rosamonde Wimberly
537 Palmetto Street
Spartanburg, S. S.

is a member of SRC.

Fellow

Mrs. Lucius Roberts (Rebecca M.)
R. 1, Box 82
Columbia, S. C.

(Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins)

/ Fellow

Mr. J. Andrew Simmons
Booker Washington High School
Columbia, S. C.

(Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins)

Fellow

The Rev. S. Claude Evans (W)
McCormick, S. C.

(Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins)
(Nominated also by Mr. J. E. Blanton, who wrote: "This man had to move because he preached a sermon on justice to Negroes, etc. He is really fine and a christian.")

Fellow

Mr. John H. McCray
1022½ Washington
Columbia 20, S. C.

(Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins)

Nominations for Fellows

Dr. Charles Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mr. B. A. Jones, Talladega College, Alabama

Mr. Gilbert Porter, Lincoln School, Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. W. W. Bell, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. James Tipton, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Jacob Reddix, Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi

Miss Dorothy Dickins, Mississippi State College, Mississippi

Mr. Horace Fitchett, Claflin College, South Carolina

Mr. Howard Kester, Penn School, St. Helena's Island, South Carolina

Mr. Merle Eppse, Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. J. H. Daves, TVA, Knoxville, Tennessee

Miss Josephine Hamilton, Chattanooga H. S., Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. John R. Eubank, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas

Dr. G. L. Harrison, President, Agricultural and Normal College, Normal, Oklahoma

Dr. George Snowden, Dillard University, Louisiana

Dr. H. A. Bullock, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas

Dr. Karl Downs, Austin, Texas

Dr. Robert H. Sutherland, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

Dr. John Hope Franklin, N. C. College, Durham, North Carolina

Mr. Asa Spaulding, Durham, North Carolina

Mr. Charles Ray, N. C. C. N., Durham, North Carolina

Mr. Roscoe Lewis, Hampton, Virginia

Mr. Harvey Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. George D. Wilson, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. A. B. Wright, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky

Mr. Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas

Mildred Mell

A. C. Ellis (Stapler will let me know about this)

Mr. H. I. Fontellio-Nanton, Information Specialist, Veneral Disease Institute, State Board of Health, Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. C. A. Jones, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. T. L. Spraggins, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina

Miss Eva Frazier, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina

Miss Ruth Brett, Dean, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. R. E. Jones, State Agent & 4-H Club Specialist, A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. S. E. Duncan, Principal, Washington High School, Reidsville, North Carolina

Mrs. Frederick Bolman, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia

Miss Margaret Fletcher, 809 Kentucky Avenue, Paducah, Kentucky (Greensboro N.C.C.W.)

Miss Flemmie P. Kittrell, Dean of Women, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia

~~Mr.~~ Rev. Allyn Robinson, The United Church, Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. J. Andrew Simmons, Booker Washington High School, Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Lucius Roberts, RFD 1, Box 82, Columbia, South Carolina

Dr. R. W. Mance, 1429 Pine Street, Columbia 16, South Carolina

Mr. John H. McCray, 1022½ Washington, Columbia 20, South Carolina

The Rev. S. Claude Evans, McCormick, South Carolina

Mr. John F. Potts, 1410 Pine Street, Columbia 16, South Carolina

Dr. Stephen Wright N.C. Col. Durham

(Get suggestions from
Eason
R.C. Chiles
Ed. F. McCauley

Southern Regional Council
July 19, 1948

PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM ON MAKING A SMALL COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEY

This memorandum is not a complete guide to community self-surveys -- it is merely suggestive of points which should be covered. The Southern Regional Council is in process of preparing a manual for such surveys.

In a self-survey, citizens of a community make the plans and do the surveying themselves, instead of hiring a professional staff to dig out the facts. The survey thus becomes an educational process as well as a fact-finding effort. Citizens discover for themselves what the facts are, what problems exist, and what needs to be done. Since key community leaders, professional heads of organizations, and city officials are included in the survey group, they as well as lay citizens know the facts and help make recommendations. Thus when the findings are completed, citizens as well as officials who have made the recommendations are responsible for carrying them out.

.....

The volunteer workers should meet and decide upon the areas or problems to be surveyed. They should then divide into groups or committees to deal with specific problems. Each group can meet and lay out the most important questions that are to be asked or observations that are to be made, after which responsibility for particular items can be allocated to various members of the group. Every effort should be made to get agreement upon definitions, techniques of observations, etc., and to have uniformity of reporting. Below are some of the problem areas which are usually covered in community surveys with some suggestions as to procedure:

POPULATION

Consult the U. S. Census and the county and State Bureau of Vital Statistics for figures on population characteristics of the county and town or city to be surveyed. These should show age, sex, and race distribution, and should show changes and trends over a 10, 15, or 20 year period. Such figures provide good background information for a survey of community services and how they have changed or should change to meet changing community needs. For instance, if the birth rate is increasing or decreasing, it may affect future education plans for the community. Age distribution of the population may affect types of recreation and health services which should be provided.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Begin by finding out whether the city or state Vital Statistics Bureaus have any official statistics on births and deaths. Leading causes of death should be listed. If figures are obtainable by race, comparisons should be drawn. Other items to be considered are:

A. Number of doctors, dentists, white and Negro, in the community, in relation to population.

B. Hospital facilities available; number of beds; number of free beds (these figures should be broken down by race)

C. Free or low cost clinics available

D. Adequacy of public health facilities

E. Interviews with doctors to determine health hazards and areas of greatest need.

SANITATION AND SAFETY

This part of the survey should consist of observations on the following points (if residential segregation by race is practiced, these points should be considered by racial areas):

A. Proportion of total length of streets paved and unpaved.

B. Street cleaning, sanitation of streets, etc.

C. Drainage, mudholes, mosquito ponds, etc.

D. Sidewalks--adequacy and general conditions

E. Traffic lights and other safety regulations, particularly at busy crossings, schools, and churches

HOUSING

Private Housing

First, consult the city government or the Housing Authority, if one exists, to see whether there is any map or survey of housing or land use already available. If such information is available, make as much use of it as possible and try to find out what changes have occurred in the housing situation since the survey was made. If none is available, make a survey which will reveal the most important facts about the housing situation.

If the community is not too large, you might wish to visit every house. Otherwise, a sampling process should be used. In this case, make every effort to see that the sample is random, that is, a real cross-section of the housing situation. For example, you could take several streets representing various levels of housing and visit every fifth house. If the sample is truly random, it is just as good as if you had visited every house.

The items usually included in such a survey are:

A. General condition of house
B. Number of rooms
C. Number of occupants
D. Type of house - one or two family dwelling
E. Owned or rented; Amount of rent
F. Electricity, water, gas, heating
G. Toilet facilities
H. Types of neighborhood -- residential, part residential-part business

This might be supplemented by a brief interview with the householder to get his reactions on such topics as owning, renting, loan situation, desire for better housing, etc. Also, you might wish to adopt certain criteria for classifications and classify the housing into three or four types, such as: A--Excellent; B--Fair; C--Bad; D--Very bad, or unfit for human habitation.

Another point to be considered is availability of home-building loans to veterans and other citizens, both white and Negro.

Availability of hotels and transient accommodations should also be considered. This is especially important in the Negro community.

Public Housing

These points should be considered:

A. Number of projects and units for white and colored citizens
B. Requirements for admission to homes
C. Rent
D. Operation and maintenance of project by housing authority
E. Tenant life--crime and delinquency among residents; maintenance of homes by tenants; number of and reasons for evictions; social life among tenants-clubs, cooperatives, and the like.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

A. Local bus transportation--any areas not served; degree of overcrowding on city busses; friction between the races

B. Taxi cabs--number; availability for each race; city ordinances governing operation

C. Terminal facilities for busses and trains-condition of waiting rooms, restrooms, eating facilities

EDUCATION

From the state superintendent of education or from the local superintendent, you should be able to get statistical information on enrollment, attendance, number of teachers, pupils per teacher, per capita expenditures, etc., for white and Negro students. This information will be very useful and revealing if you can get it. If it is not available, you can attempt to compile it by getting the basic data from school superintendents and principals.

Training and salary scales for teachers should also be considered.

Other items to be considered here are condition of school buildings, class room equipment, playgrounds and recreational facilities, library facilities, adequacy of curriculum, vocational courses, etc.

Facilities for adult education should also be studied. Are there night classes for adults? If so, what courses are offered? Where? Condition of buildings? Library facilities? If no courses are offered, the survey might investigate the need for adult training and availability of facilities.

RECREATION

Recreational facilities might be classified as follows:

1. Public--e.g., swimming pools, parks, ball grounds
2. Private

a. commercial--e.g., movies, bowling alleys, poolrooms, skating rinks
b. non-commercial--e.g., facilities of such agencies as YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts

There should be a simple survey of facilities available under each of the above headings, taking into account such factors as location, adequacy, safety, admission charges, type of patronage, extent of use, etc. Do not overlook the more sordid or vicious types of recreation which are undoubtedly patronized by a good many people. Try to find out what might be done to close such places or to regulate them so strictly that they are not entirely vicious.

Cultural activities and opportunities should also be considered. This should include (1) public library facilities--number of books, use by citizens, placement of branches, budget, hours, staff; (2) number of and attendance at public lectures, concerts, exhibits; (3)condition and use of municipal auditorium.

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

This section should show occupation patterns by race for the city, as given in the U. S. Census. Other points to be studied include:

A. Types of business and industry in city and surrounding area and number of employees

B. Extent of unionization of industry

C. Participation of unions in civic life

D. Employment figures broken down for skilled and unskilled workers (also by race)

E. Existence and adequacy of employment services, public and private

F.. Business and civic organizations, such as Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Kiwanis, Pilot

G. Types and extent of Negro business and business organizations.

H. Extent of cooperation between white and Negro business organizations

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OBSERVANCE

This part of the survey might include the following topics:

A. Crime rates by race, age, and sex, over a period of months and years
B. Observations in municipal courts, taking notes on treatment of prisoners and principal witnesses.
C. Condition of city and county jails
D. Extent of police brutality in making arrests
E. Attitude of citizens toward law enforcement, gained through confidential interviews with informants on various social levels.
F. Disposition of offenders by race--statistics on arrests and dispositions of cases, by race, in the city court and the county court, covering a period of at least ten years, should be assembled, if possible. It it seems

advisable, a special study of homicides with special reference to Negro vs Negro cases. It has been found repeatedly in other places that from 50% to 90% of all murders are murders of Negroes by Negroes. This has a very direct relation to the attitudes of the police, the leniency of courts in dealing with Negro in-group cases, and certain attitudes of Negroes which make them reluctant to testify against such offenders.

G. Provisions for juvenile offenders--number of such offenders by race, age, and sex; trial in regular or juvenile court; detention in special homes or in jail; use of probation officers; use of reform schools or jails in punishing offenders.

COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

In general there are three types of agencies rendering welfare services:

1. Case Work Agencies
   a. Private agencies serving families and individuals--e.g. Salvation Army, Traveler's Aid, Red Cross, Missions, etc.
   b. Public agencies --e.g. city welfare bureaus, Family Welfare agencies
   c. Agencies serving children--Nurseries, Child Welfare Agency

2. Group work agencies -- e.g. Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Girl Reserves, Hi-Y, etc.
3. Co-ordinating agencies --e.g. Council of Social Agencies, Community Chest, Welfare Exchange, Veterans Council

The following types of information should be gathered for each agency:

A. Governing boards
B. Services rendered
C. Numbers and types of people served
D. Budget
E. Personnel--paid and volunteer
F. Inter-agency relationships
G. Extent to which needs are met and unmet
H. Adequacy of facilities

If there are special agencies serving Negroes, be sure to include these-as Urban League, branches of YM and YWCA, Boy Scouts.

CHURCHES

This may be a separate area of study or may be included in several of the above delineated areas, depending on the desires of the group. In any event, no community survey would be complete without taking into account the activities of churches in such areas as community welfare, recreation, adult education, cultural opportunities.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

A. Number of persons of voting age
B. Percentage of voting-age-group who are registered voters

C. Percentage of registered voters who voted in last election

D. Extent of inclusion of all groups on governing boards and committees-e.g. labor, industry, Negroes, Jews, etc.

E. Willingness of citizens to serve on juries (this might be included under law enforcement)

F. Form of city government--mayor-council, mayor-commission, manager, etc.

These points are merely suggestive and are not designed to delve deeply into the intricacies of city and county government. It takes persons skilled in techniques of research and analysis to do an adequate study of government. However, the survey committee might want to sit in on sessions of the city council or commission and study grand jury recommendations.

SRL - Community Surveys

1 December 1948

Dr. William E. Cole, Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Margaret Price has asked me to send you the attached first-draft copy of our Manual on community self-surveys. As you can see, it is not yet in final printed form, but we thought that, having seen our Preliminary Memorandum, you would be interested in it.

We are also hoping that you would be kind enough to tell us what you think of it. You will notice that we have included a section on agriculture, as you suggested.

We spotted a member of your department, William Jones, at the recent meeting of the Georgia Citizens Council, and passed a copy of the Manual on to him, too.

We will appreciate very much whatever criticisms and suggestions you may have. They will be invaluable to us in checking and revising the Manual.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

SRC - Community Survey

September 8, 1948

Dr. William E. Cole, Head
Department of Sociology
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Cole:

Thank you for your letter of August 27 in regard to the "Preliminary Memorandum on Making a Small Community Self-Survey".

I appreciate your taking the time to study the memorandum and am pleased that you liked it. Your suggestion that a section on agriculture be included is excellent. It would be pertinent for almost any Southern community using the manual, and is basic to a real understanding of community problems.

We shall be happy to have you use the memorandum in your class in Urban Sociology. The manual should be available in six weeks or so, and I shall be glad to send you a copy.

If you have further suggestions or criticisms of the memorandum, I should like to receive them.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

August 27, 1948

Miss Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Price:

Mrs. Havens has left me a copy of "Preliminary Memorandum on Making a Small Community Self-Survey." I have gone over the Memorandum carefully and find that it is very comprehensive. There might be added a section on agriculture, since in many small communities the agricultural life and conditions of the people are reflected directly within the community itself. For instance, the agricultural structure of a county would, I believe, be meaningful in the study of, say, the county seat community of the county. Aside from this, I think you have done an excellent job in the preparation of the memorandum. With some changes I may use it in my Urban Sociology this fall, with your permission.

Should the manual be available soon I would like very much to have a copy of it.

Cordially yours,

William E. Cole

William E. Cole
Head

WEC/mg

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Community Surveys

HS
994

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

X

February 3, 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

I am sorry to be so late in replying to your letter concerning the Home Town Self-Survey Manual. I have been digging through it from time to time and now that I am through with it I find no points on which I think it is weak. You and Margaret Price have certainly done a wonderful job on this Manual. With the Council standing ready to offer assistance on technical points, I see no reason why any community could not take this manual and use it satisfactorily.

With highest regards and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Professor of Sociology

GBJ:s

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 18, 1949

TO: Fellows of the Southern Regional Council

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

RE: THE HOME TOWN SELF - SURVEY

Here is a useful idea.

We count on the Fellows to help get it moving.

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

June 2, 1950

TO COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE SOUTH:

You will be interested in this short report of the recent, highly successful self-survey of the Negro community in Greenville, South Carolina.

Sponsored by the Greenville Community Council, the survey was carried out by over 250 enthusiastic volunteers of both races. It has yielded rich results from the beginning and has set a simple but effective pattern for continued community action and improvement.

The idea of citizens themselves finding the facts and putting them to work has spread from the original self-survey made in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1947, to numerous towns and cities throughout the South. As this Greenville story shows, the self-survey is a unique and flexible technique for stimulating community interest and getting results.

The purely advisory services provided by the Southern Regional Council are described in the enclosed leaflet. We will be happy to provide you with additional information upon request. We are particularly hopeful that the survey method will be picked up and used by the smaller cities and towns.

Sincerely yours,

Jane P Simpson

Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

JPS:er
Encl.
Greenville's Big Idea
Survey Leaflet

24 May 50

Greenville Report sent to the following by Dr. Mitchell (through Winona)

Mr. Gould Beech, Comm. W'cers of Amer, Atlanta
Mr. George Baldanzi
Mr. David Silberman, Jr., Chicago
Mr. Charles Dollard, Carnegie Corp.
Mr. William Watts Ball, Charleston News & Courier
Mr. Slats Slatimer Columbia SC State
Mrs. Dorothy Lancaster Folger, Pickens SC
Miss Rebecca Reid
Miss Cassandra Maxwell
Mr. Raymond R. Paty
Miss Annie Tate Jenkins
Mrs. Leslie H. Patterson, Columbia SC - Presby.
Mr. Thomas F. Byrd
Mr. George W. Hamer
Mr. Robert Dixson
Mr. James L. Coker
Mr. Bernard N. Baruch
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Mrs. Henry Havens
Miss Marjorie Minkler
Mr. Maxwell Hahn

Mr. Boris Scherbak, Chambles, Ga
Mr. George Aull, Clemson College, SC
Mr. Marshall Field
Dr. Robert D. Calkins GEB
Mr. George Buchanan, Columbia SC Record
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Sumwalt Univ of SC, Columbia
Miss Adele Minahan
Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Mr. Marion A. Wright
Dr. Hugh Brimm
Mrs. W. T. Cassells Columbia SC. Presby.
Mr. Ralph Rose - Amer. Friends S. Cttee, Phila.
Mr. Spencer Love
Mr. George McMillan
Paul Christopher
Miss Caroline Gillespie
Miss Mary Frazier
Mr. John H. McCray
Dr. Prince A. Taylor
Mr. Dave Grundfest
Miss Nancy Blaine

(From [illegible] Directory of Community Chests and Councils)
* Community Councils (80)

ALABAMA

(Only Community Councils included in Texas + Va. lists)

Community Chest of Anniston, Inc.
316 Anniston Nat'l Bank Bldg. Anniston
Gen. Robert E. Noble, Ch. of Bd.

Community Chest of Birmingham and Jefferson County
506 N. 20th St. (3) Birmingham
Mrs. Florence S. Adams, Exec. Dir.

* Jefferson County Council of Social Forces
Health Bldg
1912 8th Ave., S. (5) Birmingham

Decatur Community Chest
Lyons Hotel Bldg, Bank St.
PO Box 601
Decatur, Ala.
Miss Nina Wood, Exec. Sec.

Lauderdale County Community Fund
Florence, Alabama
H. A. Bradshaw, Pres.

Etowah County Community Chest
PO Box 580
Gadsden, Ala.
J.P. Hollingsworth, Sec.-Treas.

Madison County Community Chest
Elks Bldg, Eustis Street
PO Box 416
Huntsville, Ala.
Mrs. Margaret P. Askins, Exec. Sec.

Community Chest of Mobile, Inc.
Rm. 306, 106 St. Joseph St.
PO Box 1561 (9)
Mobile, Ala.
C. A. L. Johnstone, Exec. Sec.

Council of Social Agencies of Mobile
31 N. Royal St. (12)
Mrs. N. D. Pitman, Exec. Sec.

Community Chest of Montgomery County
208 Exchange Hotel, 1 Commerce St.
Montgomery, Ala
John C. Curry, Pres.

Community Chest of Dallas County
PO Box 179
Selma
Mrs. Flossie Schwar_, Sec.

Sheffield Community Chest
PO Box 390
Sheffield
W. T. Archer, Sec. Treas.

South Talladega Community Chest
Sylacauga
T. B. Brown, Jr., Pres.

Talladega Community Chest
103 Spring St.
Talladega
Mrs. R. L. Jones, Sec.

Tuscaloosa County Community Chest
PO Box 291
Tuscaloosa
J. Clemson Duckworth, Pres.

Tuscumbia C. Chest
410 E. 5th St.
Tuscumbia
Adrian De Young, Sec.

Ala.
Gamble
Birmingham
Dallas County (Selma)

ARKANSAS

* Community Chest and Council
1010 Sixth St.
PO Box 409
Arkadelphia
W. C. Blevins, Chairman

Blytheville C. C.
PO Box 139
Blytheville,
Worth D. Holder, Sec.

Camden C. Chest
Camden
William E. Mankin, Pres.

* Camden Community Council
Municipal Bldg
Camden
W. Mac Graves, Sec.

El Dorado Community Chest
PO Box 49
El Dorado
Mrs. Louis Jung, Exec. Sec.

* Council of Social Agencies
Schuler Bldg
El Dorado
D. M. Schreiber, Pres.

Fort Smith C. Chest, Inc.
City-County Bldg
Fort Smith
Mrs. Eugene Cooper, Exec. Sec.

* C. Chest and Council of Soc. Agencies
115 Central Ave.
Hot Springs
W. W. Terrell, Exec. Dir.

Welfare Chest
c/o Heinemann's Dry Goods Col
401½ S. Main St.
Jonesboro
George Heinemann, Pres.

Community Chest ~~and Council~~ of Greater Little Rock
301 City Hall
Little Rock
E. G. Bylander, Exec. Dir.

* Community Council of Greater Little Rock
301 City Hall
Little Rock
Paul D. Parks, Sec.

Malvern-Hot Spring County C. Chest
Court House, Locust St.
Malvern
Zack Boykin, Pres.

* C. Chest and Council
427 Main St.
Pine Bluff
Mrs. Leo Baim, Sec.

Texarkana C. Chest & Community Service Council
* 212 Miller County Court House
5th and Laurel
Texarkana
Frank Loda, Dir.

FLORIDA

United Community Fund, Inc.
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Clearwater
Mrs. Stuart Blair, Dir.

* Dixie County C. Chest and Welfare Council
c/o Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Cross City
H. A. Langston, Pres. Bd. of Dir.

Dania C. Chest Organization
Dania, Fla.
Verlon Burrell, Sec.

Daytona Beach C. Chest, Inc.
City Hall Annex
209½ Orange Ave.
Caytona Beach
Mrs. Milo Smith, Exec. Sec.

Ft. Lauderdale C. Chest
318 Lange Bldg, 370 SE 2nd St.
Ft. Lauderdale
Mrs. Norman C. Lindsay, Exec. Sec.

* Council of Social Agencies
320 Lange Bldg, 370 SE 2nd St.
Ft. Lauderdale
Miss Ethel McLand, Exec. Dir.

Community Chest
314 Market St. (2)
Jacksonville
Fred L. Huffman, Ex. Sec.

* Council of Social Agencies
314 Market St. (2)
Jacksonville
Miss Mary E. Judy, Exec. Sec.

Community Chest of Key West
PO Box 811
Key West -- J. J. Trevor, Treas.

C. Chest of Lakeland
Vanity Fair Arcade
Lakeland
Mrs. Doll N. Fahle, Exec. Sec.

C. Chest of Dade County
Fashion Mart Bldg, 127 NW 2nd St. (36)
Miami
Robert J. Mosher, Exec. Dir.

* Council of Social Agencies of Dade County
Fashion Mart Bldg, 127 NW 2nd St. (36)
Miami
Thomas E. Wintersteen, Exec. Dir.

C. Chest of Orlando, Inc.
62 E. Pine St., PO Box 2187
Orlando
Miss Sally F. Eastwood, Exec. Sec.

* Community Welfare Planning Council
62 E. Pine St., PO Box 2187
Orlando
Frances M. James (Miss), Exec. Sec.

Bay County C. Chest, Inc.
PO Box 586
Panama City
Mrs. J. M. Stone, Exec. Sec.

Greater Pensacola C. Chest, Inc.
Chamber of Commerce Bldg
37½ E. Garden
Pensacola
Mrs. Florence D. Watson, Exec. Sec.

* Pensacola Community Council
Brent Bldg, South Palafox
Pensacola
Miss Mary Ann Harrell, Pres.

St. Petersburg C. Chest and Community
Welfare Council
101 Fifth St., S. (5)
St. Petersburg
Robert R. Walden, Exec. Sec. (Chest)
Sec-Treas. (Council)

C. Chest of Sarasota County, Inc.
Rm. 205, 222 Main St.
PO Box 2587, Sarasota
Mrs. Ann L. Hammond, Exec. Sec.

C. Chest of Tampa and C. of Soc. Agencies
318 Madison St. (2)
Tampa
H. J. Rowland, Exec. Dir.

C. Chest of W. Palm Beach
PO Box 345, W. Palm Beach
Frank Atkinson, Exec. Sec.

Welfare Planning Council
c/o Boy Scout Office
Narcissus St.
W. Palm Beach
A. P. Patterson, Pres.

Winter Park C. Chest
Winter Park

Robt K Taylor Exec Dir
City Planning Council
11 Pryor St SW
Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA

Albany C. Chest
PO Box 59, Albany
P. A. Keenan, Pres.

Sumter County C. Chest
Americus
James R. Blair, Chairman

Athens C. Chest, PO Box 1109, Athens
L. M. Shadgett, Pres. of Bd.

Character Chest of Augusta
334 Masonic Bldg, Broad St., Augusta
Robert W. Barton, Exec. Sec.

Brunswick Community Fund, Inc.
Loockwood Bldg, Brunswick
William R. Killian, Sec.

Community Chest of Grady County
Cairo
R. S. Jones, Pres.

Cedartown Community Fund
21 N. Main St.,PO Box 316, Cedartown
Mrs. Lamar Hallum, Exec. Sec.

Consolidated C. Chest of Muscogee County
PO Box 1358, Columbus
Mrs. F. L. Jenkins, Sec.

Whitfield County C. Chest
Bishop St., Dalton
Tom Jones, Chairman

Hall County C Chest
Jackson Bldg, Gainesville
Col. Emory F. Robinson, Chairman

Griffin-Spalding County C Chest
Chamber of Commerce, 116 E Solomon St
PO Box 73, Griffin
R. A. Burns, Dir.

La Grange C Chest
PO Box 532, La Grange
Eugene Baker, Sec.

Macon C Chest
Council of Social Agencies of Macon
502 Bibb Bldg, 403 Cherry St, Macon
D. G. Mitchell, Jr., Ex. Dir. (Chest)
Exec. Sec. (Council)

Milledgeville C Chest
c/o The Union Recorder
Mr. Jere N. Moore

Colquitt County C Chest
Moultrie
J. H. Halpert, Sec.

Rockmart Community Fund
Rockmart
Earl Powell, Chairman

Floyd County C Chest
PO Box 1012, Rome
Ø/ C. D. Rhodes

Washington County C Chest
PO Box 181, Sandersville
Mrs. J. J. Harris, Chairman

Savannah C Chest
24 Bay St., E.
Savannah
Mr. Varnedoe L. Hancock, Mgr.

* Children's Council of Chatham County, Inc.
109 Jones Street, W.
Savannah
Paula M. Frank, Dr.

Thomasville C. Chest, Inc.
Thomasville
Rudolph G. Keyton, Sec.

Valdosta C. Chest, Inc.
108 W. Hull Ave., PO Box 889, Valdosta
E. M. Oliver, Sec. - Treas.

Waycross and Ware County Community Fund
1302 Plant Avenue, Waycross
Mrs. W. C. Parker, Ex. Sec.

KENTUCKY

Boyd County C Chest
209 Kitchen Bldg, Ashland
Delbert Rowe, Sec-Treas.

Warren County C Chest
527 Main St., Bowling Green
Ida L. Hodges, Ex. Sec.

C Chest of Danville and Boyle County
Community House, 319 W. Walnut St., Danville
Jack B. Stith, Pres.

Franklin County United Community Fund
Sower Bldg, Frankfort
H. B. Jeffers, Ex. Sec.

* Frankfort Council of Social Agencies
c/o U. S. Social Security Board
106 W. Main St., Frankfort
Chenault Cockerel, Pres.

Harlan County C Chest, Inc.
PO Box 691, Harlan
Miss Betty Satterfield, Sec.

Henderson C Chest, Inc.
2nd Floor, City Bldg
1st and Elm Sts., Henderson

Hopkinsville-Christian County C Chest
Chamber of Commerce, Hopkinsville
Pat M. McCuiston, Assoc. Chairman

C Chest of Oldham County
La Grange
Lillian Elbrick, Pres.

C Chest of Lexington and Fayette County
206 Hernando Bldg, 126 E. Main St. (9)
Lexington
Harold Baker, Exec. Dir.

* Council for Social Planning
(Same as above)

C Chest of Louisville and Jefferson County
C Chest Bldg, 424 W. Jefferson St. (2)
Louisville
Miss Mary B. Stotsenburg, Exec. Sec.

* Health and Welfare Council
C Chest Bldg
424 W. Jefferson St. (2), Louisville
Mrs. Louise R. Wood, Exec. Sec.

Mayfield C Chest
PO Box 243, Mayfield
C. T. Winslow, Jr., Pres

Paducah C Chest
1018 Citizens Savings Bank Bldg
PO Box 513, Paducah
Sam S. Sloan, Pres.

Bourbon County C. Chest
400 Main St., Paris
Samuel Milner, Pres.

Richmond C Chest
W. Main St., PO Box 584, Richmond
C. D. Oldham, Sec.

Woodford County C Chest
Versailles
Charles M. Blackburn, Chairman

LOUISIANA

C Chest of Baton Rouge
*Council of Social Agencies
PO Box 2349, Baton Rouge
Myron Falk, Exec. Dir.

Bogalusa C Chest
221 First State Bank Bldg, Bogalusa
A. R. Yates, Sec.-Treas.

Lake Charles C Chest, Inc.
Assoc. of Commerce Bldg, 421 Broad St.
PO Box 866, Lake Charles
Mrs. Viola Herr, Ex. Sec.

Twin City C Chest
Virginia Hotal Bldg
PO Box 789, Monroe
Mrs. Helen Luckett, Exec. Sec.

The Community Chest
Rm 702, Norman Mayer Memorial Bldg
211 Campt St, New Orleans 12
Julius Goldman, Dir.

* Council of Social Agencies of New Orleans
Rm 602, Norman Mayer Memorial Bldg
211 Campt St., New Orleans 12
Miss. Mary C. Raymond, Ex. Dir.

~~C Chest of D Caddo and Bossier Parishes~~
~~* Council of Social Agencies~~
~~715 Travis St., Shreveport~~
~~Mrs. Elsie Larson Wilson, Exec. Dir. (Chest)~~
~~Exec. Sec. (Council)~~

sent Sl vile Sept 26 May 50

MISSISSIPPI

Marion County C Chest
Main St., PO Box 231, Columbia
Sam K. Williams, Sec.

*Greenwood Community Chest & Council
Greenwood
Louie S. Spencer, Jr., Pres.

* United Welfare Organization
PO Box 151, Hattiesburg
H. F. McWilliams, Jr., Chairman

C Chest of Jackson
* Council of Social Agencies
~~[illegible]~~ 723 S. State St., Jackson, 5
Charles O. Lee, Exec. Sec.

C Chest of Meridian, Inc.
*Council of Social Agencies
2210 5th St., Meridian
John Strohecker, Ex. Sec.

Natchez C Chest, Inc.
Natchez
L. R. Martin, Pres.

Yazoo C Chest
PO Box 172, Yazoo City
D. M. Love, Sec-Treas.

NORTH CAROLINA

C Chest and Council of Buncombe County
*Community Planning Council of B. County
418 Court House, Asheville

C Chest of Alamance County
*Community Council
Shepard Bldg, 218½ E. Front St.
Burlington
Richard M. Tuttle, Ex. Dir. (Chest)
Ex. Sec. (Council)

*Chapel Hill Community Council
Abernethy Hall, Chapel Hill
Mrs. John A. Parker, Sec.

Charlotte C Chest, Inc.
121 E. Third St., Charlotte 2
Gorman E. Mattison, Dir.

*Community Council of Charlotte
121 E. 3rd St., Charlotte 2
Miss Mildred Batten, Ex. Sec.

Durham C Chest
*Durham Social Planning Council
204 Fidelity Bank Bldg, 128 W. Main St.
Durham
Edward V. Graef, Ex. Dir (Chest)
Ex. Sec. (Council)

Elizabeth City C Chest, Inc.
E. Main St., PO Box 326
Elizabeth City
G. C. Meads, Sec.

Community Chest
c/o YMCA, Fayetteville
W. B. Belche, Pub. Chairman

Goldsboro C Chest
E Walnut St, Goldsboro
Mrs. Albert L. Smith, Ex.Sec.

Granite Falls C Chest
Granite Falls
Mrs. Alfred A. Kent, Jr., Pres.

Greensboro C Chest, Inc.
220 Church St., Greensboro
Dr. Ruth Y. Schiffman, Ex. Dir.

*Greensboro Council of Social Agencies
220 Church St., Greensboro
James W. Fogarty, Exec. Sec.

Vance County C Chest
PO Box 809, Henderson
A. G. Borden, Sec. Treas.

Hickory C Chest, Inc.
Radio Bldg, Hickory
James E. Gaither, Ex. Sec.

High Point C. Chest, Inc.
104 College St, High Point
Paul Owen, Ex. Sec.

Kinston C Chest
Kinston
E. D. Callahan, Pres.

Lenoir C Chest, Inc.
Lenoir Chamber of Commerce
c/o Carolina Tire and Appliance Co.
Lenoir
Em M. Dudley, Pres.

Morgantown Burke C Chest, Inc.
Community Bldg, Morgantown
Mrs. Geneie Bohler, Ex. Sec.

New Bern C Chest
c/o Chamber of Commerce, New Bern
George P. Arrington, Ex. Sec.

Newton C Chest
534 College Ave, South, Newton
Mrs. Evans Bost, Sec.

C Chest of Wake County
* Community Council of Raleigh and W. County
336 S. Salisbury St., Raleigh
Arnold Hodgson, Ex. Sec.

Reidsville C Chest
Community Center, Morehead St., Reidsville
Mrs. Mildred G. Reed, Ex. Sec.

Roanoke Rapids C. Chest
PO Box 31, Roanoke Rapids
Mrs. A. C. Zollicoffer, Asst. Sec.

Rocky Mount C Chest
* Rocky Mount Community Council
157½ N. Main St., Rocky Mount
Erle H. Austin, Ex. Sec.

Salisbury C Chest, Inc.
Wachovia Bank Bldg
105 N. Main St., Salisbury
Mrs. T. Fred Henry, Ex. Dir.

Washington C Chest
119 Van Norden St., Washington
Rev. Sam H. Zealy, Chairman, Bd. of Dir.

Community Chest
* Community Council
YMCA Bldg, 305 Market St, Wilmington
Gordon A. Blair, Ex. Sec.

C Chest of Forsyth County
Pepper Bldg, 102 W. 4th St., Winston-Salem
Paul F. Nagle, Ex. Dir.

* Community Council
Pepper Bldg, 102 W. 4th St, Winston-Salem
Leo Minder, Ex. Sec.

OKLAHOMA

Ada Community Chest
PO Box 12, Ada
William Gluckman, Dr.

United Community Fund
Old City Hall, 4th and Dewey, Bartlesville
H. W. Burlingame, Pres.

Cushing C Chest
220 E. Broadway, Cushing
W.A. Drake, Chairman

Enid C Chest
505 Broadway Tower, 114-118 E. Broadway, Enid
Mrs. Florence M. Palmblad, Ex. Sec.

Guthrie C Chest, City Hall, c/o Ch. of C. Office
~~USO Bldg, 4th and B Sts,~~ Guthrie
L. G. Flesner, Sec.

Lawton C. Chest
USO Bldg, 4th and B Sts, Lawton
Mrs. Latha H. Prosser, Exec. Dir.

* Council of Social Agencies
313 B. St., Lawton
Mrs. Viola Perkins, Pres., Bd. of Dir.

Muskogee C Chest, Inc.
Municipal Bldg, 3rd & West Okmulgee
Muskogee
Miss Blanche I. Saunders, Ex. Sec.

* Council of Social Welfare of Muskogee County
602 E. Okmulgee, Muskogee
Rev. Finis A. Crutchfield, Pres.

C Chest of Oklahoma City
208 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City
Theodore R. Meyer, Ex. Dir.

* Council of Social Welfare
208 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City
Miss Fay G. Webb, Exec. Sec.

Okmulgee Community Fund Assoc.
314 McCulloch Bldg, Okmulgee
S. Graham Smith, Treas.

Perry C Chest
Masonic Bldg, Perry
Clarence Paden, Sec.

Ponca City C Chest
Community Bldg, Ponca City
Herbert L. Schall, Sec.

Sand Springs C Chest Inc.
PO Drawer 67, Sand Springs
R.R. ~~Guxxxx~~ Guest, Sec.

* Sand Springs Welfare Association, Inc.
City Hall Bldg, Sand Springs
Mrs. Deborah Jacobs, Sec.

Seminole C Chest, Inc.
Municipal Bldg, 2nd and Evans, Seminole
Tom Dean, Exec. Sec.

C Chest of Shawnee
108 N. Minnesota
Shawnee
Ralph McKee, Pres.

Stillwater C Chest
723 Lewis St., Stillwater
Ralph G. Archer, Sec.

Tulsa C Chest
Tulsa Welfare Bldg, 602 S. Cheyenne
Tulsa 3
Leonard Swoverland, Ex. Dir.

* Tulsa Council of Social Agencies
Tulsa Welfare Bldg, 602 S. Cheyenne
Tulsa 3
Friendly Ford, Exec. Sec.

SOUTH CAROLINA

C Chest of Greater Anderson
City Hall, S Main St, Anderson
Mrs. Ruby Y. Patterson, Exec. Sec.

C Chest of Charleston County, Inc.
* Charleston Welfare Council
56 Wentworth St, Charleston 8
William Blodgett, Exec. Dir. (Chest)
Exec. Sec. (Council)

Greater Columbia C Chest
1514 Assembly St, Columbia 1
Samuel B. Moyle, Ex. Dri.

* Council for Social Planning of Greater Columbia and Richland County
1520 Assembly St., Columbia 1
Edward A. ~~Cox~~ Conover, Ex. Dir.

C Chest of Florence
PO Box 1223, Florence
Abbott E. Lake Jr., Ex. Sec.

Cherokee County United Campaign
Limestone College, Gaffney
Dr. H. L. Frieze, Pres.

* Greenville Community Council and Chest
PO Box 1085, Greenville
Harold J. Weekley, Exec. Dir.

C Chest of Greenwood County
304 Textile Bldg, Greenwood
Mrs. Christine Spelts, Dr.

Hartsville United Community Fund
Hartsville
R. B. White, Chairman

Newberry C Chest
PO Box 322, Newberry
James D. French, Sec-Treas

Rock Hill United Fund
City Hall Bldg, Hampton St., Rock Hill
E. G. Sherburne, Ex. Dir.

C. Chest, Inc.
511 Andrews Bldg, Spartanburg
Mrs. Mary R. Fowler, Ex. Sec.

Sumter C. Chest Inc.
* Council of Social Agencies
607 Dixie Life Bldg, 1 N. Main St., Sumter
Mrs. Bessie H. Boykin, Ex. Sec.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga C Chest
Memorial Auditoriam Bldg, Lindsay at McCallie
Chattanooga 1
M. W. Brabham, Ex. Sec.

* Council of Community Forces
Memorial Auditorium Bldg, Lindsay at McCallie
Chattanooga 1
Virgil A. Hampton, Ex. Sec.

Cleveland C Chest
PO Box 286, Cleveland
J. L. Van Wagner, Treas.

Carter County C Chest
PO Box 190, Elizabethton, Tenn.
C. B. Johnson, Pres.

Unicoi County C Chest
Erwin
Earl Beasley, Sec.

Jackson-Madison County C Chest
PO Box 1480, Jackson
W. D. Baxter, Asst Treas.

Johnson City C Chest
PO Box 1027, Johnson City
Mrs. Mel Smith, Sec.-Treas.

C. Chest, PO Box 23, Kingsport
John St.C. Werth, Sec.

Knoxville C Chest, Inc.
525 Hamilton Bank Bldg, 531 S. Gay St
Knoxville 2
H. H McCutchan, Mgr.

* Countil of Community Agencies
County Welfare Bldg, 400 W. Hill Ave
Knoxville 2
William D. Leap, Dir.

Memphis & Shelby County C Chest
PO Box 299, Memphis
H. T. King, Ex. Sec.

* Community Council of Memphis-Shelby County
901 Falls Bldg, 24 N. Front St., Memphis 3
Miss Ruth L. Flater, Ex. Dir.

Murfreesboro C Chest
Chamber of Commerce, Murfreesboro
Paul Evans, Pres.

*Council of Social Agencies
City Hall, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Nina Shacklett, Ex. Sec.

C Chest of Nashville & Davidson County
301 Ch. of Commerce Bldg
315 4th Aven. N, Nashville 3
Lester H. Robb, Ex. ~~Sec.~~ Dir.

*Council of Community Agencies
304 Ch. of Commerce Bldg
315 4th Ave N, Nashville 3
Mrs. Irene Farnham Conrad, Exec. Sec.

Oak Ridge C Chest Inc.
*Oak Ridge Welfare Council
128 City Administration Bldg, Oak Ridge
Herbert C. Clark, Ex. Sec.

TEXAS (Community Councils only)

*Amarillo Council of Social Agencies
1118 Polk St., Amarillo
Mrs. Elsie M. Ursprung, Off. Mgs.

*Community Council of Austin & Travis County
610 Guadalupe, Austin 5
H. Aubrey Elliott, Dir.

*Beaumont Community Council
Chamber of Commerce Bldg
450 Tevis St., Beaumont
Howard J. Hicks, Pres.

*Brazos County Council of Social Agencies
1300 E. 25th St., Bryan
Lewis A. Miller, Pres.

*Commerce Welfare Council
1805 Washington St., Commerce
Arthur C. West, President

*Community Council
206 Insurance Bldg, Corpus Christi
Clifford C. King, Exec. Sec.

*Council of Social Agencies of Dallas
Community Chest Center, 426 S. Akard
Dallas 1
Miss Margaret Yates, Ex. Sec.

*Central Council of Social Agencies
902 Mills Bldg, 303 N. Oregon St., El Paso
Mrs. John G. Barry, Ex. Sec.

*Council of Social Agencies
318 Danciger Bldg, 508 Throckmorton St.
Forth Worth 2
Russell R. Rine, Ex. Sec.

*Galveston County Community Council,
301 Trust Bldg, 2222 Ave. E, Galveston
Olin W. LeBaron, Ex. Cir.

*Community Council of Houston
1209½ Capitol Aven, Houston 2
Chester L. Bower, Ex. Sec.

*Nacogdoches County Welfare Association
PO Box 947, Nacogdoches
James D. Swearingen, Sec.

*Community Welfare Council
618 Moore Bldg, 106 Broadway
San Antonio 5
Howard L. Lackey, Ex. Sec.

*Council for Social Welfare
Municipal Bldg, Waco
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Power, Ex. Dir.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA (Community Councils only)

* Alexandria Community Welfare Council
110 N. St. Asaph St., Alexandria
E. Austin Thompson, Ex. Dir.

* Community Council of Arlington
3159 Wilson Blvd, Arlington
Richard Palmatier, Ex. Dir.

* Blacksburg Community Federation
Airport Acres, Blacksburg
Charles E. Sears, Jr., Pres.

* Council of Social Agencies of Bristol, Tenn.-Va.
Herald Courier Bldg, PO Box 945
Briston, Va.
R. M. Boggs, Sec.

* Community Improvement Council
201 Jefferson Theatre Bldg, E Main St
Charlottesville
Malcolm Sutherland, Dir.

* Lynchburg Community Council
214-215 Young Bldg, Chruch St.
Lynchburg
Homer W. Morgenthaler, Ex. Dir.

* Newport News-Warwick County Community Council
130½ 26th St., Newport News
Richard K. Mansfield, Ex. Sec.

* Norfolk Council of Social Agencies
222 Monticello Ave, Norfolk 10
Gordon Berg, Ex. Sec.

* Portsmouth Council of Social Agencies
YMCA Bldg, 527 High St. Portsmouth
Wilton E. Mount, Pres.

* Richmond Area Community Council
Allison Bldg, 8th & Main Sts, Richmond 19
Chester D. Snell, Dir.

* Social Planning Council
209-A 1st St, SW, Roanoke
Marian Thompson, Ex. Sec.

24 May 50

Greenville Report sent to the following by Dr. Mitchell (through Beth)P

All Southern Governors
All South Carolina U.S.Congressment & Senators

Mrs. Max Ascoli - New York
Mr. Harry Straus - North Carolina
Mr. Creel - Rockefeller Bros. Fund - New York (2 copies)
Mr. Edgar Stern - New Orleans
Mr. R. W. Hudgens - New York (3) Std Oil Co. of NY (ex-Greenville)
Mr. Manhaim Shapiro - AJC - New York (3)
Mr. Larry Koch - Louisville AJC -
Paul Williams - 10
Mrs. Albert Simons - Charleston
Mrs. Marguerite Childs - Charleston
Mr. Stubbs - Atlanta - 5 (in addition some GSM took over personally)
Mr. George McMillan - Aiken, S.C.
Mr. Purks - Gen. Ed. Board - 2
Dept. Sociology, Anderson (.S.C.) College
Supreme Ct. Justice Byrnes
Mr. Roy Larson - Time-Life-Fortune - NYC

Self-Survey Manual

May 15, 1951

Prof. Robert I. Kutak
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Professor Kutak:

The Southern Regional Council has from several years ago a complete address list of members as of that time of the Southern Sociological Society. The then secretary was kind enough to let us have the list in order to make a mailing relating to our project for the home town self-survey.

We now have in print a newly revised edition of our Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey and want to send a penny post card about it to the members of the Southern Sociological Society. I enclose one of the postals we would be sending, and also a copy of the Manual.

If it is all right with the Southern Sociological Society, we would be deeply grateful for a revised membership list to enable us to make a new mailing. We would not use the list for any other purpose.

Alternatively, if the Society is reluctant to let its mailing list go out, would the Society run through its addressograph plates a stack of the postals?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
AIR UNIVERSITY
HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA

May 14, 1951

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Regarding your letter of 11 May, I have three suggestions.

1. Request of Professor Robert I Kutak, Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky a copy of the 1950-51 membership list. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the Society. He, also, would be able to answer the question as to whether the Society uses the addressograph device.

2. Possibly Miss Jocher, Managing Editor of Social Forces, has those who subscribe to it on plates, and would be willing to address the cards. This would include all S.S.S. members plus others.

3. Another source of the names of "interested parties" is contained in a directory of Members of the American Sociological Society, December, 1950. Listed by states, these duplicate many S.S.S. members but also include possibly 100 additional names.

I look forward to examing the Manual.

A brief digest of the activities of the Committee on Institutions of Louisville is enclosed. On Page 21 is mentioned a motive upon which you can begin to work when you visit Louisville. The work of this Committee has become a significant experiment in community organization, being grounded in religious values.

not enclosed — BEZ

Cordially,

Abbott

Abbott Ferriss

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1951
Southern Regional Council

May 1951

Community Survey

GSM sent copies of Manual to:

1 - Free - Arnold Aronson, NYC (For NAIRO Reporter)

1 - Free - Rev. G. Avery Lee, Ruston, La.

4 - Free - Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.

4 - Free - Mrs. C. C. Withington, Greenville, S. C.

1 - Free - David Silberman, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

1 - Free - Mrs. Emory Hill, Richmond, Va.

1 - Free - Gordon Blackwell, Chapel Hill, N. C.

1 - Free - M. H. Sterne, Birmingham, Alabama

1 - Free - Miss Roberta Morgan, Birmingham, Alabama

2 - Charge - Mrs. Elsie Larson Wilson, Shreveport, La.

1 - Free - Dr. W. E. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala.

1 - Free - Abbott Ferriss, Maxwell AF Base, Ala.

2 - Free - Mrs. Ellen O. Duffy, NYC

1 - Free - Prof. Robert I. Kutak, Louisville, Ky.

Community Service News

Vol. X Jan.-Feb., 1952 No. 1

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Issued bimonthly except July and August by Community Service, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio. Subscription $2.00 per year, two years $3.00. 40¢ per copy.

Community Council Handbook, Association of Community Councils, 519 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., 1950, 43 pages, 35¢.

A guide to the organization of urban community councils, growing out of the experience in Allegheny County (Pittsburgh and suburbs).

Your Community Looks at Itself, A Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey (*New South* magazine, Vol. 6, No. 4, April, 1951).

This outline, published by the Southern Regional Council (63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia), is an excellent guide for community self-survey projects in the South. Under most headings the separation of data as to "white" and "Negro" facilities, without any argument emphasizes the divergence in the quality of service provided. Interestingly, as to some dominant items such as "Education," "Citizens and Their Government," and "Housing," there is no hint that there is a racial problem.

Any community using this outline for a self-survey will become more aware of existing conditions and will be better able to pursue intelligent community programs. George S. Mitchell has done a pioneering job in developing the work of the Southern Regional Council.

EXPERIMENTAL COMMUNITIES—Continued from page 2.

together in a play program for our children and some of the others at the Homesteads [larger cooperative housing group of which this one is a part]. We have organized our living so that each family can have complete family identity—and yet have the degree of interrelatedness that it wishes with any and all of the others.

"All along we have planned and achieved a certain degree of simplicity in our houses, in our clothing, and general standard of living. Much that has seemed necessary before has been discarded as excess baggage and we are the freer for it. In all of our personal and family growth and in the relationship to the other families, we have much to learn—but the situation itself stimulates thought and demands solutions. This is as we have desired it."

p. 32 — SRC

manual

p. 16 also

interesting

Watt

MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK

NEWSLETTER

Magazine of the Southern Highlands

No. 2, 1952

Published by THE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS

Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Ky.

The Council of Southern Mountain Workers

WILL MEET

FOR ITS NEXT ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON

FEBRUARY 19-20-21, 1953

PUT THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR NOW!!

This newsletter, the third since the idea was proposed by Charles Drake, editor of *Mountain Life and Work*, last fall, is really being issued to bring you a report of the 1952 Conference, which was held in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, in February, but about which there was no report in *Mountain Life and Work*.

Mrs. Vivian McCarty, International Welfare Secretary, and Mrs. Kay Fruehauf, International President of Sigma Phi Gamma, on the porch of the Mountain View Hotel, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, Conference headquarters. Sigma Phi Gamma supports much of the health work and part of the recreational program of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers.

WHAT ALL HAPPENED

AT THE CONFERENCE THIS YEAR?

In the first place, about one hundred and fifty members, friends, and new acquaintances attended. That fact in itself was cheering. Of this crowd, there were twenty in the youth group, led by Mrs. Birdena Bishop of Warren Wilson College.

Important action was taken by the Executive Board, the Recreation Committee, the Health Committee, the Youth Committee, and two subcommittees of the Southeastern Kentucky regional group.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Next year's Conference was set for February 19-20-21, 1953--there is much demand for a half-day longer meeting to provide time for more group meetings and more personal exchange.

2. The Council voted to appoint a full-time itinerant recreation worker and to continue sponsorship of the Smith College Workship Program. It is expected that both these workers will be on the job, with headquarters at Berea, by September 1. (* 1)

3. A budget and finance committee was authorized to make out a realistic budget, covering what the Council should do this year, and to raise that sum.

4. The work of the Health Committee, and that of the Recreation Committee, was given fresh impetus by the presence of the International President of the Sigma Phi Gamma Sorority, Mrs. Kay Fruehauf of Detroit, Michigan, and the International Welfare Secretary, Mrs. Vivian McCarty of Fort Wayne, Indiana. (Picture on previous page.) These representatives of this international group of businesswomen reported on the distribution of over $3,500 worth of assistance, in several forms, to schools and centers in the area during the past year by members of the one hundred and seventy-five chapters throughout the country. They presented a check of $1,046.83 to the Health Committee to help with the work planned and another of $300 to assist the recreation program. (* 9)

5. The principle was approved, recommended by Mr. Drake, of issuing four or more newsletters to the membership and others between the regular issues of *Mountain Life and Work*. (This is it!) (* 8-9)

PROGRAM EXCERPTS:

The Youth Committee, which reported at the fellowship dinner, gave clear indication that a section devoted to youth participation should become standard practice. Mrs. Bishop reports thus:

> *"The youth delegation to this year's Conference (some twenty boys and girls from Highland Institute, Stuart Robinson, Red Bird Mission, Pi Beta Phi School, Cherokee School, the public schools of Owsley and Harlan Counties in Kentucky, Berea College, and Warren Wilson College) latched onto Dr. Chang's suggestion that there should be created within us, 'divine dissatisfactions.' 'That is just what the Conference has done for each of us,' was said time and time again. 'We are going home to do, or to equip ourselves to do, some of the things that need to be done.' We older ones could scarcely ask for stronger evidence that young people need the Conference."*

(relates to the numbers on the inside back cover)*

The Health Committee, which worked out a tentative program for one-room schools this year, and assisted the state rural dental program for children in Kentucky, plans a full-scale nutrition education project for 1952-1953 in one-room rural schools again. (* 9)

KENTUCKY GROUP MEETS

The subcommittees of the Southeastern Kentucky regional group, which meets twice each year, met under the leadership of the Rev. John W. Bischoff of Red Bird Mission, regional president for this year.

One of these subcommittees, organized to study old needs and to discover new needs, met twice during the Conference, and convened again April 12 at Stuart Robinson School at Blackey, Kentucky, where the whole regional group held its spring meeting. Those of this group who met at Gatlinburg were Mr. E. Arthur Russell, Brightshade, acting chairman; Mrs. Gladys Morris, alternate, Berea, acting secretary; Mr. Robert Starbuck, alternate, Pine Mountain; and Mr. Jack Burkich, Stuart Robinson. A few of the needs studied were:

1. *Holding Young Folks in School Longer*
2. *Community Cooperation*
3. *Development of Local Leaders*
4. *Spiritual Leadership*
5. *Small Industries*
6. *Health Centers*

The second group developed a questionnaire at Gatlinburg designed to bring together facts about the various schools and to help each one to better represent them all in field work and publicity, to the end that students, staff workers, curricula offerings, and work scholarships will reach a wider group of people.

At Blackey, each group met again April 12. The New and Old Needs group had, in addition to Chairman E. Arthur Russell, Ruby Mae Yocum, Pine Mountain, secretary; Mr. Rude Osolnik, Berea; Mr. Jack Burkich, Stuart Robinson; Mr. Richard Flaherty, Annville; and Miss Alice Beaman, Hindman. These people turned in an augmented list, which is to be mimeographed and sent by the Council office to those present, by unanimous request of the meeting. The second group submitted a composite study of the schools in the area and voted to continue to accumulate added data, and to include other centers not yet reached.

It was proposed that regional groups meet in other states than Kentucky. If you have comments about this proposal, please write the office at once. (* 2)

Incidentally, Hiwassee College, at Madisonville, Tennessee, is sponsoring the Ninth Annual Hiwassee Seminar on Town and Country Living on May 19-22, 1952. This meeting serves much the same purpose, yet more completely, for this part of Tennessee that the movement in southeastern Kentucky is endeavoring to serve there. If interested, write to Dr. Aaron H. Rapking, Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tennessee.

Major emphases of the program at the annual Conference were:

1. Allan Trout, chief of the State Capital Bureau of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, issued a clear challenge and hope to those of us who really want to do something about matters of vital concern, such as school attendance and present illiteracy--his theme "It Can Be Done."

2. Fu Liang Chang, guest member of Berea College staff, said:
"*. . . the things which cannot be changed in 1952 may be ready for change in 1956 or 1962. Let us change what can be changed now and work for the conditions that may be changed in the future. . . . . We are primarily interested in the development of human resources of the mountain area. . . . . the heart of the problem . . . . education in relation to home and community. . . . . 'Education Plus.' . . . . to tell*

people how to live. . . . . Adult education is a necessary complement to primary education. . . . . the home becomes either a cooperator or an unconscious or indifferent opponent to the teachings of the school in the education of the child. Therefore, adult education in mountain areas as in other underdeveloped areas must go hand to hand with primary education from the point of view of the whole society. . . . . the first process of social improvement is to sow the seeds of divine dissatisfaction. The pioneer-ancestors came to the mountain areas of the Southern Appalachians over a century ago in order to find a place under the sun for themselves and their families. . . . . The descendants of these brave pioneers should not long remain satisfied with their present subsistence level of living, the common lot of the people of the mountain areas. They do not know the power they have in their own hands to improve their lot by organization for production and protection and by organization for processing and servicing in the form of cooperatives to meet their own needs. . . . . They are the masters of their own destiny. . . . . A Good Life For All. Hunger and poverty, disease and squalor, ignorance and illiteracy, greed and oppression, selfishness and small loyalties are our common enemy. These we must conquer and control wherever we encounter them, ..."

Copies of Fu Liang Chang's talk are available for 15 cents each in single copies or 10 cents each in larger quantities for group discussion or class study. (* 4)

3. President Brehm of the University of Tennessee plead with the group for the re-establishment of old-time values of self-dependence and neighborly, mutual concern.

NOTICES

(* 3)

FIFTH ANNUAL CRAFTSMAN'S FAIR

July 21-25, 1952

Asheville, North Carolina

If you are interested in hand weaving, two of the advertisers in *Mountain Life and Work* will have booths at the Fair this summer. They include *Lily Mills Co.*, Shelby, N. C., and *Frederick J. Fawcett, Inc.*, 129 South St., Boston 11, Mass. When you visit the Fair, stop by and tell them where you read about their display.

Encampment for Citizenship
June 29-August 9, 1952

Anyone 17-23--some scholarships
" Education for Informed and Effective Action in the Strengthening of Our Democratic Ways of Life "

Write Encampment for Citizenship, 2 West 64th Street, New York 23, New York.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL FOLK SCHOOL

Brasstown, North Carolina

Recreation Course
June 5-14

Handicraft Course
June 16-28

Write direct to school.

PINEWOODS CAMP

Long Pond, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts

Aug. 10-24	Folk Dancers	Write to: Country Dance Society of America
24-30	Callers, Leaders, Musicians	31 Union Square W.
30-Sept. 1	Folk Dance Week End	New York 3, N. Y.

HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN WORKSHOP CAMP, INC.

Hendersonville, North Carolina

Creative Arts and Crafts, June 29-Aug. 23
2 weeks to 8 weeks

Write to Miss Evelyn G. Haynes

SIXTH ANNUAL WORKSHOP
on
MUSIC IN THE CHURCH

August 10-15, 1952

Scarritt College
Nashville 5, Tennessee

NEWS OF MEMBERS AND EX-MEMBERS

INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATES

Catherine Ezell, who was a member of the Council while at Scarritt Rural Life Center in Cumberland County, Tennessee, writes us from Pahala, Hawaii, where she is doing church work.

You all must have heard by now of the tornado damage to Highlander Folk School on February 13. Funds are being sought to repair and replace buildings and facilities.

If you have the names and addresses and news of past members, please share this information with the Council office. We have the names of about thirty who are completely lost to our files.

STAFF NEEDS

Continuing the service which is an established feature of *Mountain Life and Work*, here are a few opportunities for service:

Pine Mountain Settlement School, Inc., Pine Mountain, Harlan County, Kentucky
- Nurses
- Doctor

Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, Grant, Alabama
- Public Health Nurse

Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina
- Secretary

Stuart Robinson School, Blackey, Kentucky
- Recreation Teacher

Evangelical United Brethren Community Center, Columbia, Kentucky
- Crafts Worker

Footnote: If you have staff needs, or if you are interested in finding a place to serve, please notify this office, giving full details. Notices will be carried free if service to the area is involved. (* 7)

MATERIALS OF INTEREST

Outstanding statement of our responsibility: *Stewards of the Soil* by Dr. Eugene Smathers of Big Lick, Tennessee--inexpensive, priceless. Purchase through Friends of the Soil, Flowerside Farms, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Horn in the West--historical outdoor drama, June 27 through August 31. Contact Southern Appalachian Historical Association, Inc., Boone, North Carolina.

The story of *FAO*--booklet available free from Council office. (* 5)

Songs of All Time } 25 cents each
Look Away } 15 cents in quantity of 20 or more
Write to Council office or Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. (* 6)

Back copies of some issues of *Mountain Life and Work*--complete your files. Tell us the ones you need, and we will send them at once if they exist.

Community Self-Survey Manuals--Miss Anna Holden, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

- - - -

3-20-53

Dr. Mitchell:

At long last, here is a draft of a report on survey activity for the NCCJ people.

If its not the sort of thing you wanted, I will be glad to make alterations .

AH

SURVEY ACTIVITIES IN 1952

I. DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY MATERIALS

SELF-SURVEY MANUAL. Roughly 700 copies of the SRC survey manual, "Your Community Looks at Itself" were distributed during 1952. A good number of the 700 were purchased in bulk orders by Southern universities and colleges for teaching purposes. In addition to classes in community organization and planning, health education, and community education, the manual was also used in special workshops dealing with community life problems. Persons working in different areas of intergroup relations, public welfare, public health and group work continued to order individual copies of the manual or placed orders for small lots. (Table showing exact distribution attached)

Indications of the usefulness of "Your Community Looks at Itself" have come from many sources. A few favorable comments are cited below:

> Executive Secretary, YMCA, Pensacola, Fla. " . . . just what we need for Pensacola." (Planning study of problems and needs of youth)
>
> Dept. of Education, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. "I used the SRC Manual with a class of 12 graduate students in the fall quarter. This spring quarter I have a larger group--seniors and graduates, about 25, and am using it again. One of the major requirements of the course is an analysis of a community and its resources as the basis for a community education program. We have found the SRC inventory very useful for this purpose."
>
> Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Bloomington, Ill. "The manual is very good and has been very helpful to me during these initial steps (of planning a community-wide self-survey)."

GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA GROWS. The Greenville (SC) Community Council compiled a progress report in April, 1952, itemizing gains in community participation, opportunity (in education, health, housing, employment, recreation, law enforcement, transportation, etc.) made since their self-survey of Greenville's Negro community two years ago. Advised by SRC with the permission of the Greenville Community Council SRC reproduced the report and has to date distributed about 200 copies to persons and groups interested in self-surveys. (Copy attached)

MCCRAY EDITORIAL. Last January Mr. John McCray, editor of a Negro newspaper, The Lighthouse and Informer, published in Columbia, SC wrote an editorial entitled "Honest Efforts Best Race Relations Tonic." In it he praised highly the progress Greenville has made as a result of the self-survey. Copies of the McCray editorial were sent to the 75 SRC board members shortly after publication, and throughout the year around 150 additional copies have been distributed to persons and groups interested in self-surveys. (Copy attached)

II. SURVEYS VISITED

SHREVEPORT, LA. In the latter part of 1949 the Council of Social Agencies in Shreveport, La. sponsored a community-wide self-survey of the city's Negro population. (Shreveport has a Negro population which makes up about

40% of the total population.) The Executive Secretary of the Council of Social Agencies was familiar with the Jacksonville, Fla. self-survey SRC advised and utilized an active SRC member who had participated in the Jacksonville survey, as well as SRC materials, in planning the Shreveport undertaking. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The Shreveport survey committee was set up on an interracial basis and decided in the ~~early~~ planning stages to build the survey around an exhaustive house-to-house canvas of the Negro community. When the fact-finding finally got underway in the fall of 1951 the six hundred interviewers recruited for the field study succeeded in completing data sheets for 11,000 Negro dwellings--several hundred more than the 1950 census reached.

SRC's survey assistant visited the Shreveport survey in January, 1952, soon after the completion of the house-to-house canvas, and met with members of the survey steering committee, the board of the Council of Social Agencies, and other active members of the survey. At that time the committee was primarily concerned with analysis of the material gathered in the house-to-house canvas and with preparation of a summary report on the survey.

At our last report the final survey report was in preparation, all committee reports having been completed and all house-to-house data analyzed by the middle of last summer.

JACKSON COUNTY (Marianna), FLA. During the winter of 1952 the Florida Resource-Use Committee initiated an experimental project in Jackson County designed to stimulate local action in planning and developing better use of natural and human resources.(Jackson County is predominatlely rural, with agriculture and forestry its chief industries)
A self-survey of the county, organized and ~~XXXXXXXX~~ carried out through an extension course for public school teachers in the county, constituted the first step in the project. The extension course and survey was under the direction of a sociologist from Florida State University, with the dean of the local county-sponsored junior college serving as chairman. Personnel from county and community agencies, plus interested citizens participated in the survey, along with the teachers. The SRC survey manual was used as a guide.

The survey assistant visted the Jackson County survey in April, 1952, when about half the fact-finding was completed. The director then expected to complete fact-finding and prepare a report by June. He planned to delay publication until the following fall, when the newspaper in the county seat was to present the report in a series of articles.

The Resource-Use Committee hoped that, following publication of the survey findings, a local committee would be set up to formulate and carry out an action program.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. The executive director of the Knoxville YWCA became interested in the possibility of Knoxville doing a survey similar to the Greenville, SC survey and called together a group of representative white and Negro citizens to discuss the idea in December, 1952. The survey assistant met with the group, which decided to attempt the project through the Community Council. At this exploratory meeting the group made tentative plans to select a steering committee and present the project to the Council board early in 1953.

III. TRAVEL TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN SURVEYS

In the spring of 1952 the survey assistant made several exploratory field trips of a week to ten days each to (1) follow-up on interest shown in self-surveys since the publication of the manual and (2) stir up interest in communities where the staff felt SRC members or Community Chest and Council organizations might be interested.

Local interracial committees and such civic organizations as Jaycees, League of Women Voters were usually contacted, as well as persons who had shown interest in the surveys and Community Chest and Council directors. In towns where colleges were located, the survey assistant visted sociology instructors in order to familarize them with the self-survey technique and interest them in promoting the use of the self-survey through their classes and community contacts. In Greensboro, N. C. and New Orleans, La. NCCJ offices were also contacted.

The following cities and communities were visited:

Arkansas--Texarkana
Louisiana--Ruston, Lafayette, New Orleans
North Carolina--Gastonia, Greensboro, Durham, Rocky Mount, Goldsboro
Tennessee--Kingsport, Johnson City

The executive secretaries of the Community Council and Community Chest in Greensboro, N. C. and Kingsport, Tenn. showed considerable interest in the self-survey idea and both hoped to gain community support for a survey after they had been in their respective communities a little longer.

One of the sociology faculty members at Southwest Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La. was already working on plans for a local survey of county scope to be sponsored by a citizens group; he was using the SRC manual as a guide.

The survey assistant attended the annual meeting of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers, Gatlinburg, Tenn., Feb. 20-22, 1952 on behalf of the self-survey program, and there participated in a discussion on community-wide approaches to local problems. Since the Gatlinburg meeting the Council of Southern Mountain Workers has included information about the SRC manual in one of the newsletters sent periodically to CSMW membership.

In July, 1952 the survey assistant attended a week's Institute for Southern Social Work Executives, held at Blue Ridge, N. C. This Institue has wide attendance among Community Chest and Council personnel from all over the region and furnished an opportunity for informal discussion of the self-survey method with a number of Chest and Council directors.

IV. SURVEY INQUIRIES

Throughout the year SRC has corresponded with a number of persons and groups interested in self-surveys. Among these, two correspondents in

Tampa and Birmingham, are of particular interest.

TAMPA, FLA. During summer of 1952 the executive secretary of the Tampa Urban League consulted SRC about the self-survey and ordered various materials. The secretary was familiar with the Jacksonville and Greenville surveys and was in the process of laying groundwork for a self-survey patterned after these two surveys.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. The Jefferson County Coordinating Council began a survey of welfare services and needs in Jefferson County in the spring of 1952. A professional director was employed to initiate the project, but the Coordinating Council planned to set up a continual self-survey, which was to touch many areas of community life, following the beginning period under professional direction.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY MANUAL, 1952

Colleges and universities, orders 525

Chipola Junior College, Marianna, Fla. 50
Columbia Seminary, Decatur, Ga. (For Town and Country Pastors' Institute).....45
Mercer College (Roberts School of Christianity), Macon, Ga. 10
North Carolina College at Durham (For Resource-Use Education Workshop)..... 30
Sweet Briar College, Va. 15
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 120
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.....135
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.....65
University of Texas 10
University of Tennessee.....20
Individual orders from faculty, students .....~~39~~ 27

Intergroup, social work and government agencies..Orders.....90

Shreveport, La. Council of Social Agencies 13
Save the Child Federation.....8
YMCA's and YWCA's..... 18
Religious social service commissions.....11
Government agencies (state and federal).....10
Other agencies.....30

Miscellaneous individuals and institutions, orders.....50

Free distribution..... 50

GRAND TOTAL 715

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   State Suggested place

3. Please send notice of .....
   Meeting listed in this newsletter

   to .....
   Name Address

4. Enclosed ..... for ..... copies of Dr. Fu Liang Chang's talk at annual Conference of Council of Southern Mountain Workers

5. Please send ..... copies of *FAO* booklet free to .....

   .....

6. Enclosed ..... for ..... copies of *Songs of All Time*

   ..... copies of *Look Away*

7. Additional questions and comments .....

   .....

8. I do not wish to join or subscribe at the moment, but I do wish to be kept informed about the program of the Council .....

9. Enclosed ..... to help with: Health .....

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   Newsletter .....

   Council Office .....

   Travel .....

   Other .....

If you do not need this page, please pass it on to one who does. We are like a great tree-- our heart is sound, but we grow only at the extremities. You are our growing edge, our cambium layer, our personal contact with the world! Thank you.

Incomplete copy —
pp. iii-iv, 40-41, missing

MANUAL

for

THE HOME TOWN SELF-SURVEY

How To Get The Facts

Then What To Do

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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What A Home-Town Self-Survey Is

Towns, like people, need to stop every once in a while and take a good look at themselves. Most people are proud of their home towns, and rightly so. But underneath their local pride, many people have a vague feeling of dissatisfaction, a feeling that something is lacking or wrong. Not many of them know why they feel this way or what to do about it. Most of them have always taken their towns for granted, without thinking too much about what made them grow, how they have grown, what they are really like now, or where they are going from here. Nevertheless, there are things that trouble them.

Young couples and whole families search vainly for decent houses in which to live, and then are forced to rent or buy run-down or exorbitantly expensive property. Large groups of the population live in slum areas where whole families are crowded into one or two poorly lighted, poorly heated, poorly ventilated rooms, sharing toilet and bathing facilities with many others. In these sections crime is high, sickness and poor health abound, and men and women, boys and girls, are lost to the community with all their potential contributions in citizenship, creative ability, and earning power.

Whole communities go without good medical care because there are not enough doctors or hospital beds. Preventable epidemics and diseases are common because good sanitary practices are neglected or nonexistent.

Welfare workers discover that agencies often overlap or duplicate each other's work. In many cases welfare assistance is too meager to meet the bare minimum needs of those being helped. And many people in great need are not being helped at all.

Young people complain that "there's nothing to do in this town", and the whole community worries about its juvenile delinquents. Adults as well as young people find themselves growing "stale" when there are few opportunities for good reading, seeing good movies, hearing lectures on current issues, and playing wholesomely and creatively.

Schools are overcrowded, run-down, and inadequate. Teachers are scarce and underpaid. Students often cannot get the kind of training they want and need for future employment, and when they leave school, good job opportunities often are not available. Everyone wonders why the young people are dissatisfied and leave town.

A town may jog along like this for years, then decide that something should be done. It may hire an expert to come in, survey the town, and tell the citizens what is wrong and what should be done to correct the bad features. And the citizens may take his advice and set to work. The chances are, however, that they won't take it -- they will mean to, perhaps, but since they have only been <u>told</u> what is wrong with their community, without <u>seeing for themselves</u>, their actions are likely to fall behind their intentions.

On the other hand, citizens may decide to look at their town themselves, finding out what is good and what is bad about it, and what needs to be done to make it the best sort of community in which to live and bring up their children. When citizens look at their town themselves, they are making a

self-survey. And when they see for themselves, they come to know what should be done and go to work to get it done.

This Home-Town Self-Survey Manual is a guide to such a survey. It was written for use in towns of 30,000 people or less. We have tried to make it broad enough for all sorts of towns to use -- towns with industries, market towns, county seats, resort centers, and just plain burgs.

The Manual has been written and put together so that the whole community and the services it provides its citizens may be studied. Community life is so complex that it is hard to get the whole community picture without studying all its parts-- population, health, sanitation, education, law enforcement, recreation, public welfare, transportation, economic life, and government. For instance, juvenile delinquency is closely tied in with housing, recreation, schools, the police system, and public welfare. It would be hard to set up a program to cut down juvenile delinquency without knowing why young people are breaking laws, and to find out why, you would have to investigate all those fields mentioned above.

If, however, your town thinks that a complete self-survey would be too hard to manage, would be too expensive, or would take too much time, study the parts of the town that most need attention, whether it is housing, schools, health, or something else. Each section of the Manual can be used alone, with some changes. If you cannot manage a whole community survey at first, go ahead with the parts you can undertake, and perhaps later you can finish the job.

How To Get The Survey Started

There are ways and ways to get the survey started. Often the best time is when the town is faced with a crisis -- its schools have lost their good rating; the crime rate has mounted; the water supply has become contaminated; juvenile delinquency has increased to serious proportions; or a disastrous epidemic has swept the town.

In such a crisis, you have an immediate advantage because citizens are aroused and eager to act. But unless they have immediate leadership and direction, their enthusiasm is apt to fade and action will be lost -- unless you begin immediately to get the survey under way. Another disadvantage in a crisis situation is that citizens usually want to act at once, without bothering to get all the facts. Your problem here is to keep alive their enthusiasm for action, but steer it first into fact-finding, then into action.

In other cases, there may be no crisis on which to capitalize. Each town, however, always has a number of interested, responsible, wide-awake citizens who realize that their community is failing to provide the best in services for its people. You can start with these people, get them interested and active, and then expand your group as interest spreads. One good point to remember, in trying to enlist wide community interest, is that if you stress your assets and resources before saying too much about community problems, you are more likely to get a favorable response. When you get citizens to stop saying "they" and start saying "we", you will have passed the first big hurdle.

recommendations after the survey was finished. Be sure, however, that you choose men and women who are interested in facing facts honestly and in correcting bad conditions.

Again, be sure to include members of minority groups in section committee membership. They themselves know their problems and can present their interests better then any other group. This does not mean, for example, that white committee members should leave all surveying in Negro districts exclusively to Negroes. Quite the contrary -- white members need to see Negro neighborhoods in order to find facts and make recommendations. Negro committee members can, however, help to guide their thinking and planning.

If the county, or a part of it, is included in the area to be surveyed, be sure to include representatives from those areas.

Advice From "Experts"

Although the survey should remain a community undertaking all the way through, it can probably benefit from the advice of men and women trained in the field of community organization. Citizens should do the planning and surveying themselves and should make the recommendations, but professional assistance is often valuable in the planning and in the interpretation of findings. A disinterested outsider can often help committees achieve the objectivity necessary for a successful survey. The Southern Regional Council will be glad to consult with groups planning a survey and can make available a trained community relations person to communities which will bear the travel expenses for brief advisory visits.

Finances

You will need money for incidental expenses, for an administrator, if you hire one, and for publishing in some form the findings and recommendations of the survey. You may also bear part of the expense of using professional assistance.

Getting The Facts

Never forget that you can and must be honest in this survey. It is "in the family" -- what you find concerns your town and all the people in it. You are not trying to impress the rest of the state or nation, so you can drag out all the bad with the good and take stock of yourselves. The success of the survey depends greatly on going below the surface and digging up facts, and on being honest in reporting your findings and making your recommendations.

In the actual fact-finding, it should be stressed again that wide citizen participation is essential, whether or not professional assistance is used.

Keeping Community Interest

By all means try to get newspaper interest ad support to help keep the public informed about the survey's progress. Radio publicity is useful, too. Organization members who are working on the survey should keep their grous informed about the survey as it progresses. Keep the survey before the public as much as possible, so that you will have an informed community when you are ready to act on the findings.

PAGE (s) MISSING

Although some of the survey information is available only from state and federal government offices, depend as little as possible on these sources. The more information you get from local sources, the closer you tie the survey to the community.

Make it clear throughout that the survey is aimed at no particular group, that no grudges are held, that the committees are looking for the good as well as the bad, and that the whole thing is aimed at making the town the best possible place in which to live. Steer clear of politics and factionalism. The minute the survey becomes political in import, its effectiveness and success are likely to be diminished if not destroyed.

Be careful about publishing findings before the survey is completed. In some cases you are likely to stir up trouble that would hamper your attempts to get complete information.

Keeping Surveyors Interested

Even projects which start with a bang are sometimes apt to drag after a few days or weeks. To allay this as much as possible, work as quickly in the survey as you can. Plan carefully in the beginning so that the fact-finding will be as smooth as possible.

Call frequent meetings of committees in order to discuss problems, iron out difficulties, and keep enthusiasm high.

The Follow-Up

If you have chosen your committees well -- so that community leaders, both lay and professional, have participated actively in the survey -- you should already have strong support of your findings and recommendations by the time the report is out. However, you will want to get the findings before the entire community, so that you will have active support for carrying out the recommendations.

Have the findings and recommendations published in an attractive form, either mimeographed or printed. Make them available for distribution at the lowest possible price. You might want to publish both the complete report and a popularized account of the survey.

When the findings are completed, the newspaper might publish the report serially, thus bringing it to public attention. Editorial comment would be helpful, too. Presentation of some of the findings over the radio would be another way to get publicity and public support.

If you have money for movies and photographs, they are an excellent and dramatic means of presenting the findings to various groups in the community.

Get clubs and organizations to study the report and lend their support.

It might be worth while in some cases to sponsor a community forum or "town hall" in order to present the findings and recommendations for discussion pro and con.

The Steering Committee should present the report to each local agency which will be concerned with carrying out the recommendations. The committee might also get up priority schedules for carrying out recommendations -- those which should be begun immediately, those which will take more time, and those which will require long-range planning. In setting up the priority schedules, it would be wise to give top priority to a recommendation which has a good chance of being carried out. Children are often a good starting point for the follow-up, but in any case choose a project which concerns a definite need that people can see. The success or failure of the first project will be vital to the success or failure of later ones.

Since it will take time to carry out all your recommendations, a Follow-Up Committee will be necessary. This committee will keep a constant check on progress. It not only should report to the community at least every six months but also should prod the responsible agencies and officials into further action. Members of the original Steering Committee and other persons who have shown exceptional interest in the survey as it progressed would be excellent members of the Follow-Up Committee,

How To Use The Manual

It was felt that the easiest way for section committees to get information, tabulate it, and interpret it, would be on questionnaire- schedules to be filled out by committee members and assistants from information obtained from observation, interviews with officials, records and reports, and the like. In several sections more than one questionnaire will be needed. For instance, in the section on education, a separate questionnaire should be filled out for each school. Additional questionnaires are available at cost from the Southern Regional Council, or you can mimeograph them yourselves.

The questionnaires done, however, will not begin to do the job. If you fill in the blanks and stop there, you have probably done only a superficial job. You should supplement each schedule with pertinent information not called for on the questionnaires, such as descriptions and evaluations of facilities, services, needs, and whatever else you think is important.

A text accompanies each questionnaire, explaining it and suggesting additional information to obtain. Even the suggestions made there may need to be supplemented, depending on your local situation. Since the Manual will be used in towns of varied sizes and types, it is broad in scope and may have to be adjusted to suit your particular town.

Determine in the beginning how large an area you will survey. Reasons for including all or parts of the county are discussed elsewhere, Most of the sections of the Manual are written so that the whole county, or parts of it, may be included in the survey. Others, which seem to concern the town alone, are set up on a community basis. Your committees should decide what areas should be included.

The text for several sections suggests that the findings be presented on maps, charts, and graphs. If you can use the e techniques, they will make your job easier.

Each section committee may find it helpful to read books and pamphlets on the particular subject it is surveying, in order to get further information on

standards, practices in other towns, and suggestions for expanding and improveing services. Such reading will give committee members a broader base of knowledge about what to look for in his town and what to recommend in the way of improved services and facilities. A suggested list of readings is given at the end of the Manual.

When your fact-finding work has been completed, each section committee should write its own report. If you present your findings to the community in questionnaire form, as in the Manual, you are not apt to stimulate much interest. Tables, maps, graphs, and pictures may all be used to present and clarify the report. These should be accompanied by whatever explanations, descriptions, and observations are necessary. Present your findings. Then present after each section the recommendations and commendations for that section.

Make your report as forceful -- and as simple -- as possible. If you do, it will serve as a springboard for community action.

A COMMUNITY SURVEY GETS RESULTS

(From the May 1948 issue of New South, published by the Southern Regional Council)

Do surveys get results?

An emphatic "yes" was the answer given recently by the Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee of the Jacksonville Survey. And the Committee had facts to back up its answer -- some 65 concrete improvements in the Negro community since the survey was published.

Not quite two years ago, the Jacksonville Survey Committee, made up of leaders of both races, brought out its findings under the title "Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community." This report was the result of first-hand investigation of the health, housing, transportation, law enforcement, recreation, and welfare services available to the city's Negro population. The Committee secured the cooperation of all the people who could help, including city officials, leaders of private agencies, students, and just plain, everyday citizens. The Southern Regional Council supplied technical advice on how to get the facts, but the job itself was a purely local product. It was not a question of "experts" coming in to do a professional study; it was simply a Southern city taking a frank look at itself.

Growing Interest

This approach paid off from the start. Not only the people participating in the survey, but everyone it touched grew interested in the problems of the community and what could be done about them. People and groups began to find out more about each other and started working out new patterns of cooperation. Highly significant was the fact that city officials taking part developed a new understanding of the needs of the colored population. So, by the time the survey was completed and the facts published, public and private agencies, responsible white and Negro citizens, were ready to start a cooperative effort to find the remedies.

Today the Follow-Up Committee can point to a number of achievements which grew, directly or indirectly, out of the survey. For instance, equal dental care for Negro children -- one of the health needs stressed in the survey -- has become possible through the opening of facilities at the City Health Department. Moreover, a dental trailer now visits schools to care for emergent cases in low-income families, white and Negro. Brewster Hospital for Negroes has reorganized a staff of forty members, drawn from both races, and the resident Negro physician is invited to attend weekly staff conferences at the Duval County Hospital.

Sanitation and Safety

In the area of sanitation and safety, the Committee reports that since May, 1946, 120 blocks in Negro residential sections have been hard-surfaced. Badly needed garbage collection service on 25 streets was started during February, 1948. Putting up of a number of traffic lights and street lights has led to a reduction in the number of accidents and homicides. Low-cost housing remains a problem in Jacksonville, as in most other cities. But new subdivisions have provided private housing for several hundred Negro families of substantial income. This is in contrast to many Southern cities which have provided for no expansion of Negro housing, even for those families which can afford to pay today's high prices.

The survey's recommendations for improved bus and taxi service for Negroes have also yielded results. Since the recommendations were made, bus service has increased 35%, and the two colored taxi companies have twice replaced their vehicles with new ones. The most important step in education has been the complete equalization of pay of Negro teachers with that of whites, beginning with the fall term of 1947. The Salary Schedule Committee now includes three Negroes.

The City Council last year appropriated $40,000 -- recently supplemented by private funds -- for the construction of public swimming pool for Negroes in a central location. The Follow-Up Committee is presently trying to secure a beach front and additional park facilities, both of which are sorely needed. As the "most significant and far-reaching single step" taken since the survey, the Committee cites the establishment of a strong Jacksonville Urban League. A member agency of the Community Chest, the Urban League is the coordinating body for all the city's Negro organizations. Also noteworthy is the fact that all standing committees of the Council of Social Agencies have representatives of both races. More and more, the Negroes of Jacksonville are assuming their rightful place as full citizens working for the objectives common to all who are interested in civic improvement.

The Follow-Up Committee itself points out that its job is far from completed, especially in the fields of housing, sanitation, and recreation. But Jacksonville's self-survey has set a pattern that other cities and towns may well adopt -- that is, the practice of facing its problems honestly and trying to do something about them.

POPULATION

Before you begin your actual survey, you will have to find out about your community's population -- who lives there, what races and nationalities there are, how many young people and old people there are, whether the number of people is growing or declining, and many other facts. For such information on population, you will have to consult the U. S. Bureau of the Census (both the regular decennial reports and the annual population estimates), your State and County Health Departments, and your State and/or County Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Population facts will be the backbone of your entire survey, or almost all community services are influenced -- both directly and indirectly— by the kind of population you have now and are likely to have in the future. For instance, good planning for needed health facilities is next to impossible unless you know whether your community is increasing, decreasing, or standing still in population. Another example is recreation. Until you know what size the different age groups in your community are, you will have trouble in judging how good your facilities for recreation really are and what kinds of facilities you really need.

Be sure to compare the figures you have for the latest available date with figures for earlier periods such as 1930 or 1940. It is ver important to compare the figures for different periods so that you can discover what changes are taking place in your community's population (1 and 2). One of the most important changes for which you will watch is population increase or decrease. Changes in population are determined by two factors: (1) the excess of births over deaths, or vice versa; and (2) migration into and out of the community. If, to the total population of the earliest date you are using (1930, for example), you add the births and subtract the deaths reported for the following years, the difference between the figure you obtain and the total population reported for the latest date you are using (1945 or 1948, for example) will give you the net gain or loss from migration.

By "resident birth rate" (3) is meant the number of births per 1000 legal residents of the town or county, regardless of whether or not the births actually occurred in the town or county. "Resident birth rate" differs from "recorded birth rate", which refers to all births occurring in the town or county, whether to legal residents or not.

The Census gives age group classifications (5-a) in detail, but for your purposes some of the classifications can be combined as has been done in the population schedule.

Once you have obtained the population figures for your community, a helpful and simple way to make their meaning clear is to make them into percentages. For example, what percent of the total population is white and what percent is Negro? What is the percentage of increase or decrease in the total

white, and Negro populations? What percent of the population falls within the various age groups? Percentages can be determined for all sections of the population schedule except those on birth and death rates (3 and 4).

If you keep all these facts about your population in mind as you make the rest of your survey, they will help you understand the information you gather about health, education, welfare, housing, and the other fields included in the survey.

POPULATION

QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: Be sure to secure figures for 1930, 1940 and the latest available date. Use a separate schedule sheet for each year for which you collect information.

1) Population Figures:

	Total	White	Negro	Other (specify)
Town	____	____	____	_____
County	____	____	____	_____

2) Increase or Decrease of Population since 1930 or 1940:

	Town		County	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Total	_____	_____	_____	_____
White	_____	_____	_____	_____
Negro	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____

3) Crude Resident Birth Rate per 1000:

	Town	County
Total	_____	_____
White	_____	_____
Negro	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____

4) Crude Resident Death Rate per 1000:

	Town	County
Total	_____	_____
White	_____	_____
Negro	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____

5) Population Characteristics:

a) Age Groups

	Town			County		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Under 5	____	____	____	____	____	____
5 to 9	____	____	____	____	____	____
10 to 14	____	____	____	____	____	____
15 to 19	____	____	____	____	____	____
20 to 34	____	____	____	____	____	____
35 to 49	____	____	____	____	____	____
50 to 64	____	____	____	____	____	____
65 and over	____	____	____	____	____	____

b) Sex Composition:

	Town			County		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Males	____	____	____	____	____	____
Females	____	____	____	____	____	____

c) Racial Composition:
(See Question #1)

d) Number of Foreign-Born:
Town _____
County _____

e) Rural-Urban Composition (County)

	Total	White	Negro
Urban	____	____	____
Rural-Farm	____	____	____
Rural Non-Farm	____	____	____

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Accepted standards have been set for the ratio of hospital beds (1-a) to population. The U.S. Public Health Service considers 4.5 beds per 1000 population an adequate ratio.

The bare statistical facts about a hospital do not tell the whole story, by any means. Only by first hand observation can you determine the physical condition of its buildings, cleanliness of its surroundings, the efficiency of its operations, and so on. Only through conversation with the superintendent and staff can you learn the special needs and problems of a particular hospital. Only by personal inquiry can you find out how the administration of the hospital is set up. You will probably want to know what qualifications the superintendent must have and who selects him. If the hospital is governed by a board, you will want to know how many members there are, how they are chosen and for how long, and what the duties and powers of the board may be.

Almost all recent surveys of hospital facilities have revealed one serious shortcoming not listed in the questionnaire--namely, that hospitals often are not easily accessible to the rural population. Even when there are technically enough beds to take care of all the people in the county, a problem remains if many families are separated from the hospital by miles of poor roads. You will want to take this into account in judging the adequacy of hospital facilities. If there is no hospital in your county, it is important to learn where the nearest one is and how easily it can be reached by the people it serves.

Tuberculosis patients and persons with syphilis often present a special problem of medical care. How are such patients cared for in your locality? Your county may have local facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients, but more likely they must be sent to a state sanitorium. If the latter is the case, is your county allotted a certain number of beds, or is there admission on the basis of need? Most important, whatever the provisions may be, is whether or not the facilities available are adequate to the needs of your county.

Providing medical care for low-income families (3) is a problem in almost every community.. If the income level of your county is low, you will find that many persons cannot afford decent medical care, regardless of the facilities available. Find out how many such families there are and what attempts are being made to help them.

Sources

Local or state hospital authority
Superintendents of local hospitals
Civic organizations concerned with health

HOSPITAL FACILITIES
QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Hospitals

a)	Name	Type*	Number of beds White	Negro	Public or Private**
Town	_____	_____	____	____	_____
	_____	_____	____	____	_____
County	_____	_____	____	____	_____
	_____	_____	____	____	_____

b) No. of hospital beds per 1000 population: White____ Negro____
c) No. of free or charity beds: White____ Negro____.

2) Hospital Services
(Get information for each hospital)
a) No. doctors of staff: White_____ Negro_____
b) No. of graduate nurses on staff: White_____ Negro_____
c) Facilities for training Nurses? Yes_____ No_____
If so, how many are trained per year? White_____ Negro
d) Is hospital open to patients of all white doctors? Yes_____ No_____
All Negro doctors? Yes_____ No_____
e) Can all white doctors use facilities? Yes_____ No_____
All Negro doctors? Yes_____ No_____
f) No. patients handled per year? White_____ Negro_____
g) Is residence in the county a requirement for admission? Yes_____ No_____
h) Special clinics and services:

	No.	How often held	White Number patients	Negro	Size of Staff Doctors	Nurses
Chronic Disease	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Crippled Children	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mental Disease	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tuberculosis	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Pre-Natal Care	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Post-Natal Care	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Venereal Disease	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Others:	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3) Pre-paid Medical Care

In your county, are there programs of
a) hospital insurance? Yes_____ No_____
b) cooperative medical plans? Yes_____ No_____
c) other prepaid plans? Yes_____ No_____

---

*General, Tuberculosis, etc.

**Public hospitals are those owned by Federal, State, County, or City governments; indicate the ownership for both public and private hospitals.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

Public health clinics (1), like hospitals, can best be judged by firsthand observation; accessibility, physical surroundings, equipment, and sanitation should all be taken into account. It is also well to find out whether the clinic is open to everyone or treats only persons who fall into certain categories of income, race, residence, or what not.

Physical and dental examinations in the school (2) usually discover defects in children whose families cannot afford to pay for the necessary treatment. If free treatment is given to such children, how complete is it? If free treatment is not provided, your committee may consider how these children can be helped.

An adequate ration of public health nurses to population is approximately one nurse for every 5,000 people. How does your community compare?

Some communities have a Visiting Nurses Association in addition to, or instead of, the public health home nursing service (3). If your community is one of these, get the essential facts about the personnel and operation of the Association.

Much depends on how well such community services as food inspection and communicable disease control (4) are carried out. Your committee may find, for example, that certain areas are not covered by the services, or that the services are lacking entirely. Size of budget and size of staff are, of course, important considerations in determining the effectiveness of a community health service.

The County and/or City Health Department should be checked for such points as office space, staff--both professional and clerical--budget, special needs, and the like.

In addition to the various services listed on the questionnaire, you may find that industries in your community have a health program for their employees. If so, the extent and effectiveness of this program will have a direct bearing on the health of your community and should be included in the survey.

If the various public health services mentioned here are not provided, does your survey show there is a need for them? Keep in mind your figures on infant and naternal deaths, number of births in hospitals, death rates from various causes, sickness rates, population per doctor and dentist. Doctors, public health officials, and visiting nurses can give you helpful suggestions about how public health services can be improved. They may also point out existing services, not mentioned here, which should be included in your survey.

<u>Sources</u>

U.S. Public Health Service
City, County, and State Health Departments
Private organizations concerned with health
Superintendent of schools

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES
QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Public Health Clinics
(check, in addition to the points listed below, staff, frequency of clinics, facilities for each clinic)

	Number	Patient Capacity White	Patient Capacity Negro
Pre-Natal	____	____	____
Post-natal	____	____	____
Well-Baby	____	____	____
Dental	____	____	____
Venereal Disease	____	____	____
Immunization	____	____	____
Other:			
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____

2) School Health Services
(check staff, frequency, facilities for each school)

	White	Negro
Immunization	____	____
Physical exams	____	____
Dental exams	____	____
Hookworm inspection	____	____
Health education	____	____
Free medical care for indigent children	____	____
Tuberculosis exams	____	____
Other:		
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

3) Public Health Nursing Service
Number of nurses employed: White_____ Negro_____
Ratio of nurses to population: White____ Negro____ Total _____
Service available to both races? Yes____ No ____
Cost of services to patient _____
No. of visits made last year _____

4) Community Services
(check staff, frequency, facilities)

Inspection of public eating places? Yes____ No _____
Milk inspection and control? Yes____ No____
Public health education? Yes____ No____
Communicable disease control? Yes____ No____

5) Agencies and Organizations
(get information on membership, staff, functions, budget)

U.S. Public Health Service? Yes____ No_____
State Health Department? Yes_____ No_____
County or City Health Department? Yes_____ No_____
County or City Board of Health? Yes_____ No_____
Hospital Board or Authority? Yes____ No____
Citizens' organizations concerned with health? Yess____ No____
Is there one coordinating group or agency? Yes____ No____

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Death rate (1) is a key to the health rating of any community. Compare the figures for the white and Negro population of your community with each other and with the national figure, which for 1945 was 10.6.

It is well to keep in mind that this comparison is only a rough indication of the health standing of your community. Death rates vary as to age, sex, race and place of residence.

Perhaps even more important is the trend of the death rate in your community during the past few years. You can determine this by comparing recent figures with those for earlier periods. The national death rate has been steadily declining in recent years. If the same is not true of your community, then health conditions are in serious need of improvement.

It is also helpful to compare leading causes of death in your community (2) with those for the nation as a whole. Differences may point to the special health needs of your locality.

Deaths from communicable and preventable diseases (4) and infant and maternal deaths (6), (7) should also have decreased markedly. Check the latest figures against those for 1920, 1930, and 1940, if they are obtainable. It is usually revealing to compare infant and maternal death rates with percentage of births occurring in a hospital, percentages attended by a physician, midwife, and percentage unattended. "Number of births attended by a physician" (8-b) refers to the total number of births attended by a physician, both in a hospital and in the home.

The figures you will be able to get on hookworm (5) will most likely include only reported cases. Many sufferers from hookworm, of course, never receive professional treatment and thus are never recorded. In some counties, surveys have been conducted and the estimated number of hookworm cases determined. If your county has had such a survey, you will find the results helpful. You will also want to find out what steps, if any, are being taken to teach people the simple rules which will keep them from becoming infected with hookworm.

One doctor per 1,000 to 1,500 population, and one dentist per 2,000 population are considered adequate minimum ratios (10-a). There seems to be little agreement as to an adequate ratio of nurses to population. You might consult physicians and health authorities as to the adequacy of the ratio of nurses to population in your county.

In many rural areas, midwives (10-b) still play an important part in childbirth. If there is no program in your county for training and licensing midwives, your committee might consider the advisability of urging that one be started. If there is such a program, you should find out how it is financed and how well it is conducted.

Sources
City, County, and State Health Departments
Local hospital records
Civic organizations concerned with health

COMMUNITY HEALTH
QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Death Rate
(Crude resident death rate per 1000 population last year)

	White	Negro	Total
Town	____	____	____
County	____	____	____

2) Leading Causes of Death
(In past five years - for county)

Causes	Number deaths per 1000 population White	Negro	Total
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____

3) Leading Causes of Admission to Hospitals
(In past five years - for county)

Causes	Number patients White	Negro
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

4) Communicable and Preventable Diseases
(Cases and deaths per 1000 population in the past five years)

		White Town	White County	Negro Town	Negro County
Typhoid Fever	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Whooping Cough	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Diphtheria	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Malaria	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Syphilis	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Measles	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Pellagra	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____

		White		Negro	
		Town	County	Town	County
Pulmonary TB	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Pneumonia	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____
Tuberculosis	(Cases	____	____	____	____
	(Deaths	____	____	____	____

5. Hookworm
(Number cases in past five years)

	White	Negro
Town	____	____
County	____	____

6. Infant Death Rate
(Resident infant deaths per 1000 live births last year)

	White	Negro
Town	____	____
County	____	____

7. Maternal Death Rate
(Resident maternal deaths per 1000 live births last year)

	White	Negro
Town	____	____
County	____	____

8. Medical Attention for Births

	White		Negro	
	Town	County	Town	County
No. Births in hospital	____	____	____	____
No. attended by physician	____	____	____	____
No. attended by midwife	____	____	____	____
No. unattended	____	____	____	____

9. Medical Personnel

(a)

	Total number		Ratio of personnel to population		
	White	Negro	White	Negro	Total
Doctors	____	____	____	____	____
Dentists	____	____	____	____	____
Registered Nurses	____	____	____	____	____

(b) Are there provisions in your county for licensing midwives? Yes___ No___
For training midwives? Yes___ No___ If so, how many are trained per year?_____
What is the total number of midwives in your county? White___ Negro____

SAFETY AND SANITATION

Sources

Such agencies as the U.S. Public Health Service and your State and local health departments not only will give you many of the facts you need but will provide you with standards by which you can measure your communities. Your best local sources of information, however, will be the various departments of local government which are concerned with safety and sanitation. Your city engineer, director of sanitation, superintendent of waterworks, police and fire departments, and whatever other departments you may have should be able to furnish you with much of the data you want. The various committees of the City Council also may have much useful information -- concerning both actual conditions and future plans.

On-the-spot observation will also be necessary to ascertain the condition of streets and sidewalks (6), traffic conditions (7), whether or not city ordinances regarding garbage disposal are enforced (2-c), (2-d), and the prevalence of smoke and gases in the air of the community (5). Although city officials may be able to answer these questions, direct observation often reveals conditions not noted in official reports and records.

The survey of safety and sanitation in your community should follow that on health and medical care, for the two are closely related. Safety and sanitation measures are preventive measures which safeguard the good health of the entire community. As such, they remove or control much of the menace of preventable diseases, epidemics, and accidents. Consequently, it is highly important for you to discover what methods your community uses to protect its health and safety.

One of the most important sanitary measures you will want to investigate is sewage disposal (1), for the kind of sewer system a community maintains is often an index both to its health and to its concern about sanitation in general. The community's means of sewage disposal is of special importance for good health, for a poor disposal system can cause severe illnesses and epidemics by polluting the water supply, not only in the community concerned but also in neighboring communities.

The problem of Police Protection (9) has been omitted from this questionnaire, since it is included in the section of the Manual which covers Law Enforcement.

After you have drawn together all the facts called for in the questionnaire, plus any other information you consider significant, you will want to analyze your findings and present them to the Survey Committee. The simplest and clearest way to do this would be to make a map or series of maps of your community, showing the sections of town which receive adequate safety and sanitary protection and those which do not. Maps of this kind will make your findings clearer and will put them across more vividly than any kind of written report. Also, if you make maps, later in the survey they can be easily correlated with other maps showing information gathered on housing, health, crime, welfare, etc. In this way, you will obtain an excellent overall picture of your community and the various sections within it.

SAFETY AND SANITATION

1) Sewers

a) What government department has charge of the sewer system in your community? _____

b) How many sewage mains are there in your community (town and county)? _____

Are there sections of the community using septic tanks instead of sewers? Yes ____ No ____

Privies instead of sewers? Yes ____ No ____

Are there open sewers in any section of your community? Yes ____ No ____

c) Does your community have one or more sewage disposal plants? Yes ____ No ____ If so, how many? _____

If not, where is sewage discharged? _____

d) Does your community have a separate sewer system for storm water? Yes ____ No ____

If not, does sewage back up in cellars during heavy storms? Yes ____ No ____

e) How many people in your community (town and county) are not served by the sewer system? ____ White ____ Negro ____

What facilities do they use? (List) _____

f) Are there any schools in your community (town and county) not served by the sewer system? Yes ____ No ____

What facilities do they use? (List by school and race) _____

g) Have any epidemics in your community or in neighboring communities been traced to the system of sewage disposal in your community? Yes ____ No ____

h) Which sections of your community have either inadequate sewage facilities or none? (list and specify facilities) _____

Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro? Yes ____ No ____

If so, specify _____

2) Garbage Collection and Disposal

a) Does your community (town and county) have a garbage collection system? Yes ____ No ____ If so, how is it collected? _____

How often? _____ How is it disposed of? _____

What department of government is in charge? _____

b) Are there areas in your community where garbage is not collected? Yes ____ No ____ If so, where? (List) _____

Why is it not collected? _____

What is the means of disposal in these areas? _____

Are any of these areas predominantly white or Negro? Yes ____ No ____

If so, specify _____

c) Is there a local ordinance requiring garbage and trash cans to be covered? Yes ____ No ___ If so, is it enforced? Yes___ No ___

d) Is there a local ordinance regulating private disposal of garbage and trash? Yes ___ No ___ If so, is it enforced? Yes ___ No ___

3) Pest Control

a) Does your community provide for rodent and pest control? Yes___ No ___
If so, what department of government is in charge? _____
What measures have been taken? _____
_____

4) Water Supply

a) Where does your community (town and county) get its water supply?
_____
Is there a city water system? Yes ___ No ___ A county water system? Yes___ No___
What department of government is in charge of the water supply system?
_____

b) Are provisions made for water purification? Yes___ No ___
If so, what are they? _____
How often is the water tested for bacteria content? _____
By what agency? _____
Does your drinking water meet the safety standards set up by the U.S. Public Health Service or by your State Health Department? Yes ___ No____

c) Have any epidemics in recent yearsbeen traced to the water supply?
Yes ___ No ___

d) Are there sections of the community not supplied by the water system?
Yes___ No ___ If so, why? _____
Where do people get their water? _____
Is well water tested for purity? Yes ___ No ___
Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro? Yes____ No ___
If so, specify _____
_____ _____

5) Smoke Abatement and Regulation

a) Do smoke and gases contaminate the air in your town? Yes ____ No____
If so, what are the main sources of contamination? (List) _____

b) Are there local ordinances controlling smoke and gases? Yes ___ No ___
If so, are they enforced? Yes ____ No ____

6) Condition of Streets and Sidewalks

a) How many miles of paved streets or roads are there in your town? _____
In the county? _____
How many miles of the paving is in good repair in the town? _____
In the county? _____
How many miles of unpaved roads are there in the town? _____
In the county? _____

b) How many miles of streets or roads in your community have no sidewalks? _____ Unpaved sidewalks? _____ Paved sidewalks? _____

c) Where are the streets and roads that drain poorly after rain? (Give general location) _____

Which are impassable after heavy rain? _____

d) Which are the sections of your community whose streets and sidewalks are in the poorest condition? _____

Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro? Yes___ No___
If so, specify _____

e) Who pays for the paving of streets and sidewalks? _____

7) Traffic

a) Where are the congested intersections needing traffic signals? (List)

_____

How many accidents have occurred at these intersections? _____
Are they among the intersections having the highest recorded accident rates? Yes____ No____

8) Fire Protection

a) Does your community maintain a paid fire department? Yes____ No____
If not, are there volunteer fire companies? Yes____ No____

b) How many fire stations are there for the entire community? _____
How Many fire trucks? _____ How many firemen? _____
Do the fire stations serve just the town or do they serve the entire county? _____
If just the town, how do residents of areas outside the city limits obtain fire protection? _____

c) Are there water hydrants serving all sections of the community?
Yes____ No____

d) Are there any sections of the community with poor fire protection?
Yes____ No____ If so, where are they? _____

Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro? Yes___ No___
If so, specify _____

e) Are fire insurance rates low, average, or high in your community?

_____

9) Police Protection

(See section of manual on law Enforcement)

TRANSPORTATION

CITY BUSSES AND STREET CARS

If the local transportation company is privately owned (2), find out the sort of franchise under which it operates. What obligations does the company owe to the city, and vice versa? If it is owned by the city, who operates the system? Is it operated for a profit?

The company officials may be able to give you information on areas not served by the system (6), with the reasons they are not served. This question does not mean that all streets on which busses and street cars do not run are areas not served. It means, instead, areas which are inaccessible by use of the present lines--areas several blocks from the nearest line. If the information is not available from the company, you can get it by observation.

Questions (8) and (9) on the schedule should be filled out after members of your committee have observed overcrowding on busses or street cars, using Transportation Questionnaire 2 for each observation. Tabulate the results of the observations and fill in (8) and (9) with the results. Members of the committee should make the observations over a period of weeks, riding at all hours of the day and on every bus line. In order to be able to make comparisons, ride each line the same number of times and at approximately the same hours.

There are varying degrees of "crowding" and "overcrowding", depending on the number of standers. Group the number of standers in categories, as 1-4 5-8, 9-12, 13-16, 17-20, 21 and over. (If these suggested categories do not seem to fit your situation, change them so that they best apply. For instance, if busses or street cars are so small that 13-16 standers would constitute overcrowding, change the categories to show that fact-- as "17 and over" for your last category.) Decide from observation or from talking with company officials the number of standers which make for overcrowding--the number above which additional riders would cause discomfort or would be unsafe. Then in question (8), record the lines on which that excessive number of standers was observed, with the number of trips on which such a condition was observed.

For question (9), record in the blanks under "Hours" the hours during which you observed, as 6:00-8:00 A.M., 8:00-10:00 A.M. Complete the heading "No. busses (trips) with standers in these ranges" by filling in the standers-categories you have decided on, as 1 to 4, 5 to 8, etc. Then under each category, record the total number of busses (trips) on which this condition was observed during the hours at the left of the table. From this table you can judge the hours of most overcrowding..

Note whether there is a significant difference in number of white and number of Negro standers, in proportion to the number of each race seated. If there is segregated seating on busses in your community, observers should note the way in which it works. Note, also, whether law or custom decrees segregation.

Courtesy of drivers to all passengers should be observed. Training of drivers is another point to consider.

You might find out, also, what plans the company has for extending and/or improving service

INTER-CITY BUS STATION AND RAILROAD PASSENGER TERMINAL

Observe facilities for each race over a period of time--waiting rooms, ticket-selling, rest rooms, eating facilities--for cleanliness, overcrowding, general state of repair, and the like. At the time that white members of your committee are observing conditions in facilities for white passengers, Negro committee members should be observing Negro facilities, so that you will have comparable data. If there are fewer Negro passengers than white passengers, there may of course be smaller rooms and a smaller number of facilities, but overcrowding, cleanliness, repair of facilities, will continue to be important.

Notice location of waiting rooms, restrooms, and restaurants for both races. Are they conveniently and pleasantly located?

CITY BUSSES AND STREETCARS
QUESTIONNAIRE 1

1. Is your town served by street cars____ or busses?____
2. Who owns the local transportation system? city____ private company____
3. How many vehicles serve your town?_____
4. What is the average seating capacity of each vehicle?_____
5. What fare is charged?_____
6. What are the hours of service?_____
7. List areas not served by the system:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

8. On what lines is there overcrowding?

Name of line	No. times overcrowding observed
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

9. What are the hours during which there were standers?

Hours	No. busses (trips) with standers in these ranges							
	___	to___	___	to___	___	to___	___	to___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

SCHEDULE FOR OBSERVATION ON BUSSES OR STREET CARS
QUESTIONNAIRE 2

Section 1.

1. Date _____ 2. Point of Origin _____
3. Destination _____ 4. Time of Trip _____ M
5. Name of Bus Line _____ 6. Number of Bus _____
7. Name of Observer _____

Section 2.

A. Seats:

1. Number of Negroes seated ___ 2. Number of Negroes standing _____
3. Number of whites seated ___ 4. Number of whites standing _____
5. Number of persons unable to board bus (a) White ___ Negro ___
Location of these bus stops:
(a) _____
(b) _____
6. Most crowded hour? _____ M. Between what stops? _____
_____

B. Signs:

1. For seating--how worded? _____
2. For entering and leaving? _____

Section 3.

Remarks:

INTER-CITY BUS STATION
QUESTIONNAIRE 3

1. What bus lines maintain the station? _____
2. Where is the bus station located? _____
3. What is the size of the waiting rooms?
   White: number of feet _____; number seats _____
   Negro: number of feet _____; number seats _____
4. How many ticket sellers serve white patrons? _____ Negro patrons? __
5. What is the size of the rest rooms?

Rooms for--	Size in feet	No. toilets	No. wash basins
White women	_____	_____	_____
Negro women	_____	_____	_____
White men	_____	_____	_____
Negro men	_____	_____	_____

6. What eating facilities are there?
   For white passengers: no. seats ___; general type of food served (regular meals, sandwiches, etc.) _____
   For Negro passengers: no. seats ___; general type of food served _____

RAILROAD PASSENGER TERMINAL
QUESTIONNAIRE 4

1. What railroad or railroads maintain the terminal? _____
2. Where is the terminal located? _____
3. What is the size of the waiting rooms:
   White: number feet _____; number seats _____
   Negro: number feet _____; number seats _____
4. How many ticket sellers serve white patrons? _____ Negro patrons _____
5. What is the size of the rest rooms?

Rooms for--	Size in feet	No. toilets	No. wash basins
White women	_____	_____	_____
Negro women	_____	_____	_____
White men	_____	_____	_____
Negro men	_____	_____	_____

6. What eating facilities are there?
   For white passengers: number seats ___; general type of food served (regular meals, sandwiches, etc.) _____
   For Negro passengers: number seats ___; general type of food served _____

TAXI CABS
QUESTIONNAIRE 5

1. How many cab companies operate in your community?

Name of Company	Race Served	Number of Cabs

2. Are the same fares charged by each company? Yes____ No____
   If so, what fare is charged?_____
   If not, what is the basis for the fares charged?_____
   _____

3. What city ordinances cover the operation of cabs (training of drivers, licensing, segregation of races, liability of companies, etc.)?_____
   _____
   _____

RECREATION

The object of organized recreation should be to provide young and old alike with means of constructive use of leisure time and release from tension and worries. This should be kept in mind as you examine recreation in your community.

A four-fold classification of recreation is used here: Public (1) -- facilities and services provided by the city or county; Commercial (2) -- facilities and services provided by individuals or business firms for a profit; Private Non-Commercial (3) -- facilities and services provided by organizations for the use of their members, and in some cases for the use of other citizens, such as Boy Scouts, lodges, fraternal orders, 4-H clubs, veterans organizations, churches, industry; Cultural (4) -- facilities and services provided by any of the groups in (1), (2), (3) which contribute to the cultural life of the community.

Each of these types of recreation is important to a well-balanced community. In each case, you will want to form an estimate of the general value of the various programs to the community. In making recommendations for improving recreation in your community, you will want to include each group, for each should contribute a different part to the recreational life of the community.

The schedule provides checklists of facilities and services in each of the four classifications. These are not necessarily lists of essential services and facilities; rather, they are suggestive of some desirable forms of recreation, all of which may or may not be needed in your community.

Determining the mere presence or absence of recreational facilities is only a starting point for a real evaluation of recreational opportunities. Certain points cannot conveniently be included in a questionnaire, but they should be taken into account in surveying recreation:

(1) Pleasantness of surroundings.
(2) Desirability of location.
(3) Number of people who actually participate.
(4) Restrictions as to use.
(5) Hours of operation.
(6) Adequacy of supervision.
(7) Methods of financing.
(8) Methods of administration.
(9) Harmful features.

The use of the questionnaire will show you what you have and do not have in your community in the way of recreational facilities. It will not necessarily tell you what you need. In order to get at needs, your committee should consider these points:

(1) Age-group composition of the community (section on Population).
(2) Racial composition of the community (section on Population).
(3) Extent of crime and juvenile delinquency (section on Crime).
(4) Extent of neuroses, mental illness (You may be able to get this information by consulting doctors, ministers, social workers, and others who deal with the problem.)

(5) Extent of "loafing" on street corners, in drug stores, pool rooms, and so on -- both among young people and adults.

(6) Extent of "gangism" among young people. (The formation of gangs by young people is natural and not to be condemned unless they become lawless or totally aimless or undirected in activity.) Consult police authorities, social workers, Y-workers, Scout leaders, etc., for information on this point.

The location of your community will be another factor in determining needs. If it is located near a state or national park or near a natural recreational facility, as a lake or the ocean, recreational needs may be partly met by that facility.

Another way to get at recreational needs is to take a random sample opinion poll among young people and adults on what they consider to be the chief needs in the community.

The schedule for recreation is set up on the basis of a survey of your community only. If recreation is administered by the county, you can make the proper adjustment in the schedule and in the background information. If you want to include the whole county in the survey, you may also adjust the schedule and background information to suit that purpose.

Your committee may want to do some reading in the field of community recreational needs, programs, and standards. Suggested books and pamphlets are listed in the bibliography at the end of the Manual.

RECREATION
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Public Recreation

(a) What department of city and/or county government is responsible for recreation? _____

(b) What is the city budget for recreation? $_____

(c) What is the county budget for recreation? $_____

(d) What is the ratio of publicly owned recreation space (parks, school grounds if they are used for recreation) to population? (Standard: one acre per 100 population) White_____ Negro_____

(e) How many miles is your community from a state park?____From a national park?____

(f) Is there supervised play in parks and playgrounds? Yes___ No___
If so, give the following information about the supervision:

Name of Park	Hours of Supervision	Type of Supervision	No. workers Paid	Volunteer

(g) Is there a "community center" building? Yes____ No____
If so, may both races use it? Yes____ No____, or is there a center for each race? Explain _____

(h) Are school grounds available for recreational purposes during the summer? Yes____ No____

(i) Checklist of municipal facilities:

	Number White	Number Negro
Playgrounds		
Ball Fields		
Golf Courses		
Tennis Courts		
Athletic Fields with Track		
Public Gymnasium		
Swimming Pools or Beaches		
Skating Areas		
Picnic Grounds with Equipment		
Camping Centers		
Boating Centers		
Bridle Paths		
Bicycle Paths		
Zoo, Arboretum, Botanical Gardens		
Amphitheatres		
Bandstands and Shells		
(other) _____		
_____		
_____		
_____		

2. Commercial Recreation

(a) Checklist of commercial recreation:

	Number White	Number Negro
Bowling Alleys	____	____
Skating Rinks	____	____
Pool Rooms	____	____
Night Clubs	____	____
Dance Halls	____	____
Ball Games	____	____
(Other)_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

(b) Movie Theaters

	Seating Capacity White	Seating Capacity Negro
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

(c) Are there city ordinances regulating commercial places of entertainment? Yes___No___ If so, describe briefly under the appropriate heading below:

Safety	Sanitation	Morality
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3. Private Non-Commercial Recreation

(a) What organizations, private and semi-private (such as YMCA, American Legion, Women's Clubs) offer recreational programs? (List below)

Name of Organization	Types of Recreation	Racial Group Served White	Negro	For Members and/or Non-Members
_____	_____	____	____	_____
	_____	____	____	_____
_____	_____	____	____	_____
	_____	____	____	_____
_____	_____	____	____	_____
	_____	____	____	_____
_____	_____	____	____	_____
	_____	____	____	_____
_____	_____	____	____	_____

(b) Church recreational programs:

Name of Church (Indicate White or Negro)	Types of Recreation	Members and/or Non-Members	Facilities for Public Use
	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Name of Church (Indicate White or Negro)	Types of Recreation	Members and/or Non-Members	Facilities Available for Public Use

(c) Industries, businesses, and unions offering recreational programs to their employees or members:

Company or Union	Types of Recreation	Facilities Available for Public Use

4. Cultural Opportunities

(a) Is there a public library? Yes____ No____
Owned by Town___ County___
Is its location convenient to most of the people it serves? Yes___ No___
How many books does it have?_____
What is the ratio of books to population? ___per___
Does it have more than one branch?Yes____ No____
If so, how many?_____
Are the branches strategically located to serve a maximum of people?
Yes____ No____
Does the library offer services to both races? Yes____ No____
Does it provide services to rural areas by bookmobile?____ Lending library? ____ Other means? (Specify)_____
How large a staff does it have?_____
What training is required of staff mambers?_____
Is the library administered by a board? Yes____ No____.

(b) If there is no public library, is the community served by bookmobiles from the State? Yes____ No____

(c) List privately operated libraries open to the public:

Owned by	No. Books	Whom Does It Serve?

(d) Is there a city auditorium? Yes____ No____
If so, what is its seating capacity?_____
Is it available to both races? Yes____ No____
For what kinds of events is it used?_____
_____

(e) Are school auditoriums used for public gatherings? (list below)

School (indicate whether white or Negro)	Seating Capacity of Auditorium
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

(f) Checklist of other entertainments:

	White	Negro
Concerts	____	____
Theatricals (amateur or professional)	____	____
Art Exhibits	____	____
Public Lectures	____	____
Public Forums	____	____
(other)	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND EMPLOYMENT

The ways people earn a living make the community what it is and largely determine what services the community can and should give its citizens. In this section of the survey you will be examining the working pattern of the community as a background for the rest of the survey. Since communities vary widely in this field, the questionnaire attempts only to suggest by some broad questions the sort of approach you will find helpful.

A study of the occupational pattern of your town and county (1-a) will tell you a great deal about the population. You may find that there is an excess of some skills and a shortage of others; or you may find that there are too few skills of all kinds. Whatever you discover will probably have a direct bearing on the findings about education.

The U. S. Census gives occupation figures (1-a) for counties and for towns of 10,000 or more. Remember that the figures for the county include those for all the towns in it.

Where a considerable number of women work outside the home (1-b), it is important to know how their children are cared for. If there are nursery schools your committee will be interested in their sponsorship, the nature and cost of their services, and how well they meet the needs of the community. If there are no nursery schools, it may be advisable to encourage the setting up of one or more.

In determining the types of business in your town (2-a) keep in mind, first, services to the community and, second, employment opportunities for both races. The chief business and civic organizations (2-b)(Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, etc.) may take an active interest in these questions. Their activities probably include also community welfare and recreational programs.

The presence of industries (3-a) can be the most important single influence on the community. Their wage scales, working conditions, and patterns of employment are of particular importance. Often, of course, their operations are directly affected by mills or factories elsewhere which supply them with materials or serve as markets for their products. In the case of seasonal industries (3-b), an additional factor is the employment of workers in slack periods.

Unions (4), like industry, are of more than simply economic importance. They frequently play an active part in the civic and social life of the community. Consequently, relations between the unions and management, and the general attitude of the town toward unions, should be taken into account in your survey.

Patterns of farm ownership (5-a) may differ widely from one county to another. If your committee is surveying a rural area, it will want to make a careful study of the size and ownership of farm land in the area. Doubtless, various government agricultural agencies are active in the county. What they are and how well they serve the farmers, white and Negro, should be determined.

Their services may be supplemented by such organizations as 4-H Clubs, the Grange, and the Farm Bureau.

The State Employment Service can supply your community with detailed figures on unemployment (6-b) in your town or county. It is necessary to know not only how many people are unemployed but who they are -- by age group, sex, race, and degree of skill.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND EMPLOYMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Occupational Pattern

(a) Number of persons in county as listed in latest U.S. Census

	White	Negro
Professional	_____	_____
Semi-professional	_____	_____
Bus. Owners or Managers	_____	_____
Skilled Workers	_____	_____
Semi-skilled Workers	_____	_____
Unskilled Workers	_____	_____
Farm Owners or Managers	_____	_____
Farm Laborers	_____	_____

(b) What percentage of women work outside the home? _____%
(c) Are there nursery schools in the community? Yes___ No___ How many?___

2. Business

(a) What are the principal types of business in your town?

White			Negro		
No.	Type	No. Employees	No.	Type	No. Employees
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____

(b) Is there a Negro business section? Yes___ No___

(c) What business and civic organizations are there?

White		Negro	
Name	No. Members	Name	No. Members
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Industry

	Principal Industries	White Employees Skilled	Semi-Sk.	Unskilled	Negro Employees Skilled	Semi-Sk.	Un-Skilled
(a)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(b) Are any of the industries seasonal? Yes___ No___

4. **Unionization**

Name of Union	Local Industry or Trade	No. of Members	% of Workers

5. Agriculture

(a) What per cent of county population is classified as rural farm? _____%

	Per Cent Owners	Per Cent Tenants	Per Cent Share-croppers
White farmers			
Negro farmers			

(b)

Principal Crops (including livestock)	Acreage	Cash Value

6. **Employment**

(a)

Employment Agencies	Public or Private	No. Served Per Mo. White	Negro	Who is Eligible for Service

(b) What percentage of the population is unemployed? _____%

ADULT EDUCATION

Information on the educational status of the adult population of your county and community (1) is available from the U. S. Census.

The amount of education the adult population has will give you a key to the need for courses for adults. Important in this connection, too, is the economy of your community. A farming community might call for courses in soil conservation, forestry, crop diversification, and the like; while an industrial community might need courses to develop technological skills, like welding and mechanics. Either type of community might need courses in home-making, business skills, art, grammar, public speaking, and the like.

"Credit Given," asked for under each section, means type of credit earned by participants in the class -- such as high school credit, college credit, certificate, no credit.

"Charges" means cost to each person enrolled.

In checking facilities provided by the public school system (2) include equipment and training of teachers.

In checking courses offered by clubs, organizations, industry, private individuals, and so on (6), find out whether these are offered to the general public, to members only, or to selected individuals. This information should be recorded under "Eligibility Requirements for Attendance."

If the Federal Government offers courses in agriculture and homemaking through the extension agents, home demonstration agents, or others, be sure to include such courses, either on the schedule or separately.

ADULT EDUCATION
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Educational status of adult population, 25 years of age and over:

Number Having Completed--	Total County Male	Total County Female	Urban Population	Rural Farm Population	Rural Non-Farm Population
No School					
1 - 4 yrs.					
5 - 8 yrs.					
4 yrs High School					
1 yr. or more of college					
Median No. Yrs. Completed					

2. Courses for adults offered by public school system:

Name of Course				
Race Served				
Times per Week				
Night				
Day				
Where Held				
Number Enrolled				
Charges				
Credit Given				

3. On-the-job and on-the-farm training opportunities for veterans:

Type of Training	No. Establishments Offering Training	No. Veterans Enrolled White	No. Veterans Enrolled Negro	Credit Given

4. List courses in vocational training for veterans sponsored wholly or in part by the Federal Government:

Name of Course				
Race Served				
Where Held				
Times per week				
Night				
Day				
Number Enrolled				
Charges				
Credit Given				

5. List courses for adults given by labor unions:

Name of Course				
Race Served				
Where Held				
Times per Week				
Night				
Day				
Number Enrolled				
Charges				
Credit Given				

6. List other courses for adults offered by clubs, organizations, industry, private individuals:

Name of Course				
Sponsor				
Race Served				
Where Held				
Eligibility Requirements				
Times per Week				
Night				
Day				
Number Enrolled				
Charges				
Credit Given				

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Since the pattern of school administration varies from state to state, it is impracticable to set up a check list for administration. Before you begin surveying school facilities and services, however, you will need to get a clear picture of school administration in your county. Usually schools are controlled in some measure by the state, county, and school districts. Show how each unit exercises its control in your county. Include such points as these: (1) method of selecting the county superintendent of education; (2) method of selecting the city superintendent; (3) the salary, term of office, duties and responsibilities of each; (4) method of selecting the county board of education (if there is one), district boards of trustees, or trustees for each school; (5) qualifications of board members; (6) duties and responsibilities of boards. If there are special school districts in your county, how are the boundary lines drawn? How are school principals and teachers selected? To whom are principals responsible? Point out any overlapping of authority, or any cases of poorly fixed responsibility in school administration. What you want is a clear picture of the hierarchy of school administration and supervision in your county. You can get information on all these points from school authorities.

Although this section of the Manual concerns a survey of public education only, you will want to check the private and parochial schools briefly in order to get a complete picture of education in your community. List the sole schools, their ownership, race served, grades taught, and number of pupils enrolled. The important points to be noted are: (1) whether or not they are subject to any supervision by the county or town, and (2) the number of pupils who attend them.

It will probably be well, in most cases, to include the whole county in your school survey. To pick out any one district or any one school will give you a distorted picture of facilities, needs, special problems, financing, and the like. If you limit yourself to one district or one system, you will see only a part of what should be a complete picture. Various studies have shown that there is often a need for redrawing school districts for the most economical and efficient administration. Rural schools are often far behind city schools in equipment, trained teachers, curriculum, and financing. You will want to see if this is true for your county. But again it should be remembered that the area you decide to survey should depend in great measure on the pattern of school administration.

If a study of your school system has been made before, be sure to make full use of it. If the study was recent enough and comprehensive enough, you may want merely to bring it up to date. If it was not comprehensive enough, you may want to get additional information.

The schedule for public education in this survey is set up so that each school in the delineated area may be studied separately. When you have collected data for each school, you will want to pull it all together so that you will have facts for the whole area.

Visit each school, filling out a separate schedule for each. Get your information from personal observation, from the principals, teachers, and county superintendent of education, and from other sources which they may suggest.

The name of the school, its post office address (1), and the name or number of the school district (2) — if there is one — will enable you both to identify the school as rural or urban and to group schools by districts.

The average length of the school term (6) for the nation as a whole in 1943-44 was 175.5 days. How do your schools compare?

In section (8-d), "grades taught" refers to elementary school teachers only. For high school teachers (and junior high teachers, also, if they teach subjects instead of whole grades), fill out the blank labeled "subjects taught". "Number of pupils" for high school teachers is the average number of pupils per class taught. Because of serious teacher shortages in many areas, teachers have been employed who have no licenses or certificates, or only temporary licenses or provisional licenses. Indicate for each teacher the type of certificate or license he or she has. "Name of teacher" is important only to identify each teacher for filling out the other blanks in section (8-d). If your committee prefers to get the information by grades only leaving out"name of teacher", it may easily do so.

The number of pupils per teacher (8-e) at the primary level should not exceed thirty, and the number of pupils per teacher at the intermediate and high school levels should not exceed thirty-five. How do your schools compare?

Each teacher should get the information asked for under "Transportation" (9) by filling out for her grade the Public Education Questionnaire II. From these schedules, tally the information from all the grades and add to the Public Education Questionnaire I that which applies to the whole school. Teachers in the city schools should fill out all but section (3-b), and teachers in the rural schools should fill out all but section (3-a).

School buses (9-d) may be owned by the state, county, or school district, or they may be owned privately and operated by individuals from fees paid by transported children, or they may be owned by individuals and contracted to the county or school district. You might note also whether or not buses are bought individually by the county or school district, or whether they are purchased in large numbers by the state for counties and school districts, thus effecting savings for local groups. The type of safety inspection required (9-g) and the training and licensing of drivers (9-h) should be described. If safety inspection, training and licensing of drivers, and method of purchasing buses are uniform throughout the county, you can get the information from the county superintendent, instead of individually for each school.

You may be able to get information on reasons for non-enrollment and non-attendance of school age children (10) from the county superintendent of education, principals of schools, or visiting teachers and truant officers. With their help you may want to make a special study of truancy and non-enrollment, getting at the real reasons for such behavior by making case studies of a number of children who are not enrolled in school or who are frequently absent. Note especially whether or not the condition of roads, type of transportation provided, inablility to buy books, supplies, and clothing, poor health, and necessity for working are included in reasons for non-enrollment (10-a) and non-attendance (10-b). If there is a compulsory school attendance law (10-c), note whether or not it is well enforced and how; if there is no law, note whether or not there seems to be a need for one.

In describing buildings and grounds (11), take note of good features as well as those which need correction. Use the questions on the schedule as your starting point for describing the school. In describing the general condition of the school building (11-e), note such points as the foundation, walls, floors, need of paint, condition of window panes, ventilation, window space, and the like.

In many schools, overcrowded conditions have resulted in the use as classrooms of rooms designed for other purposes (12-b). For instance, what was designed as a library may now be used as a classroom or a study hall, meaning that the school has poor library facilities or none at all.

In checking equipment and services (13), describe good features, special needs, makeshift arrangements, and the like, including any special features not listed in the schedule. An accepted "adequate" standard of playground space (13-d) is 870 square feet of space per pupil. How do your schools measure up?

If the school library is served or supplemented by a bookmobile or loans from the state or county library, describe the services rendered (13-f).

In describing such equipment as science laboratory (13-g), audio-visual supplies (13-h), maps (13-i), etc., the value per pupil enrolled is used for purposes of comparing one school with another.

In getting information on value of school property per pupil (15-a) and average expenditure for education per pupil (15-e), decide whether your base figure will be "per pupil enrolled" or "per pupil in average daily attendance", and keep the base uniform throughout the survey of schools. A report of the Educational Conference Board of New York State in 1943 stated that an expenditure of $115 annually per child in average daily attendance would result in an "average" educational program. In view of the general rise of prices since 1943, the per pupil cost of an "average" educational program presumably would be considerably higher today. In 1944-45, the national average expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance was $134.14 (including current expenses, capital outlay, and interest).

The extent to which the school serves as a community center (16) is particularly important in rural areas. Many schools have gone far in providing community services and in making community life more attractive. Schools should do more than just teach boys and girls six or seven hours a day; they also should serve as centers for community activities, both for adults and children. Using the suggested questions in the schedule as a starting point, describe the relationship of the school to the community. If the school provides such community services as canneries and machine shops (16-e), who supervises their use by the community? What are the conditions of use, etc.?

If there is a Parent-Teacher Association (17), what is its program?

After you have filled out schedules for each school in the area you are surveying, you will want to group your data by school systems so that it will have meaning. You want to know not only how schools in your community as a whole compare with schools in the nation, but also (1) how rural schools compare with urban schools in your community and how each system rates

nationally, and (2) how white and Negro schools in your community compare with each other and how each rates nationally. You should also find out how schools in one district compare with each other, and how each compares with the national average. If there are separate schools for white and Negro pupils, keep the white-Negro breakdown in discussing school districts and white and Negro schools.

In grouping your data, cover the points included in the schedules for individual schools, plus the additional information asked for here. Don't lose sight of individual schools, however. For instance, if there are three white elementary schools in one district with pupil-teacher ratios of 40, 30, and 20, the average pupil-teacher ratio for the district would be 30, which is considered an acceptable ratio. Actually, however, the ratio in one school would be excessive, the ratio in another would be acceptable, and the ratio in the third would be low. Thus, in discussing the pupil-teacher ratio in that district, you should cite the ratios for each school. The same pattern may hold true for other points.

The following points, not covered in individual school schedules, should be included when you assemble your data for the entire community:

(1) Number of children of school age, by age groups (such as 6-13, 14-17, or other groupings to show elementary and high school age children). Get this information by districts, if possible; if not, by county and city. You will have gotten it in Section I of this Manual, "Population".

(2) Number and percent of school-age children enrolled in school, by the same age groups as used above. If there are private or parochial schools in your community, include their enrollments here.

(3) Grade-enrollment distribution -- i.e., percent of enrolled children in elementary, junior high, and high school grades (or whatever classification your system uses) -- and percent of school population graduating each year. One of the most serious problems in education today is the large number of children who drop out of school before reaching or completing high school. If all the children who enroll in the first grade should continue in school through high school, between 8 and 9 percent would be enrolled in each of the twelve grades, with perhaps a slightly higher percentage in elementary grades and a slightly lower percentage in the secondary grades. In actual fact, however, this is seldom the case. The percentage of pupils in high school is much lower than the percentage in the lower grades. Nationally, for every 15 children who enroll in the first grade, about 8 or 9 complete the ninth grade, and only about 4 complete high school. Ideally, 8 percent of the children enrolled in a twelve-grade school should graduate each year. How does your school system compare with these figures?

(4) Number of one and two-room schools.

(5) Total enrollments of schools. Are individual school enrollments large enough or too large to make for efficient and economical administration?

(6) Source of funds for educational purposes, tax rates, adequacy of funds for education, and possible sources of additional funds.

7) On the basis of all the facts and figures you have gathered in this survey, is there any evidence of need for consolidation, decentralization, or expansion of your school system?

g) Is the school situated on a good road? Yes____ No____
Explain (amount of traffic, paved road, impassable in bad weather, etc.)

h) Check which of the following facilities the school has: Inside toilets____ Outside toilets____ Running water (inside)____ Running water(outside)____ No running water (indicate source of supply)_____ Electric lights____ Kerosene lamps____ Other lighting (specify)_____ Fire escape____ Other fire protection(specify)

i) Is the building heated by coal stoves in each room?____ Wood stoves in each room?____ Steam heat?____ Other methods (specify)_____

j) Does the school have lockers? Yes____ No____

12. Classroom Space

a) Number of classrooms ____
b) Are rooms other than those designed for classrooms used as classrooms? Yes____ No____ If so, indicate which are so used_____

c) List rooms used only for special purposes (such as library, projector room, gymnasium, etc.)_____
d) Is there "doubling up" of classes (two or more grades in the same room)? Yes____ No____ If so, indicate grades or classes_____

e) Does the school maintain double sessions? Yes____ No____ If so, what grades are affected?_____
f) Are there too many pupils per teacher? Yes____ No____ If so, for what grades or classes?_____
g) If there were more classroom space, would additional classes be added, either to relieve an excessive pupil-teacher ratio, or to add desirable courses or equipment, such as libraries, visual aid, etc.? Explain_____

13. Equipment and Services

a) Is there an auditorium? Yes____ No____
Is it adequate for school population? Yes____ No____ Explain_____

b) Is there a gymnasium? Yes____ No____ If so, list equipment and needs

c) Is there outside play space and equipment for physical education and recreation? Yes____ No____
If so, list equipment_____

d) Playground space: Total____; Number of sq. ft. per pupil____
e) Is there a school cafeteria? Yes____ No____
If so, what is the average number of pupils eating there per day?____
Average number of free meals served per day?____
Average cost per meal to pupils?____
Amount of public funds supporting cafeteria per year: federal $____
state $____ local $____

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f) Does the school have library facilities? Yes____ No___
If so, check which: School library___ Bookmobile___ Books leaned by county or state library or state department of education_____
If the school has its own library, what is the total number of books? _____ The number of books per pupil?_____

g) Is there a science laboratory? Yes___ No___
If so, what is the value per pupil enrolled? $_____

h) Does the school possess audio-visual supplies and materials? Yes___ No___ If so, what is the value per pupil enrolled $____

i) Does the school possess maps? Yes_____ No_____
If so, what is the value per pupil enrolled $_____

j) Check the medical services which are provided and note by whom they are furnished (public health department, state, county school system, district school system, individual school, any other source):

Service	Furnished by	How Often
Physical examination	_____	_____
Dental examination	_____	_____
Eye examination	_____	_____
Tuberculosis examination	_____	_____
Smallpox innoculation	_____	_____
Hookworm check	_____	_____
Other (specify)		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

14. Curriculum

a) Are courses prescribed by the state? Yes____ No___
b) What additional courses are offered?_____
_____
c) What courses prescribed by the state are not offered_____
_____
Why not?
d) Which of these courses are offered? Manual training_____ Agriculture___ ____Home Economics_____ Citizenship training_____ Health Education ____Art____ Music____ Vocational and Technical Training (such as welding, sheet metal work, mechanics, typing, salesmanship___ list)_____
_____
_____
e) Are any arrangements made so that students may work part-time and go to school part-time? Yes____ No_____
If so, does this take the form of either vocational guidance_____ or apprenticeship training_____?

15. Financing Education

a) Value of school property per pupil $_____
b) Total value of buildings $_____
c) Total value of equipment $_____
d) Total expenditure for education $_____

e) Average expenditure per pupil $_____

f) Average expenditure per classroom unit $_____

g) Source of funds: Amount per year from Federal Government $_____; from state $_____; from county $_____; from school district $_____

h) Is the money available for this school sufficient to provide adequate facilities and services? Yes__ No__ Explain_____

i) Is there money available for expansion of facilities and services? Yes__ No__ Explain_____

j) How much more money would be needed to bring this school up to the national average expenditure for education per pupil?_____

16. School as a Community Center

a) Is the auditorium used by the community? Yes__ No__
For what sort of gatherings?_____

b) Is the cafeteria used by the community for dinner meetings? Yes__ No__ For what sort of meetings?_____

c) Is the gymnasium and playground equipment used by the community? Yes__ No__ Explain_____

d) What other school equipment is used by the community?_____

e) Which of these community services are provided?

Service	Number of People Using
Library	_____
Cannery	_____
Potato curer	_____
Freezer	_____
Machine shop	_____
Adult education classes	_____
Others (specify)	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

17. Is there a Parent-Teacher Association? Yes__ No__
If so, what is the membership?_____
Average attendance at meetings?_____

Date _____

PUBLIC EDUCATION
QUESTIONNAIRE II

School Transportation (To be filled out by classroom teacher)

Information is to be taken on a designated day by a show of hands, and the questionnaires are to be returned to the office of the school principal by another designated day.

1. Name of school _____

2. Grade or grades reported _____

3. Distance from School

a) For city schools:
How many pupils live within 10 blocks of school? ____ 15 blocks? ____ 1 mile? ____ 2 miles? ____ 3 miles and over? ____

b) For rural schools:
How many pupils live within 1 mile of school? ____ 2 miles? ____ 3 miles? ____ 4 miles and over? ____

4. How many pupils usually get to school the following ways?

a) By school bus ____
b) By other bus ____
c) By automobile ____
d) By walking ____
e) By other means ____

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Modern attitudes toward law enforcement emphasize more and more the importance of the prevention of crime rather than its detection and punishment. This approach has become especially important in the treatment of juvenile deliquency. Such emphasis on crime prevention and on the rehabilitation of criminals rather than on punishment makes the problem of law enforcement a broad one, covering the causes of crime and treatment of offenders as well as the more routine activities of crime detection. This section of the Manual will help you make a brief and suggestive survey of law enforcement in your community. As you make this survey, you undoubtedly will think of other important questions you will want to investigate.

If any studies have been made of crime and law enforcement in your community, you will want to make full use of them.

For information on the crime record (1), the following sources should be consulted: reports and records of the police departments; court records and reports; and, for comparative statistics for different communities, the Uniform Crime Reports published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Get your figures on arrests and convictions (1-a), and homicides (1-b) for the latest year, and be sure to compare them with figures for previous years so that you will be able to spot trends of increase or decrease. If there is a large discrepancy between the number of arrests and the number of convictions, what are the reasons?

Homicides (1-b) have been singled out for special treatment in the Questionnaire because the homicide rate is such an important index of law enforcement in the community. Compare your homicide rate with those for other similar communities. Is yours abnormally high? Is there a difference between the white and Negro (or other minority group) rates? If there is, can it be attributed to lax police supervision of amusement places, especially where liquor is sold, to overly-lenient court attitudes toward Negroes who kill other Negroes (see 1-c), to ineffective police patrols, or to the reluctance of Negroes to give information to white investigating officers (see 2-e)? Is there a difference in prosecution and conviction of Negro killers of whites and white killers of Negroes (1-b)? If your community has large numbers of other minority groups, be sure to include them in this part of the Questionnaire.

Most of the information you will need for the section on Police (2) may be obtained from local police officials. However, for attitude of Negroes (or other minority groups) toward law enforcement and police (2-e), interviews and personal observations will have to be made by reliable persons, preferably members of the minority groups concerned. Compare the findings to see if there is evidence of any of the following general attitudes: fear of police; lack of confidence in police; lack of respect for police; belief that police will exploit rather than protect and help members of minority groups; and belief that avoidance of police is the best way to stay out of trouble.

If your community does not employ Negro police (2-e), you may want to find out about the successful experience of other communities in using Negro law enforcement officers. The Southern Regional Council has compiled this information for the South and can furnish it upon request.

After you have filled out the section of the Questionnaire which covers your municipal courts (3), you may want to observe your criminal court or courts in person. If you do, and if the volunteer workers are available, such observation -- over a period of at least a week, if possible -- will give you an insight into the administration of justice which you could never get from reports and records. Note the total cases for the period covered, by race, age, and sex. Note also the most frequent charges preferred against defendants.

Perhaps by the end of their observations, your workers will be able to comment on the following important but intangible questions: (1) What is the speed of handling cases? (2) Is the testimony of white and Negro witnesses given equal weight? (3) Is the word of the arresting officer usually taken without reservation? (4) Is the general charge, "disorderly conduct", used too often in order to cover conduct which does not constitute an offense? (5) Are there differences in the charges and penalties against white and Negro (or other minority group) defendants?

If you have a Juvenile Court (3-f), you should find out over what kinds of cases the Court has jurisdiction, who can refer children to the Court, and what powers the Court has over both children and adults in the disposition of cases.

For figures on Juvenile Delinquency (4-a, b, c, d, e), use records and reports of either your Juvenile Court, if you have one, or your regular courts. Interviews with probation officers, Juvenile Court or other judges, and officers and social workers of agencies dealing with children will give you information on the causes of delinquency and its relationship to other factors, particularly substandard housing. In that respect, it would be useful — if your community has housing projects - to compare the delinquency rate for the housing projects with that for both slum areas and the community as a whole.

Under Institutional Care for Juvenile Delinquents (4-f), it is important to find out where these institutions and foster homes get their funds, what their annual budgets are, and what the cost of care per child is. Be sure to note what race is served in each case.

Information on jails and prisons (5-c) may be obtained from observation and interviews with prison officials. Be sure to compare your findings with the standards published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.

Parole and probation cases (6-a,f) include persons in your community paroled or on probation from both local and state institutions. The National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York, has published standards by which you can judge your community's probation system.

From all the information you have gathered in this survey of law enforcement in your community, what have you found to be the most serious problems facing your community? How adequate are your police, courts, institutions, and agencies which deal with these problems? What services and facilities does your community need? What are the means of obtaining them?

LAW ENFORCEMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Crime Record

a. Arrests and Convictions:

	Number of Arrests		Number of Convictions	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Male	____	____	____	____
Female	____	____	____	____
Total	____	____	____	____

What percent of those arrested had been previous offenders?____

White male ____
White female ____
Negro male ____
Negro female ____

What percent of the arrests fell within the following age groups?

	Total	White Male	White Female	Negro Male	Negro Female
Under 18	____	____	____	____	____
18 - 30	____	____	____	____	____
31 - 45	____	____	____	____	____
46 and over	____	____	____	____	____

What were the four major causes of all arrests? (List)

_____ _____
_____ _____

What were the four major causes of arrests of :

White Male	White Female	Negro Male	Negro Female
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

b. Homicides:

Year	Number of Homicides		
	By Whites	By Negroes	Total
1945	_____	_____	____
1946	_____	_____	____
1947	_____	_____	____
1948	_____	_____	____
Total	_____	_____	____
Percent Distribution	_____	_____	____

Intraracial and Interracial Homicides:

(1) Number of Whites killing Whites _____
(2) Number of Whites killing Negroes _____
(3) Number of Negroes killing Negroes _____
(4) Number of Negroes killing Whites _____

How many interracial homicides were there? (add 2 and 4)____

What percent were by whites?____
What percent of the whites were convicted?____
What percent were by Negroes?____
What percent of the Negroes were convicted?____

Out of the total white killings of Negroes, were there any slayings by law officers? Yes____ No____
If so, how many?_____ How many of the officers were convicted?_____

c. Disposition of Cases Involving Killings of Negroes by Negroes:
Number not indicted, found not guilty, or exonerated _____
Number tried_____
For first degree murder _____
For second degree murder _____
For manslaughter _____
Number sentenced _____
Death _____
Life _____
20 - 25 years _____
10 - 19 years _____
Under 10 years _____
Compare these findings with the disposition of homicide cases involving whites only and both whites and Negroes.

2. Police

a. How many law enforcement officers are there in your community?_____
Federal?____ State?____ County?____ Local?____
b. Are your local (town and county) police officials appointed___ or elected____. What training and experience are they required to have?
_____
Does your city police department have a merit system? Yes___ No___
A retirement system? Yes____ No____.
c. What is the annual budget for police activities? (Both town and county?)
_____
Describe police equipment for crime detection and apprehension_____
_____
d. List the crime prevention activities of your local police (for example, policewomen, crime prevention bureau, etc.)_____
_____
How many police officers are specifically concerned with the prevention of crime?_____
e. From observations and interviews, what seems to be the attitude of the Negroes in your community toward law enforcement and the police?
Explain_____
_____
_____
Does your community employ Negro police? Yes____ No____ If so, how many?
_____

3. Courts

a. Who is your Public Prosecutor?_____
Is he appointed?_____ or elected?_____
b. How is the Grand Jury selected?_____
How many sittings did it have last year?_____
How many indictments?_____
How many cases were dismissed?_____
How many independent investigations did it make?_____

c. List the civil courts in your community: _____

_____

How many civil court judges are there? _____

Are they elected? ____ or appointed? _____

What is their term of office? _____

How many cases are awaiting trial? _____

d. List the criminal courts in your community: _____

_____

How many criminal court judges are there? _____

Are they elected? ____ or appointed? _____

What is their term of office? _____

How many cases are awaiting trial? _____

Are accused persons, who are unable to hire counsel, defended by: Public Defender? ____ Defense lawyers individually appointed by the courts? ____ Legal Aid Bureau? _____

e. Does your community have a Domestic Relations or Family Court? Yes ____ No _____

If so, is it an independent court ____ or part of another court _____

Are the judges appointed ____ or elected _____

Which of the following services are provided? Social ____ Medical ____ Psychiatric _____

Does the court cooperate with other social agencies? Yes ____ No _____

Is such cooperation required by law? Yes ____ No ____

f. Provisions for Juvenile Offenders:

Does your community have a Juvenile Court? Yes ____ No ____

If so, is it an independent court ____ or part of another court _____

Does it have one presiding judge ____ or a rotating panel of Judges _____

What is the maximum age for admission to Juvenile Court? _____

Does the court have an independent probation system? Yes ____ No ____

If there is no Juvenile Court, is special provision made for young and first offenders? Yes ____ No ____ Explain _____

_____

Are there facilities for physical and mental examination of children? Yes ____ No ____

For adults (parents, guardians, etc.)? Yes ____ No ____

Are there facilities for detention of children pending hearing? Yes ____ No ____

If not, are children ever confined in jails with adult offenders? Yes ____ No ____

4. Juvenile Delinquency

a. Total number of children in (Juvenile) Court last year _____

Age	White		Negro	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 10 years	_____	_____	_____	_____
10-15 years	_____	_____	_____	_____
Over 15 years	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total	_____	_____	_____	_____

b. Total number of cases who had been previous offenders _____

Age	White		Negro	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 10 years	____	____	____	____
10-15 years	____	____	____	____
Over 15 years	____	____	____	____
Total	____	____	____	____

c. What were the chief offenses? (List)_____

White		Negro	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

d. What was the rate of increase or decrease in the number of cases? _____
White?____ Negro?_____

e. Disposition of Cases:

	Total	White	Negro
Number of Dismissals	____	____	____
Number Placed on Probation	____	____	____
Number Placed in Institutions	____	____	____
Number Placed in Foster Homes	____	____	____

f. Institutional Care:

List and give capacity of the state institutions for the rehabilitation and training of juvenile delinquents (White and Negro)_____

_____

List and give capacity of the local institutions for children in your community_____

_____

How many foster homes for children are there in your community?____
What is their capacity?____
What are the provisions for follow-up care of delinquents once they are discharged?_____

_____

5. Detention and Punishment

a. Is capital punishment legal in your state? Yes____ No_____
If so, how many persons from your community have been executed in the past five years?____

b. During the past year, how many persons from your community have been sentenced to imprisonment in:
Local jail or workhouse _____
County or municipal prisons _____
State institutions _____
Federal prisons _____

c. Answer the following questions for each local jail, prison, and prison farm or camp:
What is its capacity?_____

Is it clean and sanitary? Yes___ No___
Are men and women prisoners separated? Yes___ NO___
Are first offenders separated from other prisoners? Yes___ No___
Are there facilities for medical examination and treatment? Yes___
No___ Psychiatric examination and treatment? Yes___ No___
Are children under 18 imprisoned here? Yes___ No___
If so, number imprisoned last year___
Are there recreational facilities? Yes___ No___
Is the diet of prisoners adequate? Yes___ No___ Describe_____

_____

Which of the following disciplinary measures are used; Loss of Privileges___ Solitary confinement___ Deprivation of food___
Corporal punishment___
Are prisoners employed? Yes___ No___
If so, are they employed in farming___ or road work___?
Are they hired out to contractors? Yes___ No___
Are jail officials salaried? Yes___ No___
If not, are they dependent upon a fee system? Yes___ No___
Is personnel qualified by training and experience? Yes___ No___

6. Parole and Probation

a. How many persons from your community were paroled last year?_____
How many parole violations were there?_____
b. Are parole officers under a civil service system? Yes___ No___
c. What is the average case load of each parole officer?_____
d. Do your courts have a probation system? Yes___ No___
Does your probation system serve adults? Yes___ No___
Children? Yes___ No___ Both adults and children? Yes___ No___
e. How many of your local courts have probation officers?_____
How many probation officers are there?_____
f. What was the number of probationers in your community last year?_____
Number completing probation successfully?___
Number breaking probation?_____

CITIZENS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT

The form of local government, its powers, its ways of collecting and spending money, and its responsibility to its citizens are all important in determining the number and quality of community services which its citizens receive. And the way a government works depends on how much active interest and participation its citizens are willing to give it.

Several governments -- federal, state, county, and local -- touch citizens as they live and work in their communities. In this survey, however, you will be interested mainly in county and city government, although it is important for you to know where the federal and state governments operate on a local level.

You will be able to get most of the information called for in this section of the Manual from the various officials of your county and city governments and from members and executives of the civic boards and clubs in your community. For data on the number of people of voting age (5-a), however, you will have to consult the U.S. Census or the Bureau of Vital Statistics of your State Department of Health.

In surveying the organization and workings of your county and city governments (1 and 2), the really important questions to be answered concern the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the executives, governing bodies, and departments of local government. Information concerning merely the form of government (covered in the schedule) will be meaningless unless you also analyze the way it works.

The easiest way to find out how your government functions is to make a chart of both your county and city governments. Such a chart will show, simply and clearly, just how the government is organized, what the powers and duties are of the various government departments and officials, and their relationships with each other. From this chart, you also will be able to see gaps in needed governmental services or to spot places where services or responsibilities duplicate each other unnecessarily. This kind of a chart may be available from the county and city governments, but if not, you will not find it difficult to make one.

When you investigate the finances of your government, finding out the per capita revenue of your government (4-b) will help you judge how adequate your government's revenues are to provide the best in community services. On the basis of the community needs uncovered in other parts of this survey, you will be able to make a rough estimate of the per capita cost of meeting these needs and of expanding existing services. Then by comparing the per capita government revenue with the per capita cost of both existing and needed community services), you will know whether or not your government is adequately financed. It might be helpful, also, to compare the revenue figures for your community with those for other communities of similar size.

Do people in your community leave community affairs largely up to their politicians and officials, or do they take an active and responsible part in important civic activities? The question on citizen participation in government (5) is designed to help you partially answer that question. You will want to expand on the questions asked in the schedule, however. For example,

compare the percentages of registered voters and actual voters in your community with the percentages in other communities of similar size (5-a). If only a small proportion of the citizens of your community register to vote or actually vote in local elections, you will want to find out why. When you list the political parties active in your community, you should also note their organization and the duties and responsibilities of their county executive committees (5-d). As to membership in civic boards (5-f), in addition to information on actual membership you should also find out how willing people are to serve on these boards -- how long the present members have served, whether or not membership has changed from year to year, and whether or not elected board officials have changed or remained the same for many years. It is also most important for you to find out whether or not all the various community groups are represented -- that is, do your civic boards include representatives of business, industry, farming, labor, minority groups, housewives, club women, church groups, professional people, and other groups in your community? Other questions regarding citizen participation in government will undoubtedly occur to you as you are making the survey.

Note:

If from this survey, it seems to your committee that a more thorough and scientific study is needed of the administrative set -up and efficiency of your town and county governments, you might ask your State University or State Bureau of Public Administration for suggestions and help. You are getting into a very important but fairly technical field, and you will need more advice and direction than this Manual can give you.

CITIZENS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. County Government

a. Is there a chief executive of your county government? If so,
Is he elected or appointed?_____
What is his term of office?_____
b. What is the central governing body of your county?_____
How many members does it have?_____
What are their terms of office?_____
c. What departments of government does your county have? (List)
_____
_____
How many county employees are there?_____
d. Which are the elective offices in your county? (List)_____
_____
e. Which are the appointive offices? (List)_____
_____
Who appoints these officials?_____

2. City Government

a. Who is the chief executive of your city government?_____
Is he elected or appointed?_____
What is his term of office?_____
b. What is the central governing body of your town?_____
How many members does it have?_____
What are their terms of office?_____
c. What departments of government does your town have? (List)
_____
_____
How many city employees are there?_____
d. Which are the elective offices in your town? (List)_____
_____
Who appoints these officials?_____

3. Personnel

a. Does your county government have a merit system by which county employees are appointed, hired, promoted, and fired? Yes___ No___
If so, what department administers it?_____
Which departments use it?_____
b. Does your city government have a merit system by which city employees are appointed, hired, promoted, and fired? Yes___ No___
If so, what department administers it?_____
Which departments use it?_____

4. Finances

a. List the different kinds of taxes levied by your city and county governments and the revenue raised by each tax.

Town		County	
Kind of Tax	Revenue Raised	Kind of Tax	Revenue Raised
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

b. What has been the per capita revenue of your city government during the past 5 years?_____ Of your county government?_____

5. Citizen Participation in Government

a. How many people of voting age are there in your town?_____
In your county?_____
What percent of the people of voting age are registered
in your town?_____
in your county?_____
What percent of the registered voters actually voted in the last city election?_____ In the last county election?_____

b. What are registration requirements?_____
_____

c. When are local elections held?_____

d. What political parties are active in your community?_____
_____

e. Are there any "good government" associations in your community?
Yes_____ No_____
If so, check which ones and list membership of each:

Organization	Membership	Program
League of Women Voters	_____	_____
Citizens Committee	_____	_____
Non-partisan Organization	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

During the past five years, have there been any efforts to stimulate (or lessen) registration and voting? Yes____ No____
If so, by whom?_____

f. Do citizens serve on civic boards of your community (town and county)?
Yes____ No____ If so, check which ones and fill out the following information:

Board	Membership		
	Elected	Appointed	Term of Office
School Boards (Specify)			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Board	Membership		
	Elected	Appointed	Term of Office
School Boards (Specify)			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
County Welfare Board	_____	_____	_____
Other Welfare Boards (Specify)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Library Board	_____	_____	_____
Board of Health	_____	_____	_____
Hospital Board or Authority	_____	_____	_____
Boards of federal farm programs (Specify)_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Rural Electrification Administration	_____	_____	_____
Other boards (Specify)			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

URBAN HOUSING

Begin your housing survey by consulting your city government, or Housing Authority if you have one, to see whether or not a map or survey of housing or land use has been made already. If such a map or survey is available, use it as much as possible and bring it up to date.

If no map or survey is available, your committee will want to make a survey which will give you the most important facts about housing in your community. The Urban Housing Schedule and the Urban Housing Questionnaire may be used for this survey, although you may want to modify them to make them fit your local situation.

If your community is small, members of your committee might wish to visit every dwelling unit, checking it for points in the Schedule. In a larger community, you can use a sampling process. In this case, be sure that the sample is actually random -- that is, a real cross-section of the housing you survey. The number of dwelling units you visit and the way you determine which ones to visit will depend on your local situation and should be worked out by your committee with the aid of someone trained in sampling. If the sample is truly random, your survey will be just as good as if you had visited every home. For example, you might wish to visit every fifth dwelling unit on the left-hand side of the street, or you might select several streets representing different levels of housing and visit every third or fifth dwelling unit. Work out the method which best fits the situation in your community.

A "dwelling unit" (1-a) is defined as a house, group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as separate living quarters by a single household, usually a family. Rooms occupied by boarders or roomers are not considered separate dwelling units, but housekeeping rooms do constitute separate dwelling units.

In noting the condition of the building (1-c), check "good condition" if the building is substantially in good repair. Check "needing minor repairs" where no major structural repairs are needed but minor repairs are obviously needed -- such as papering, painting, stopping of small leaks, repair of doors, or general maintenance. Check "needing major repairs" if repairs are needed on a part of the structure (such as floors, walls, roof, foundation, stairs, plaster, etc.) because the structure is unsound and creates a hazard to the safety of the residents. Check "unfit for use" if the structure is in such poor condition that it cannot be adequately repaired.

In counting the number of rooms in the dwelling unit (2-c), do not count bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, screened porches, unfinished rooms in basement or attic, and rooms used as offices or places of business by the occupant.

To obtain the number of persons per room (3-e), divide the number of rooms in the dwelling unit (2-c) into the number of persons in the total household (3-d).

In addition to the findings of your survey, which you will compile in order to answer the Questionnaire, you will want to check other possible sources of information-- the Bureau of the Census reports on housing, your local housing authority, local association of real estate operators, and local

offices of the Federal Housing Administration and Public Housing Authority.

In tabulating your findings, you should set up minimum standards for decent housing so that you will have something against which to check housing conditions in your community. As a general yardstick, consider that a house meets minimum standards if it has:

1. a structure which does not need major repairs;
2. an ample supply of safe water piped into the house;
3. a flush toilet;
4. electricity;
5. as many rooms as people living in it.

These five requirements are all included in the minimum housing standards set up by the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Housing Authority, and all five were used by the Bureau of the Census in its 1940 housing survey. Using these standards, you can find out in what ways the housing in your community is adequate or inadequate, and where the various levels of housing exist.

After you have filled out the Urban Housing Questionnaire (using information gathered in your survey, plus any other data you have been able to get), the best way to present your findings will be to map them, preferably in a series of maps pointing up your different findings. This not only will help you to relate all the information you have gathered and analyzed, but also will show clearly -- especially if you have mapped your findings for other sections of your community survey -- the relationship of housing conditions to such things as health, sanitation and safety, occupation and income, family stability, rate of crime and delinquency, and costs to the community in relief and welfare services, police and fire protection, and tax delinquency. Housing is so closely related to all parts of community life that you must be sure to show as many such relationships as possible when you analyze and present your findings. Many of the questions in the Questionnaire are designed to help you discover these relationships, and you undoubtedly will add others as you progress.

Before you make your recommendations, your committee might interview home owners and tenants to get their attitudes toward such things as owning, renting, the loan situation, desire for better housing, and public housing. You will have to estimate how much of the housing, both existing and new, will meet the needs of low-and middle-income families. Include in your estimate any plans your Housing Authority has for expanding facilities in the near future.

After looking at all the facts you have gathered, how does housing in your community rate? Are the residents well housed or not? What recommendations will you make for improvement?

Date_____
Investigator_____
Address_____
Informant (relationship to head of household)_____

URBAN HOUSING SCHEDULE

1. Information about Building

a. Construction: Frame___ Brick___ Stone___ Other (specify)____
Number of dwelling units in building_____
b. Type of Structure: One-family___ Two-family___ Three-family___
Four-family___ Larger apartment house_____
Rooming house___ Other (specify)_____
c. Condition: Good condition___ Needing minor repairs___
Needing major repairs___ Unfit for use____
d. Age of Building:_____
e. Use of Building: Residential only___ Part commericial___ Part industrial___

2. Information about Dwelling Unit

a. Sanitation:

Flush toilet (inside)___ Flush toilet (outside)___ Privy___ None___
Number of families using toilet facilities_____
Running water (inside)___ Running water (outside)___ Well water____
If there is inside running water, is there hot water? Yes___ No___
Number of families using water supply_____
Bathtub or shower___ Portable bathtub only___ Shared bathing facilities___ No bathing facilities_____
Number of families using bathing facilities_____
Is there garbage collection? Yes___ No___
If so, how many times per week?_____
Are outside windows and doors screened? Yes___ No___

b. Utilities:

Heating: Steam___ Hot air___ Gas___ Electricity___ Coal stove___
Oil or Kerosene stove___ Wood stove___ Fireplace___
Lighting: Electricity___ Gas___ Kerosene___ Other (specify)____
Refrigeration: Electric___ Gas___ Ice Box___ None_____
c. Number of rooms in the dwelling unit___. Number of sleeping rooms___

3. Information about Occupant(s) of Dwelling Unit

a. Unit occupied by owner___ or renter___
White___ Negro___ Mexican___ Indian___ Other (specify)___
b. Number of years occupant has lived in dwelling unit___
Number of years in city___ in county___
c. Total number of persons in family living in dwelling unit___
Children under 5___
Children 5 to 19___ Number employed____
Adults_____ Number employed____

d. Number of persons in total household (all persons living in dwelling unit, including related family members, roomers, servants, and other unrelated persons who regularly live there)_____

e. Number of persons per room____

f. Average monthly income of head of household $_____

Occupation of head of household_____

Average monthly income of family (includes all extra income)$_____

g. What is the rental per week? $_____

If the dwelling unit is owned by occupant, what is the estimated value of the dwelling unit? $_____

4. Transportation and Communication

a. Does occupant own an automobile? Yes___No___

b. Number of blocks to bus or streetcar_____

c. Is there a telephone in the dwelling unit? Yes___No___

If not, is there one in the building? Yes___No___

If not, how many blocks to nearest public telephone?_____

5. Neighborhood

a. Residential___Part business___Industrial___

b. Street paved___Unpaved___

Paved sidewalks___Unpaved sidewalks___No sidewalks___

c. Are there rats in the neighborhood? Yes___No___

d. Sanitation and Cleanliness: Good___Fair___Bad___

e. Remarks:_____

URBAN HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: Be sure to break down all your answers to these questions by race and/ or nationality.

1. Buildings

a. What percent of the residential buildings are of frame___brick___ stone___other (specify)_____
What is the average number of dwelling units in residential buildings?_____

b. What percent of the structures are one-family___two-family___three-family___four-family___larger apartment houses___rooming houses___ other (specify)_____

c. What percent of the dwelling units are in good condition?___Need minor repairs___ Need major repairs___ Are unfit for use_____
(Give these figures for owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwellings, and by valuation and weekly rental.)
Do the houses needing major repairs and the houses unfit for use fall into any residential pattern? Yes____No____
If so, describe_____
_____
_____

d. What is the average age of residential buildings in your town?_____
Of buildings in good condition? _____
Of buildings needing minor repair? _____
Of buildings needing major repair? _____
Of buildings unfit for use? _____

e. What percent of the buildings are residential only___part commercial _____Part industrial_____

2. Dwelling Units

a. Sanitation:
What percent of the dwelling units have:

	Flush Toilet Inside	Flush Toilet Outside	Privy	None
Total	____	____	____	____
Owner-occupied	____	____	____	____
Tenant-occupied	____	____	____	____

In situations where more than one family shares toilet facilities, what is the average number of families using the same facilities?___
(Cite examples)

What percent of the dwelling units have:

	Running Water Inside	Running Water Outside	Well Water	Hot Water
Total	____	____		
Owner-occupied	____	____	____	____
Tenant-occupied	____	____	____	____

In situations where more than one family shares the water supply, what is the average number of families using the same facilities?
_____ (Cite examples)

What percent of the dwelling units have:

	Bathtub or Shower	Protable Bathtub Only	Shared Facilities	None
Total	____	____	____	____
Owner-occupied	____	____	____	____
Tenant-occupied	____	____	____	____

Where bathing facilities are shared, what is the average number of families sharing? ____ (Cite Examples)

What percent of the dwelling units have garbage collection? _____

Owner-occupied units? _____

Tenant-occupied units? _____

What percent of the dwelling units have outside doors and windows screened? _____

Owner-occupied units? _____

Tenant-occupied units? _____

Do the dwelling units with poor sanitation fall into any residential pattern? Yes ____ No ____ If so, describe _____

_____

_____

b. Utilities:

What percent of the dwelling units are heated by steam ____ hot air ____ gas ____ electricity ____ coal stove ____ oil or kerosene stove ____ wood stove ____ fireplace ____

What percent of the dwelling units are lighted by electricity ____ gas ____ kerosene ____ other (specify) _____ _____ _____ _____

What percent of the dwelling units have electric refrigeration ____ gas refrigeration ____ ice box ____ no refrigeration ____

Do the dwelling units lacking adequate utilities fall into any residential pattern? Yes ____ No ____ If so, describe _____

_____

_____

c. What is the average number of rooms per dwelling unit? _____

Owner-occupied units? _____

Tenant-occupied units? _____

What is the average number of sleeping rooms? _____

Owner-occupied units? _____

Tenant-occupied units? _____

What percent of the dwelling units consist of:

	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	More than 5 Rooms
Total	____	____	____	____	____	____
Owner	____	____	____	____	____	____
Tenant	____	____	____	____	____	____

3. Occupants

a. Give percent of dwelling units occupied by:

	White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Other (specify)
Total	____	____	____	____	____
Owner	____	____	____	____	____
Tenant	____	____	____	____	____

b. Average number of years occupant has lived in:

	Dwelling Unit	City	County
Total	_____	_____	_____
Owner	_____	_____	_____
Tenant	_____	_____	_____

c. What is the average number of persons in family living in dwelling unit?____ Owner-occupied?____ Tenant-Occupied?____

Number of children under 5?____ Owner?____ Tenant?____
Number of children 5 to 19?____ Owner?____ Tenant?____
Number of adults?____ Owner?____ Tenant?____

d. What is the average number of persons in total household?____
Owner-occupied units?____ (Break down by valuation)
Tenant-occupied units?____ (Break down by rental group)

e. What is the average number of persons per room?____
Owner-occupied units?____ (Break down by valuation)
Tenant-occupied units?____ (Break down by rental group)

f. What is the average monthly income of head of household? $_____
Owner-occupied units? $_____
Tenant-occupied units? $_____
What is the average monthly income of family? $_____
Owner-occupied units? $_____
Tenant-occupied units? $_____
Do income levels in your community fall into any residential pattern?
Yes____ No____ If so, describe_____

g. What is the average rent in your town? $_____
Group rentals into classes (such as $2.50-4.99 per week, $5.00-7.49 per week, etc.) and show the percentages of tenant-occupied units falling within each group.
Do the rental groups fall into any residential pattern? Yes____ No____
If so, describe_____

What is the average value of owner-occupied dwelling units? $_____
Group the valuations of owner-occupied units into classes (such as $1,000-5,000, 5,000-10,000, etc.) and give the percentages of owner-occupied units falling within each group.
Do values of owner-occupied units fall into any residential pattern?
Yes____ No____ If so, describe_____

h. What percent of the dwelling units are overcrowded (have more than one person per room)?_____
Owner-occupied units?____ (Break down by valuation)
Tenant-occupied units?____ (Break down by rental group)
Does overcrowding seem to have any relationship to value of property?
Yes____ No____
Take the valuation of owner-occupied dwellings and the rental groups of tenant-occupied dwellings, and give percentages of each class which are overcrowded.
Does overcrowding have any relationship to home ownership? Yes____ No____
Do the overcrowded dwelling units in your town fall into any residential pattern? Yes____ No____ If so, describe_____

4. Transportation and Communication

a. What percent of occupants own automobiles? ____
   Owner-occupied units? ____
   Tenant-occupied units? ____

b. What percent of the dwelling units have telephones? ____
   Owner-occupied units? ____
   Tenant-occupied units? ____

5. Neighborhoods

a. What percent of the dwelling units are in:

	Residential Neighborhoods	Part Business	Part Industrial
Total	____	____	____
Owner	____	____	____
Tenant	____	____	____

Is there any relationship between valuation and/or rental and the type of area? Yes ____ No ____ If so, describe ____

b. What percent of dwelling units are on:

	Paved Streets	Unpaved Streets
Total	____	____
Owner	____	____
Tenant	____	____

c. Does there seem to be any relationship between areas of poor housing and areas with:

	Yes	No
Poor sanitation and safety?	____	____
High disease and death rates?	____	____
High crime and delinquency rates?	____	____
High number of relief and welfare cases?	____	____
High costs in fire and police protection?	____	____
Low income?	____	____
High tax delinquency?	____	____

6. Public Housing

a. Is there a public housing authority or similar agency in your community authorized to construct or operate public housing? Yes ____ No ____
   If so, what housing projects has it built? (List and give dates of construction) ____

b. What housing projects does it now operate for whites? (List) ____
   How many dwelling units are available? ____
   What is the average rent per room? ____
   What housing projects does it now operate for Negroes? (List) ____
   How many dwelling units are available? ____
   What is the average rent per room? ____
   What determines the amount of rent charged? ____

c. What are qualifications for admission to the housing projects? ____

d. For what reasons may tenants be evicted? (List) ____

How many tenants have been evicted?_____
What were the main reasons for eviction? (List)_____
_____

e. What is the crime and delinquency rate among tenants?_____
How does this compare with the rate for the entire town?_____
With the rates for areas of poor housing?_____

f. Are the projects operated as communities? Yes____ No____
Chedk in each project for such facilities and activities as clubs, libraries, supervised nurseries and playgroups, community centers, adult education classes, etc.)

7. General

a. Does you town have a building code? Yes____ No____
If so, when was it enacted?____
Has it been revised? Yes____ No____ If so, when?_____
Is it enforced? Yes____ No____

b. Does your town have any zoning ordinances? Yes____ No____
If so, are they enforced? Yes____ No____

c. Does your town have any fire, health, and sanitation ordinances that concern housing? Yes____ No____
If so, specify_____
_____
Are they enforced? Yes____ No____

d. How many new houses are being built in your town?_____
How many will be sold?_____
Average cost $_____
How many will be rented?_____
Average rental? $_____

RURAL HOUSING

A separate schedule for rural housing has been included in this section of the Manual so that, if your survey is countywide, you will be able to check on dwellings outside the city limits. If you do not want to make a door-to-door survey, as you did for urban housing, the county Home Demonstration Agent may be able to give you enough information for your purposes. An actual survey, however, using the rural housing schedule, will give you the most accurate picture of housing in your county.

Another reason for including a separate schedule for rural housing is that standards for farm homes differ from those for city homes. Check your rural houses by these minimum standards:

1) a structure not in need of major repair;
2) ample supply of safe water within 50 feet of the house;
3) an outside privy, properly constructed and kept (meeting standards of U.S. Public Health Service);
4) electricity;
5) ample living, dining, and kitchen space, plus three bedrooms -- one for the parents, one for the girls, and one for the boys.

For more detailed and elaborate standards, consult Minimum Requirements for Farmhouses Recommended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 475, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1941.

In compiling data from the rural housing schedules, get percentages of farm dwellings for each of the items checked, just as you did for urban dwellings. (Check instructions for the use of the urban housing schedule in order to get definitions of such things as condition of building, dwelling unit, number of rooms, and number of persons per room.) Be sure to note whether or not there are certain areas in the county where rural housing is particularly good or bad.

All your findings must be broken down by race and/or nationality.

It is also essential that you break down your findings by farm tenure -- that is, by owner, tenant, sharecropper, and farm laborer. For, in addition to getting the data called for in the schedule, you should try to discover if there is any relationship between type of housing and farm tenure. For example, are the farm dwellings in poorest condition, with the poorest sanitation, fewest utilities, and worst overcrowding inhabited by owners, renters, sharecroppers, or farm laborers? Does condition of dwellings have any relationship to rental or value of dwelling unit? (Break down dwelling units by valuation group and rental group, just as you did for urban housing.) What percent of the occupants of rural dwellings, by race, are not engaged in farming? Which group owns the most farmhouses, whites or Negroes? Which has the largest percentage of tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers? Which group as a whole is best housed? Most poorly housed?

How does your information on rural housing tie in with your information on health, schools, welfare, income, occupation, sanitation, etc., in your county? How does housing in the county compare with housing in town? If there are significant differences, try to explain them.

From the information you have obtained, what recommendations will you make for improving rural housing in your community?

Date_____
Investigator_____
Location_____
Informant (relationship to head of household)_____

RURAL HOUSING SCHEDULE

1. Information about Building

a. Construction: Frame___ Brick___ Stone___ Other (specify)___
b. Condition: Good condition___ Needing minor repairs___ Needing major repairs___ Unfit for use___
c. Age of building:_____

2. Information about Dwelling Unit

a. Sanitation:
Toilet facilities: Surface type privy___ Pit type privy___ Flush toilet (outside)___ Flush toilet (inside)___ None___
If privy, how far is it from water supply?___
Water supply: Well___ Cistern___ Spring___ Running water (outside)___ Running water (inside)___ None___
If the water supply is outside, is it within 50 feet of the house? Yes___ No___
If there is running water inside, is there hot water? Yes___ No___
Bathing facilities: Portable bathtub only___ Bathtub or shower___ None___
Are outside doors and windows screened? Yes___ No___
b. Utilities:
Heating: Fireplace___ Wood Stove___ Oil or Kerosene Stove___ Coal Stove___ Steam___ Hot Air___ Gas___ Electricity___
Lighting: Kerosene___ Gas___ Electricity___ Other (specify)___
Refrigeration: Spring House___ Ice Box___ Gas___ Electricity___ None___
c. Number of Rooms in Dwelling Unit ___
Number of sleeping rooms_____

3. Information about Occupant (s) of Dwelling Unit

a. Unit occupied by owner___ tenant___ sharecropper___ farm laborer___
White___ Negro___ Mexican___ Indian___ Other (specify)___
b. Number of years occupant has lived in dwelling unit___
Number of years in county___
c. Total number of persons in family living in dwelling unit___

	Male	Female	Total
Children under 5	___	___	___
Children 5 to 19	___	___	___
Adults	___	___	___

d. Number of persons in total household (all persons living in dwelling unit, including related family members, roomers, servants, and other unrelated persons who regularly live there)_____
e. Number of persons per room_____
f. Average annual net income of head of household, including value of products raised and consumed on the farm $_____
Occupation of head of household_____
Main source of income of head of household_____

g. Rental, if any $_____
If the dwelling unit is occupied by owner, what is the estimated value of the dwelling unit? $_____

4. Transportation and Communication

a. Does occupant have an automobile?____radio?____telephone?____
b. How far is the dwelling unit from the nearest hard surface road?_____

COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

In most communities the general picture of organized community welfare services is something like this:

I. Case Work Agencies

A. Private agencies serving families and individuals -- for example:
- Salvation Army
- Travelers' Aid
- American Red Cross
- Jewish Welfare Board
- Protestant Churches -- individually or jointly
- Catholic Churches -- individually or jointly
- Missions
- Settlement houses
- Homes for the aged
- Nursing homes
- Family Service Agencies

B. Public Agencies serving families and individuals -- for example:
- County Department of Public Welfare
- City Welfare Department
- State Vocational Rehabilitation Services
- Family Service Agency
- Homes for aged

C. Agencies serving children, both publically and privately supported -- for example:
- Nursery schools
- Child care institutions
- Child Welfare Division of the county or state department of welfare

II. Group Work Agencies -- for example:
- Young Men's Christian Association
- Young Women's Christian Association
- Young Men's Hebrew Association
- Boy Scouts
- Girl Scouts
- Camp Fire Girls
- Hi-Y, Gra-Y
- Churches
- Future Farmers of America
- Future Homemakers of America
- 4-H Clubs

III. Coordinating Agencies and Councils -- for example:
- Community Chest
- Council of Social Agencies
- Social Service Exchange
- Veterans' Councils
- Community Council

Private agencies doing case work, group work agencies, and coordinating agencies are largely those supported by the Community Chest, individual donations, organizations, and churches. They may be local in origin and program, or they may be affiliated with national or regional agencies.

Public agencies are those supported wholly or in part by tax money. They may be administered entirely by the Federal Government, as the program of Old Age and Survivor's Insurance, or entirely by the state, county, or city governments, or by several units of government in cooperation with each other, as in programs of Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to Blind.

Assistance from agencies in any of the three large divisions may be in the form of money grants to families and individuals, food and clothing grants, institutional care, or certain services, as help to families and individuals in working problems and conflicts. For instance, the Aid to Dependent Children program assists children who are deprived of parental support by death, illness, or absence from home of a parent by making money payments to the family so that the parent or relative with whom the child lives can keep the child in his natural home setting. The child welfare program, on the other hand, is a service program, providing certain case work services to the child and his family, to courts, to prospective adoptive parents, and to other agencies; it cooperates with other agencies in the community in developing and extending community resources involving children; it does not provide relief or assistance.

Group work agencies also provide certain services to young people and adults -- recreation, training in certain skills, training in group participation, character building. Coordinating agencies usually provide certain services for the community, as a clearing house for welfare agencies to prevent over-lapping and duplication of services and the exclusion of needy groups and individuals. It may also act as a planning council for welfare services and/or community development.

All three types of agencies are important in a well-balanced program of community welfare services. Your county will probably not have all the verious agencies listed in the outline; it may have others not mentioned. The list is merely suggestive of what to look for in surveying community welfare services.

Your committee may want to do some reading in the field of public welfare, standards for services, new practices, etc. Suggested readings are listed in the back of the Manual. Be sure to make full use of professional people in your community welfare agencies.

The questionnaires in this part of the Manual are to help you find out exactly how your community provides welfare services to its citizens; whether there is over-lapping of services; whether there are needs no agency is meeting; whether there are services which need strengthening, and the like. Your chief job here is to find out how well existing agencies are meeting the needs they were set up to meet, and whether or not there are other needs in the community not being met by any agency.

Four questionnaires are included in this section of the survey. Use a separate questionnaire for each agency surveyed, then tabulate your findings,

write-up the general picture of welfare services in your community, and make your recommendations. Questionnaire I A, "Case Work Agencies", should be used with agencies included in Topic I in the outline given above -- private agencies, public agencies, and agencies serving children. Questionnaire IB, "Institutions", should be used to survey any home or institution included in Topic I -- nursery schools for children, parental homes for children, homes for the aged, the infirm, the poor.

Questionnaire II, "Group Work Agencies", should be used to survey each group work agency in your town. In the case of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the like, use one questionnaire for the whole city organization, instead of for each troop. However, if there are separate troops for white and Negro youth, use separate questionnaires for the two groups. For Y.W.C.A.'s and Y.M.C.A.'s, use one questionnaire for each Association unless there are Negro or white branches of the central Association; in that case, use a separate questionnaire for each branch. "Potential number to be served" (2) refers to the number of people in the town of a particular age group. This information you can get from the section on Population. How well does the group work agency serve all these people?

Questionnaire III, "Coordinating and Planning Agencies", should be used to survey agencies included in Topic III of the outline.

In each questionnaire, the question is asked, "What seem to be the chief needs of the agency?" The answer will probably involve such items as additional staff, money, office space, more community understanding, etc. The next question, "Is this agency meeting community needs?" means "are there groups in the community needing help which this agency provides or could provide under an expanded program, but who are not being served for lack of funds, staff, or community awareness?" For instance, when child welfare workers find neglected children, is boarding home or foster home care available to the children? Most child welfare authorities today say that such care is usually far superior to institutional care, but many counties do not provide it.

After you have surveyed the welfare agencies in your town and county, answer such questions as these:

What types of welfare services are provided for citizens ofyour county and community?

How well do the services provide for the individuals and groups usually needing assistance:

Families and individuals needing monetary or material assistance (include those eligible for assistance in federal-state programs of aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and old age assistance, and those needing help but ineligible for such assistance)
Families and individuals in which there are conflicts and problems, as desertion of father or mother, delinquent children
Neglected or abandoned children
Homeless children
Delinquent children
Children of working mothers
Unmarried mothers

The physically handicapped
The mentally handicapped
The needy aged
The needy sick
Transients

To what extent do welfare services in your community try to keep families intact -- that is, aid children in the home, wherever feasible, instead of sending them to an institution?

Is boarding home and/or foster home care available to children in your community? If so, are they inspected and licensed by any responsible agency?

Are sizes of welfare grants large enough to meet minimum needs?

Are sizes of staffs of the agencies large enough to care for present case loads? For expanded case loads?

Are provisions made for further training of staff members who desire it?

Are salaries of professional and clerical workers large enough to attract and hold trained personnel?

Are there a sufficient number of group work agencies to provide youth and adults with opportunities for growth and development in human relations and group contacts?

What percent of the people of the community in each age group served by existing group work agencies are actually participating in the program?

What provisions are made for planning and coordinating the work of the welfare agencies?

CASE WORK AGENCIES
QUESTIONNAIRE I A

Date_____

Name of Agency_____
Address_____

1. Who is served by the Agency? Men__Women__Whites only__Negroes only __Both races__Only members of organization sponsoring Agency__All citizens meeting eligibility requirements___

2. List eligibility requirements for assistance:_____
_____
_____

3. Total number of people served in any one month: Month_____No. of people__ White___Negro___
Average case load per worker____

4. What is the general program of the Agency?_____
_____
_____

5. Check the kinds of assistance given: Monetary__Food and/or clothing_____ Counselling___General welfare service___Medical assistance____ Institutional care___Family rehabilitation___Individual rehabilitation ____Other (describe)_____

If monetary grants are given, what is the average grant? $_____
If medical care is given, of what does it consist?_____

6. Personnel? Number of supervisors_____ White___Negro___
Number of case workers_____ White___Negro___
Number of clerical workers____ White___Negro___
Number of volunteer workers____ White___Negro___
Are professional workers under a merit system? Yes__No___
Clerical workers? Yes___No___
If there is a merit system, describe_____
_____
What are the requirements for professional workers?_____
_____

7. Finances: What is the average yearly budget of the Agency? $_____
How is the Agency financed? (Give the percent of funds received from each source.) Community Chest___Individual donations (not Community Chest)___Sponsoring organization___Federal government___State government___County government___City government___Other_____
What percent of the budget goes for administration?___For assistance? _____

8. Agency Supervision: Is the Agency governed by a Board? Yes___No____
If so, how are members selected?_____
How many members are there? ___White___Negro___
What is the term of office?_____
What are the duties and responsibilities of the Board?_____
_____

How are officers of the Board selected?_____
If there is no Board, how is the Agency governed?_____

9. Does the Agency use the Social Service Exchange or Index, if there is one in the community? Yes____ No____

10. What seem to be the chief needs of the Agency?_____

11. Is the Agency meeting community needs?

INSTITUTIONS
QUESTIONNAIRE I B

Date _____

Name of institution _____
Address _____

1. Who is cared for by the institution? _____
   Race served: White ___ Negro ___ Other (specify) _____
2. What is the average number of residents (or in the case of nurseries, how many children are cared for)? _____
3. On what basis are residents admitted to the institution? _____
4. Who sponsors the institution? church (designate which denomination) _____ organization (give name) _____ county government _____ city government _____ other groups (specify) _____
5. Finances: What is the average yearly budget? _____
   What is the expenditure per resident? _____
   Who finances the institution? _____
   What is the cost to residents? _____
6. Personnel: List staff positions:

	White	Negro
Professional	____	____
Clerical	____	____
Volunteer	____	____

   What are requirements for professional workers? _____
7. What is the governing body of the institution? _____
   If a Board, how many members are there? White _____ Negro _____
   How are members selected? _____
   What is their term of office? _____
   What are duties and responsibilities of the Board? _____
   How are officers of the Board selected? _____
8. Note here condition of buildings, grounds, equipment, sanitation, cleanliness: _____
9. What seem to be the chief needs of the institution? _____
10. Is the institution meeting community needs? _____

GROUP WORK AGENCIES
QUESTIONNAIRE II

Date_____

Name of Agency_____
Address_____

1. Race served: white____ Negro____ Other (specify)_____
2. Age groups served (or grade groups), with number in each group:

Age or grade group	Number served	Potential number to be served

3. Finances: Average yearly budget_____
   Source of funds: Community Chest____ individual donations (not Community Chest)____ membership fees____ other (describe)_____
4. Is the agency affiliated with a national organization? Yes____ No____
5. Who is the local sponsor of the group?_____
6. Agency supervision: Is the agency governed by a Board? Yes____ No____
   If so, how are members selected?_____
   How many members are there? White____ Negro____
   What is the term of office?_____
   What are the duties and responsibilities of the Board?_____
   How are officers of the Board selected?_____
   If there is no Board, how is the agency governed?_____
7. Staff: List professional positions (indicate race)_____
   No. clerical workers: White____ Negro____
   No. volunteer workers: White____ Negro____
   What are requirements for professional workers?_____
   How are volunteers recruited?_____
8. Describe facilities (not only those owned or rented by agency, but those made available to it, including office space) buildings, equipment, camping facilities, recreational facilities:_____
9. What is the general program of the agency:_____
10. What seem to be the chief needs of the agency?_____
11. Is this agency meeting community needs?_____

COORDINATING AND PLANNING AGENCIES
QUESTIONNAIRE III

Date _____

Name of agency _____
Address _____

1. Purpose of agency _____

2. When organized _____ How and why did the organization come about? _____

3. What agencies are served by the coordinating agency? _____

4. Personnel: Number of professional workers: White ____ Negro ____
Number of clerical workers: White ____ Negro ____
Number of volunteer workers: White ____ Negro ____

5. Finances: What is the average yearly budget? _____
What is the source of funds (indicate per cent of funds from each source)? Community Chest ____ individual donations (not Community Chest) ____ donations of member agencies ____ other (describe) _____

6. What is the governing body of the agency? _____
How many members serve on the governing body? White ____ Negro ____
How are members selected? _____
What is the term of office of members? _____
What are the duties and responsibilities of the governing body? _____

7. Describe the program of the agency: _____

8. What seem to be the chief needs of the agency? _____

9. Is the agency meeting community needs? _____

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Here are listed organizations, books, and pamphlets which you may find helpful. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are particularly useful. We have listed prices where we know them.

THE COMMUNITY AND COMMUNITY SURVEYS

*"A Community Survey Gets Results" (Jacksonville, Florida, Twenty-one Months After the Survey). New South, May, 1948. Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta, Georgia. (5¢)

Brunner, Edward de S. Community Organization and Adult Education. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1942.

*'By the People' (Self-Survey of Jacksonville, Florida, Negro community). Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta, Georgia, 1947. (20¢)

*Colcord, Joanna C. Your Community: Its Provisions for Health, Education, Safety and Welfare. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1947.

Hayes, Wayland J. The Small Community Looks Ahead. New York, 1947.

*Jacksonville Looks at its Negro Community. Council of Social Agencies. Jacksonville, Florida, May 1946. (Also available from the Southern Regional Council.) ($1.00)

Let's Look at Ourselves -- Brief Guide for Conducting a Community Audit on Civil Rights. National Citizens Council on Civil Rights. 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y., 1948.

*Ogden, Jess and Jean. These Things We Tried: A Five-Year Experiment in Community Development. University of Virginia Extension. Charlottesville, Virginia, 1947.

Rural Communities -- What Do They Need Most? Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Extension Service. Washington, D. C. 1940.

"To Secure These Rights" in Your Community. (Manual for discussion, fact-finding, and action in states and local communities.) American Council on Race Relations, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 1948. (50¢)

*United Citizen Action to Improve Georgia's Human Resources: A Guide to the Establishment of Community Coordinating Councils. Georgia Citizens Council, 20 Ivy Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia, 1947 (rev. ed.)

POPULATION

*Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. Current Population Reports. (Population estimates made between Census years. They should be available from branch offices of the Census Bureau.)

*Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940: Population, Second Series, "Characteristics of the Population". Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington D.C., 1940.

HEALTH

*Dickins, Dorothy. Wanted: A Healthy South. Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 1946. (20¢)

McFarland, Carmen. "How Lay Citizens Can Influence the Local Administration of Health," in Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work, 1940, pp. 508-516. Columbia University Press, New York, 1940.

Schools of Nursing Meeting Minimum Requirements Set by Law in the Various States. National League of Nursing Education, 1790 Broadway, New York, 19, N.Y.

Southmayd, Henry J., and Smith, Geddes. Small Community Hospitals. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57th Street, New York 22, N.Y.

Stern, Bernhard. Medical Services by Government: Local, State, and Federal. Common wealth Fund, 41 East 57th Street, New York 22, N.Y. 1946.

Winslow, Edward A. Health Care for Americans. Pamphlet No. 104. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York, 1945.

SAFETY AND SANITATION

Community Organization for Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois, 1945.

RECREATION

Butler, George D. Introduction to Community Recreation. New York, 1940.

*Know Your Community — Suggestions for Making a Study of Community Recreation Needs. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, 1943. (25¢)

Romney, G. Ott. "ACommunity Responsibility", in Off the Job Living: A Modern Concept of Recreation and Its Place in the Postwar World. A.S. Barnes and Co., New York, 1945.

*Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. (50¢)

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND EMPLOYMENT

An Outline for Making Surveys — Commerical, Industrial, Community, Regional, Local. Economic Series No. 34. Prepared by Special Studies Unit, Division of Small Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1944.

EDUCATION

*A Key to Better Education — A Guide to School District Reorganization. National Commission on School District Reorganization, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington D.C., 1945. (15¢)

Fowlkes, John G. Planning Schools for Tomorrow: The Issue Involved. Educational Leaflet No. 64. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1942.

Know Your Board of Education. Leaflet No. 47. U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C., 1939.

Stewart, Maxwell S. We Can Have Better Schools. Pamphlet No. 112. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York, 1946.

*Wanted: An Educated South. Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta, Georgia, 1947. (20¢)

*What About Our Schools? (Henderson (Kentucky) City and County). Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. XIX, No. 1. College of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

*Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (The Bureau can furnish standards for jails and prisons.)

*Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (The FBI publishes semiannually the Uniform Crime Reports for the United States — comparative statistics of crimes known to the police in American towns and cities.)

*National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. (The Association can furnish standards for probation systems.)

Panken, Jacob. The Child Speaks: The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1944.

CITIZENS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT

"Better City Government". 10 articles in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, September, 1938.

*Bureau of Public Administration of your State University.

*League of Women Voters in your state and/or local community.

National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

HOUSING

Carskadon, Thomas R. Houses for Tomorrow. Pamphlet No. 96. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York, 1944.

Farm Housing -- A Case Study. National Committee on Housing, Inc., 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

*Housing in the South. Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta, Georgia, 1948. (25¢)

*Minimum Requirements for Farmhouses. (Recommendations of U.S. Department of Agriculture.) Misc. Publication No. 475. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., October, 1941.

Where Housing and Welfare Meet. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

*ABC of Foster Family Care for Children. Publication No. 216, U.S. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1933.

Organizing a Social Service Exchange. Committee on Social Service Exchanges. Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 44th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

*Providing Foster Family Care. Child Welfare League of America, 130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N.Y., 1941.

*Questions and Answers on Social Security. Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C., December 1947.

*Social Security -- A Brief Explanation of the Social Security Act. Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C., 1947.

*Social Work Year Book. (Complete directory, published regularly, of national voluntary and governmental agencies in field of social work and public welfare. Contains descriptions of all agencies in the field.) Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York, 10, N.Y.

Standards for Child Health, Education, and Social Welfare. (Based on recommendations of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.) Publication No. 287. U.S. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1942.

Standards for Children's Organization. Child Welfare League of America, 130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, 1941.

Standards for Day Care of Children of Working Mothers. Publication No. 284. U.S. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1942.

*Standards of Foster Care for Children in Institutions. Child Welfare League of America, 130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N.Y., 1937.

*Why Social Security? Publication No. 15. Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.

SRC-Community Surveys

Birmingham

May 20, 1948

Mr. Robert Durr, Editor
The Weekly Review
1602 Sixth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Durr:

Your letter of May 12 came just as I was leaving for some days in Washington, so I am back to it only today.

We have been steering our little organization in the last few weeks toward being ready to open up with a series of community self-surveys. But we have been thinking that ours ought to be confined to small cities and towns.

I know that the Urban League had itself made a series of such surveys in larger Southern cities, and I had been supposing that the right thing to do was to leave the big city field to them while we went down to the smaller places, which in the long run could more easily influence their states than the big cities.

Birmingham is a larger place than the limited resources of our Council ought to tackle. If from somewhere enough money were forthcoming to enable us to engage a thoroughly well-equipped person to be on the spot for four or five months, and to cover also some incidentals and travel money, we could take on the job.

I think it would mean at least three thousand dollars that would have to be handed to the Council and maybe another two or three thousand dollars for incidental, local expenses of the Birmingham committee which would put the thing through. Meanwhile, so much effort would have gone from here on the Birmingham job that we could hardly get along to reaching the small communities that we plan to reach.

Could not the Urban League do the Birmingham job?

If it could not, and you have any reason to believe that the sums involved could be found, we would be willing to do it--, but, as you can see, we are not begging for that very considerable undertaking.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

The Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

May 12, 1948

Mr. George Mitchel, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchel:

Is the Southern Regional Council in position to supervise a Community Self Analysis Survey of Birmingham to determine what our needs are along health, economic, industrial and conditions of the Negro population?

We have at last an Urban League organization, and it is my feeling that following our membership and finance campaign, we should, as one of our first projects, make a survey to scientifically determine our needs in order that we may present same to key people and try to get done what ought be done.

If SRC is in position to give that sort of supervision, what would it require in the way of compensation, etc?

Cordially,

Robert Durr

Robert Durr, Editor

bw

Birmingham Survey
Ala

June 15, 1951

Miss Roberta Morgan
Jefferson County Coordinating Council
309 North 23rd Street
Birmingham, 3, Alabama

Dear Miss Morgan:

I do greatly appreciate your sending over the material on your new survey plan. Warm congratulations on what you are to do.

A man worth your talking with for advice on other people and as one who might possibly be helpful himself is Abbott Ferriss, now employed at the Human Resources Research Institute, Air University, Maxwell Air Field Base. He was trained in sociology at Chapel Hill and Vanderbilt and has been teaching at Vanderbilt. Until lately he was secretary of the Southern Sociological Society. I confess to his being a cousin of mine.

Another sociologist I would get advice from is Irwin T. Sanders, at the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

If you happen on to the trail of a girl who many years ago was named Marjorie Goff and who did survey things at Montevallo, she has a special talent. I fear me she is now married to somebody in some remote place, but Hallie Farmer would know where she is.

I venture to suggest that you so plan things as surely to be able at one stage or another in the survey to get nearly all of the members of your survey committee individually and actually to do part of the survey work. That means they would have to give a day or two days to filling out cards in the bum end of town. That is the most powerful educator and mover of things that we have seen.

Might it not be possible at a later stage to create a number of subcommittees of the general committee and to have on the subcommittees people of both races especially familiar with the subcommittee's topic? In that way you would get the benefit of the two sets of leaders working together. And that process lasting on for many years would be the noblest gain.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Dictated but not read

W. J. CABANISS
PRESIDENT

ROBERTA MORGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces

309 N. 23RD ST., BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

PHONE 3-5319

June 13th, 1951

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1951
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Perhaps I told you when I saw you in Birmingham last spring that we were contemplating a community-wide survey in Jefferson County.

Since that time we have enlarged the Survey Committee and have done considerable groundwork, as you will see by attached outline. The Robert R. Meyer Foundation has made the grant requested.

We are now ready to look for a director and possibly an assistant director for the study. Can you help us with suggestions? Either a years leave of absence would be necessary or interest in a connection with the University of Alabama, Department of Sociology and Anthropology when the period of the study is over.

We will be grateful for your suggestions.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Roberta Morgan

Roberta Morgan

encl.

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

on the Jefferson County Survey

I. Objectives of the Survey

1. To provide a baseline of facts concerning

   (a) Needs of the people of Jefferson County
   (b) Evaluation of resources to meet these needs
   (c) Proposals for new uses of old resources or for new agencies and services

2. To bring as many people as possible into the conduct of the survey and to inform all of the people of the county as to its findings and recommendations.

3. To strengthen the structure and functioning of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces.

II. Who should be "brought along" in the survey so that it will lead to action?

1. The entire county insofar as possible, including organized groups, tax payers, voluntary contributors.

2. Public officials

3. Agency directors, staffs and lay boards

4. Key leaders of prestige in various segments of the county

   (The first group must be reached through press, radio, etc., the last groups, through participation in some phase of the survey)

III. How can the survey be most effectively carried out?

1. It should be undertaken by the Coordinating Council through a special survey committee. Existing sections or committees of the Council should be utilized to guide appropriate parts of the study and new sections or committees established for this purpose as needed. Staff employed for the survey should be given considerable autonomy within policies developed by the Survey Committee.

2. The Council's Survey Committee has been tentatively organized so as to include representation from most important segments of the community. It is made up of the following:

W. J. Cabaniss, Ex-Officio-President, Coordinating Council
Joe H. Brady - Businessman - Catholic Layman
Dr. Louise Branscomb - Woman Physician and Civic Leader

I remark these names as
evidence of some progress
we have made with
interracial cooperation

R. M.

Hugo L. Black, Jr. - Attorney-at-law
I. J. Browder - University of Alabama Center Director
Rt. Rev. C. C. J. Carpenter - Episcopal Bishop of Ala. - civic leader
Wm. J. Christian - CPA and Civic Leader
Bradford C.Colcord - President, Woodward Iron Co. and immediate past president of Coordinating Council
Negro — A.C.Gaston - Business man and civic leader
Z. B. Greer - Business man and civic leader
Dr. Rector R. Hardin - Howard College Faculty Member
Mrs. Preston H. Haskell, Jr. - interested social work - volunteer
Thad Holt - Director WAPI and former State Relief Administrator
Hugh Kaul - Legislator and civic leader
Henry S. Lynn - Banker and civic leader
B. A. Monaghan, Jr. - Attorney-at-law
William Mitch - Labor and civic leader
Mrs. John E. Roberts - Former professional social worker
Henry T.Shanks - Birmingham Southern College Dean
Morton Simpson - Business man and civic leader
Mervyn H. Sterne - Investment banker and civic leader
F. Young Vann - Bessemer banker and civic leader
Negro - A. B. White - Housing project director
Arthur V. Wiebel - President, TCI and civic leader
Dr. D. O. Wright - Physician and public health leader
C. F.Zukoski, Jr. - Trust Officer

3. The work of the survey will be conducted under the direction of a full-time director living in Birmingham for a full year or more, administratively responsible to the Executive Director of the Council and employed by the Survey Committee. The work of the survey will be conducted through this director and the research staff of the Council, assisted by the Executive Director and by such other personnel as may be employed. The study will cover various areas to be designated initially and from time to time by the Survey Committee, and to the largest extent possible the services of appropriate sections and committees of the Council will be utilized to assist the permanent staff. The aid of volunteers in the county and of personnel of various agencies, the University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama College at Montevallo, and others, will be enlisted in designated ways.

4. Qualifications for the director of the survey:

(a) Training and experience in community organization and planning (possibly from social work, health, adult education or some other field)

(b) Training and experience in research

(c) Mature and skillful in human relations with all segments of the community, including top leaders and agency directors

5. Staff for special field studies (as in leadership, public opinion, participation in cultural activities, etc.) might be provided in an assistant director skilled in research or from staff of appropriate agencies at the University. Some staff assistance of this kind will be needed to augment the director and the research personnel already available on the Council Staff.

6. The Council already has on its staff a semi-professional research and statistical worker and three clerks who will be available as an office staff for the survey. These are permanent employees of the Council and their compensation, office space, stationery and mechanical equipment will be provided for by the Council out of its ordinary budget. These expenses, however, constitute a part of the total expenses of the proposed survey and are therefore included in the following proposed budget for one year of the survey:

Expenses

Director	$7,000 to	$8,000
Assistant Director or technical staff from University for field studies		5,000
Outside consultants in fields to be covered in survey	10,000 -	9,000
Secretary		2,000
Parttime executive secretary, Coordinating Council		2,000
Semi-professional research and statistical worker		2,838
3 office clerks		6,072
Office space		720
Stationery, postage and supplies		500
Miscellaneous, including multigraphing of report		1,000
TOTAL		$ 37,130

Sources of Funds

Staff, office space and stationery to be supplied by Coordinating Council	$ 12,130
Appropriation from Robert R. Meyer Foundation	25,000
TOTAL	$ 37,130

IV. What should the survey cover?

The content of the survey should be determined by the Survey Committee working closely with the Executive Director of the Council and the director of the survey. Budget and time limitations should be realistically considered. The Survey Committee and the public should not be led to expect too much too fast.

In general, it appears desirable to cover more than the usual community survey of health, welfare and recreation. Tentative ideas at this point shape up somewhat as follows:

A. Population base of the community (mostly 1950 census data by tracts and precincts)

Age, sex, race, nationality, religion, educational level, occupational groups, income, housing, birth rates, death rates, morbidity rates, migration, mobility within county, population trends past and projected
(State Planning Board or University might aid on this phase)

B. Evaluation of agencies and services in terms of community needs (for each agency: purposes, staff, budget, facilities, appraisal of adequacy of services, recommendations)

Possible areas to be covered:

(1) Health (physical and mental)
(2) Family and child welfare
(3) Recreation
(4) Housing
(5) Adult Education
(6) Cultural opportunities

C. Organized groups (viewed as community resources)

(for each date, officers, committee chairman, total membership, appraisal of community service rendered)

Kinds of groups to be covered:

(1) Civic (2) Women's (3) Professional
(4) Fraternal
(5) Religious

etc., etc.

D. Coordination and planning agencies (for each agency: purposes, staff, budget, appraisal of structure and functioning, recommendations)

Kinds of agencies to be covered:

(1) Coordinating Council of Social Forces
(2) City and County Planning Commissions

(3) Civilian Defense Office
(4) Chamber of Commerce, Committee of 100 on Economic Development
(5) Community Chest

E. Leadership

Spotting community leaders for specified purposes
Spotting neighborhood or block leaders for specified purposes

DIMENSIONS CUTTING ACROSS THE ENTIRE SURVEY:

(1) White and Negro data separately
(2) Data by Census tracts and precincts
(3) Available resources from different levels (federal state, county, city) - both public and voluntary

ADDITIONAL AREAS THAT ARE IMPORTANT BUT MIGHT BE OMITTED FROM SURVEY AT THIS TIME:

(1) Problems of physical planning

(zoning, subdivision control, traffic, public buildings, parks and other public recreational areas, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, etc., etc.)

(2) Problems of governmental structure and taxation
(3) Problems of law enforcement
(4) Problems of formal education
(5) Problems of economic development and employment
(6) Race Relation

April 7, 1952

Miss Roberta Morgan
Jefferson County Coordinating Council
309 N. 23rd St.
Birmingham 3, Ala.

Dear Miss Morgan:

Many thanks for your letter of April 4. My survey assistant is out on a trip and doesn't get back until Friday, when she will answer at length.

Meanwhile, mighty nice to hear of all your progress.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

W. J. CABANISS
PRESIDENT

Anna
answer

ROBERTA MORGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces

309 N. 23RD ST., BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA PHONE 3-0277

April 4, 1952

RECEIVED
APR 7 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia:

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are launching this week, the county-wide survey which we have been working toward for several months. The attached "Recommendations of Technical Committee" is a revised statement prepared last year. You will note the adjustments we have in plans. Dr. Gordon Blackwell returned in February and spent a couple of days working with the new Technical Committee and the Survey Committee of lay citizens.

We have employed Dr. Winfred Godwin, an Alabamian who has been at North Carolina for the past four years, studying, teaching, and recently acting as Associate Director of the Institute for Social Research there.

The time schedule as decided on this week will bring us sooner than I thought into the data gathering in the family and child wervice field. In consideration for the Director I had made no plans, even tentative ones, about engaging consultants. I have written this week for suggestions, to National Social Welfare Assembly, Child Welfare League of America, Family Service Association, etc. We shall be ready for the consultants in this field by June 1st. Do you have any suggestions?

Also will you send us some sample forms used for schedules in gathering data in the various fields? As we move along, I'm sure we will want to call on the Regional Council for advice.

Letter writing time is very limited. I'll tell you in this one that the most likely candidate we have for the position of Executive Secretary of the Interracial Committee is a young man, Samuel Adams, now finishing work for his doctorate (dissertation) at Chicago University. He is a Fisk University product, Texas born, who has had some very interesting research experience in southern communities, mostly rural. If we can get him this summer he can be of great help in the survey.

Thank you for always being helpful and prompt about it.

Sincerely,

Roberta Morgan

Roberta Morgan

encl.

February 22, 1952

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
on
THE JEFFERSON COUNTY SURVEY

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

The accompanying chart presents a recommended organization for the survey.

SURVEY COMMITTEE

The Survey Committee, composed of more than a score of widely representative citizens, is responsible to the Coordinating Council of Social Forces of Jefferson County. The Council has delegated to this committee overall responsibility for the survey.

The Survey Committee, with the aid of its steering committee, should carry out the following responsibilities:

1. Determine general policies in the conduct of the survey.

2. Adopt a budget for the survey.

3. Approve plans for the survey including objectives, scope, content, and general methods.

4. Appoint a research director for the survey with advice from the Council's executive director and the Technical Committee for the survey.

5. Appoint a Technical Committee to give assistance and direction to the Research Director in the technical aspects of the Survey.

6. On the basis of survey findings, make recommendations to the Council and other agencies; work to see that these recommendations are given active consideration and are followed wherever possible.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

The Technical Committee should be composed of social scientists experienced in community research and community organization. Members of the committee should preferably come from in or near Birmingham and should provide liaison with some of the educational institutions which can aid in the survey. The Executive Director of the Council should serve on the Committee ex-officio.

The Technical Committee should meet with the Research Director once or twice a month so as to keep in close touch with progress in the survey. In addition individual members might be used as consultants on special aspects of the study from time to time.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE:

1. Advise on the selection of personnel for the survey and on the use of consultants.

2. Advise on the budget for the survey.

3. Provide general assistance and direction to the research director in the planning and execution of the survey, with special reference to:

   (a) Objectives of survey.
   (b) Scope and content of survey
   (c) Methods of data collection
   (d) Time schedule
   (e) Integration of survey into structure and functioning of Council.
   (f) Relations with local agencies and organizations.
   (g) Publicity on survey to be handled through Council's executive director.
   (h) Preparation of report on findings and recommendations.
   (i) Other matters pertaining to the survey.

RESEARCH DIRECTOR

A research director should be appointed for at least 12 months.

The research director should be administratively responsible to the Council's Executive Director. He should work under the direction of the Technical Committee as far as the research is concerned.

The research director, with the supervision indicated above, will have the following responsibilities:

1. Employment of secretarial, clerical, and other research assistance within the budget approved by the Survey Committee.

2. Planning and execution of the survey, including preparation of reports on findings and recommendations, under the direction of the Technical Committee.

3. Preparation of monthly progress reports for the Survey Committee and the Technical Committee.

4. Preparation of long-range recommendations and plans for research under the Council after the first year of the continuing self-survey.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

It is necessary to distinguish two major ideas governing the objectives of the research program of the Coordinating Council: one has to do with the long-range, continuing self-survey of the Jefferson County Community, the other with the immediate purposes to be accomplished by a one-year limited survey of that community. The first of these would aim at (1) a thorough and complete understanding of the basic needs of the people of the community in the following areas: Family and Child Welfare, Health, Recreation, Housing, Adult Education, and cultural opportunities: (2) A continuing compilation of data about these needs that would keep abreat of the dynamic changing community life and show the trends occuring in these areas; and (3) a detailed assessment of the resources of the community that could be put to work to

meet these needs with recommendations for changes. The Technical Committee regards this as a vitally necessary program, a program indispensible for long-range community welfare. But this program is not possible in the one-year survey under immediate consideration.

The Research Survey to be undertaken immediately is one that requires a sharply defined and limited objective if it is to be carried out within the budget provided. Its practical and immediate objectives may be defined, roughly, as follows:

a. Accumulation of all data, available through the Agencies involved, on the needs of the people of Jefferson County in the areas of 1) Family and Child Welfare, 2) Health and 3) Recreation: WHO NEEDS WHAT in the welfare, health and recreational fields, insofar as this information can be obtained from the agencies serving these needs.

   NOTE: The Technical Committee does not intend to mimimize the importance of assembling similar information from agencies in the areas of housing, adult education, and cultural opportunities, but being aware of the temporal and budgetary possibilities, it does not regard it as practically feasible to attempt to go beyond the areas listed above in the one-year survey. A continuing survey should not be permitted to neglect the excluded areas.

b. Analysis and consideration of these data to provide an understanding of what trends have led to the present state of needs in these areas and what probabilities lie ahead in the forseable future. That is, how does the present compare with the past and the anticipated future as far as needs in these areas are concerned?

c. Appraisal of the program and practices of the community agencies organized to meet these needs. That is, WHO IS DOING WHAT in meeting these needs, and HOW WELL ARE THEY DOING IT?

d. Recommendation of needed changes. That is, proposal of ways by which present agencies and resources may better be used to meet the needs in these areas, and proposal, where necessary, of new agencies and services.

The Technical Committee further sees, as primary objectives of the survey, two other purposes in addition to the technical and research aims reviewed above.

One is to plan the operations of the survey so as to bring as many agencies, volunteers and other citizens as possible into the enterprise and to inform all the people of the community regarding the findings and recommendations of the survey. And finally it is desirable to state that a major objective of the survey is the strengthening of the structure and functioning of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces.

It is the hope of the Technical Committee that the findings and recommendations of the survey may be used, in some measure, as a guide for the future activities of community foundations.

III. SCOPE AND CONTENT OF STUDY

The content of the survey should be approved by the Survey Committee upon the advise of the Technical Committee, the Executive Director of the Council and the Research Director of the Survey. Budget and time limitations must be realistically considered.

Suggestion for immediate action are as follows:

1. Population base of the community (1950 census data by tracts and precincts).

   Age, sex, race, nationality, educational level, occupational groups, income, housing, birth and death rates, morbidity rate, migration, mobility within the county, population trends past and projected.

   It may be possible that the easiest way to get this job done would be to contract it out to an agency accustomed to this sort of work. The Technical Committee feels, however, that no decision to this effect should be made until further study is made of what is actually available in the census reports and how much of the work can and should be done locally in order to relate it directly to the needs of the survey.

2. Study of present agencies and services in terms of recognized community needs.

   The Technical Committee believes that, within the time and money available, agencies in these fields should be studied:

   a. Family and Child Welfare

   b. Health (physical and mental)

   c. Recreation and group work

   Study of the agencies in the following fields is important, but probably should not be attempted in the first year of a study:

   d. Housing

   e. Adult opportunities

   f. Cultural opportunities

   For each agency there should be a consideration of:

   Purpose
   Policies
   Limitations
   Staff
   Budget
   Facilities
   Appraisal of adequacy of services
   Recommendations

In this part of the survey in particular, considerable use will need to be made of consultants who are specialists in these fields. They will be able to apply the criteria of established and customary standards in evaluating activities.

3. Study of organized groups (viewed as community resources)

The extent of present activities of these groups in the special fields indicated above will need to be assessed, as well as their potential for future activity. This study will serve not only to get facts but also to involve many important groups of people.

For each, date of origin and of meetings, committee organization and chairman, total membership, appraisal of community service rendered and potential will need to be obtained.

Kinds of groups to be covered:

a. Civic b. Women's c. Professional

d. Fraternal e. Religion f. Industrial and Business

g. Unions (and others probably)

4. Coordinating and planning agencies.

Examples of agencies:

a. Coordinating Council of Social Forces
b. Planning commissions
c. Civilian Defense agency
d. Chamber of Commerce, Committee of 100 on Economic Development
e. Community Chest

It might be desirable to look into the activities of county and city governing bodies in this regard.

FOR EACH AGENCY: purposes, policies, staff, budget, appraisal of structure and functioning, recommendations.

A special citizens committee may well be useful in helping to plan and conduct this part of the study.

5. Special Studies:

Two types of special studies have been discussed by the Technical Committee at some length. The committee is agreed that they are highly desirable, but it also recognizes that they are expensive and time consuming. The consensus of committee opinion is that they probably cannot be undertaken during a one-year study, but there is some hope that some small and exploratory work of this character can be begun. The two are:

a. Neighborhood or locality studies of some depth, in which the investigators would attempt to get well acquainted with the patterns of life of a limited number of people, in order to have a

better idea of what their real needs are and how well they are being met. This would provide more specific information than can be provided by surveys of agency programs. Such studies might provide useful understanding and insight, but they take time and a great deal of work.

b. Sample surveys and polls of the habits, practices, knowledge, attitudes and opinions of a cross-section of the citizens of the community in relation to the services in fields under study. Such surveys would be desirable if based on a cross-section of the entire population of the areas, but might also be useful if based on more limited groups of the population. While these polls could perhaps utilize volunteer interviewers, they require great expenditures of time in construction of interview questionnaires, training and supervision of interviewers, and tabulation and interpretations of results.

Still other special studies might need to be made if time and budget allowed.

In the conduct of the study special attention should be paid to the proper relation of the survey and its recommendations to other planning and coordination efforts in the community. Furthermore, there should be full recognition of the survey as a technical research task.

IV. TIME SCHEDULE AND SURVEY PHASES

The Technical Committee recognizes that any time schedule which it recommends is conditional on the employment of personnel and many other factors. We believe, however, that there are certain phases of the Survey which should and can be started immediately. These phases are primarily those which prepare the ground for the effective functioning of a research staff when it has begun its activities. Specifically, we recommend that:

1. A bibliography of all materials pertaining to Jefferson County and applying to the objectives of the Survey be prepared with a brief abstract of each item. In addition, there should be compiled a list of sources with a brief description of each including the kind of data to be found. To accomplish this objective it would be necessary to employ some qualified person for a period of from two to four weeks.

2. That plans be made for initiating meetings of appropriate committees and divisions of the Coordinating Council at which members can discuss needs, problems, and participation in the Survey. Where desirable Technical Committee members should be invited to be present.

3. That steps be taken to assemble data on public and private agency expenditures for 1951.

4. That an investigation be made of available and forthcoming census data and that if feasible compilation and analysis of such data begin immediately.

The Technical Committee feels that the four items outlined above can be initiated prior to the arrival of the Research Director and that the data outlined will form an essential part of the survey.

In addition to these recommendations the Technical Committee wishes to make some additional observations which bear upon an efficient operation:

1. Time planning for effective use of consultants as well as the negotiations for such services often require a considerable time. It is desirable to make determinations as soon as possible as to the areas in which consultants are to be utilized.

2. The decision affecting the continuation of a second year should be made several months in advance of the close of the first phase because of the need for planning what would probably be activity considerably different than that proposed for the first year.

3. That the Survey Committee plan to make a report of plans for the Survey at an early meeting of the Coordinating Council so as to get broad understanding and participation.

4. That the Technical Committee concern itself with working out a time schedule of the major phases of the Survey.

April 23, 1952

Miss Roberta Morgan
Jefferson County Coordinating Council
309 N. 23rd St.
Birmingham 3, Ala.

Dear Miss Morgan:

I was in the office for a day April 10 and then out again, so I am just now getting to your letter concerning the Jefferson County self-survey.

First of all, the outline prepared by the Technical Committee was quite impressive. You'll have a busy year ! We were especially pleased to see that bringing as many citizens as possible into the survey was listed among your objectives.

As for consultants. You already know of the different national welfare associations that supply field service. Aside from the personnel they can furnish or suggest it might be helpful for you to consult and correspond with persons who have worked with the self-survey in the South --if you have not already done so.

Mr. Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director, Community Council of Greenville County, 110-A McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. has been most generous in sharing Greenville's experiences whenever called upon.

Shreveport, La. has just finished the major part of their fact-finding, and Mrs. Elsie L. Wilson, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agnecies, 715 Travis St., Shreveport, La. still has the procedure and problems of their survey fresh in mind.

Miss Mary Judy, Executive Secretary, 314 Market St., Jacksonville, Fla. Council of Soc Agencies can tell you about the Jacksonville self-survey, sponsored by the Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies.

A copy of our Survey Manual has gone to you under separate cover. It contains sample forms for investivation in practically all areas of community life. (Additional copies can be had at .50 each)

I think you will be interested in the enclosed schedule used by the Shreveport survey committee in a house-to-house canvas of Negro dwellings. For the most part it is an adaptation of the SRC Manual section on urban housing. They could have gotten much of the data in detail from 1950 Census block statistics, of course. But the Committee felt like the process of getting the information through volunteer interviewers would be a better move in terms of community education. When all the schedules were finally in the 600 interviewers had gone into a little over 11,000 homes, whereas the Census had reached something like 10,600 Negro dwellings. With the IBM coding they will be able to tabulate all the data by neighborhood units.

You have an efficient person in Win Godwin. I knew him at the University of North Carolina.

If we can be of help at any point be sure to call on us. We of course like to hear how the surveys are getting along.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

encl

This Morning

By John Temple Graves

"With sympathies large enough to enfold all men as brothers . . ."

* * *

Millions of Southerners who doubt that all men (or any men) are equal know well that all men are brothers, and would act the part if left alone.

That is why the organization of a home council for better relations here between white and Negro populations is so happy a development and its planned survey of Birmingham's social needs, especially among our Negro people, so full of promise.

In Jacksonville, Fla., a similar committee and survey have uncovered and remedied many situations basic to public decency, justice, morals and health and, therefore, to good race relations.

* * *

OFFICERS of the new council are Bishop Carpenter, chairman; Arthur Shores, Negro attorney, vice president; Key Foster, banker, treasurer.

The council will be a part of the Co-ordinating Council of Social Forces, whose chairman is W. J. Cabaniss, whose famous director is Miss Roberta Morgan, and whose membership includes such indefatigable civic leaders as Dr. John Buchanan and Charles Zukoski.

Some of these people represent widely differing points of view. That is the virtue of the Council and of the new sub-council. Given home people, subordinating ideologies to the proposition that men are brothers, limitless steps forward are possible.

* * *

The answer to the Southern race problem has not been found. But two things are basic to whatever answer is to be found.

One is good will.

The other is well-being.

* * *

Ho wwould you describe the "philosophy" of this "Interracial Committee of the Jefferson County Co-Ordinating Council of Social Forces?" Surely a philosophy goes with a name so long and words so socialogical.

What description joins those who attended the organization meeting? Carey Haigler, the labor leader there; Arthur Shores, the Negro leader; Dr. Louise Branscomb, social-minded professional woman; Arthur Weibel, captain of industry; Mrs. Mary Tutwiler (Mrs. Herbert) Ryding Jr.

I think their philosophy in common can best be described as: "This is our home and we are all of us here together, people of decency, and good will, brothers and sisters under God, and we propose to know each other and help each other."

* * *

When Birmingham's Grady Kay is installed as international president of Civitan at the annual convention in Jacksonville, Fla., June 17-20, he will be the third president our city has given the famous luncheon club.

First was Dr. Courtney Shropshire, Civitan's founder. Then Dr. Jim Brakefield. Birmingham has provided two international treasurers, too—Claude Hagan and Bob Wolford.

* * *

I've been looking through "The Story of Fred Beal Snyder—As Told by Himself," privately printed last year in commemoration of his 91st birthday, which was destined to be his last.

Mr. Snyder, father of Mrs. Crawford Johnson Jr. (Mary Stuart), was so greatly a pioneer in Minnesota that he may be said to have been grained in the stout wood of that state.

Lawyer, churchman, legislator, he was for long years presiding officer of the Board of Regents of the University University of Minnesota.

His last days were enriched with tributes from Minnesota's leaders in all walks and ways. The intimate, self-told story of his life and Minensota's, with many a fascinating picture, quotation and reference, is a biographical gem of special ray for Alabama and the South since it is half the ancestry of Crawford Johnson III and Fred Snyder Johnson.

* * *

Reading this rare little volume, you think how much they have apart and how much in common, too, these men and women and generations of different parts of America who have carried on through all the years.

* * *

People who have now stopped at all the roadsides and read all the historical markers in Virginia—may find new stop-worthiness soon in Alabama.

The Alabama Historical Assn., under its energetic, learned and imaginative president, Rucker Agee, is taking for a major activity the marking of historic sites along our highways. Alabama dates Virginia's Jamestown start by nearly a century in history, since our history begins with the Spanish exploration along the Gulf Coast in 1519.

* * *

Mr. Agee asks those with ideas for historical markers to make them known.

Since Alabama gets its first place in the Hall of Fame next week with the unveiling there of the Gorgas bust, how about a marker on the highway by the Courthouse where Dr. Gorgas once stood and testified that the waters of Lock 12 reservoir were not responsible for malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

* * *

Harnett Kane has a new book entitled "The Scandalous Mrs. Blackford," story of an American woman's "empire-shaking love affair with the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia in the 1870s."

Harnett has a sure-fire formula with these lively ladies of history. I wonder if Rucker Agee couldn't discover one in Alabama's to engage the best-selling Louisianian.

SRC - Community Surveys (Freeman Drake)

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

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ALABAMA DIVISION
TALLADEGA COLLEGE
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

December 24, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 20th enclosing copy of letter from Mr. Freeman Drake in Roanoke, Alabama.

We are having a meeting of a small committee of the Alabama Division in Birmingham early in January. I shall bring this matter to the attention of that committee at that time.

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A.D. Beittel, Chairman
Alabama Division

ADB:jh

SRC-Community Surveys

20 December 1948

Mr. Freeman Drake, Sr.
Route 4
Roanoke, Alabama

Dear Mr. Drake:

Thank you for your letter of December 6. It is good to know that you are interested in the idea of a Home-Town Self-Survey to help you plan for betterdeducational and recreational facilities in your community.

We have sent a copy of your letter to the Chairman of the Alabama division of the Southern Regional Council, Dr. A. D. Beittel, of Talladega College. We have asked him to get in touch with other members of SRC in the area and see what they could do to help your community plan for its needs.

We ~~are hoping~~ expect that either Dr. Beittel or someone else from the Alabama Division will be in touch with you in the future.

If there is anything further that we can do to help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

- O/C

20 Dec 48

Draft of letter to Dr. Beittel

Dr. A. D. Beittel, President
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Dr. Beittel:

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from Mr. Freeman Drake, a new member in Roanoke, Alabama, asking the Council for help in improving education and recreation in his community. From the letter, the problem in Roanoke seems to be one requiring action by a local group, not by our regional office, but we need a local appraisal of the situation to be sure.

Roanoke is fairly near Talladega. Could you or ~~xxx~~ some other good member of SRC possibly get to Roanoke and see what the situation is there? Or, do you know of anyone at Tuskegee who could do the job? Roanoke is about the same distance from both Talladega and Tuskegee.

We would greatly appreciate whatever you could do to find out what the Council and its members in Alabama can do to help Mr. Drake in his efforts to improve his community.

We have written Mr. Drake that we are in touch with you about his problem.

Sincerely yours,

GSM

Roanoke, Ala.
Rout-4-
Dec. 6th 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

The Southern Regional Council.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
7 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear sirs:

I wish to state that I enjoye your service so far so much I am so proud that miss Margeret price sent me an invitation to come to the Annual meeting in which I did and I enlisted my membership with you Nov, 10th last.

I lives in the rural as you will note my farm joins our church and school property of 9 acres. we have a small 3 room Rosenwald School house here.

Since reviewing the home town self survey booklet or manual and seen where some one from your Office would come and help in planning I just wonder if we could get some one from your Office to come by us paying such as you request of the fare and help us to plant for a bigger School or schools and recreration Center here for our Community.

understand its a negro Community. I did not know that our Council was a mix race group untill I met you in Atlanta Nov 10th I realy enjoyed and got a thrill from it.

Yours very truly.

Freeman Drake Sr.

SPC- Community Surveys

March 14, 1949

Dear Miriam:

The Council recently published, in an experimental mimeographed form, a manual called "The Home Town Self-Survey". It is especially designed for use in smaller cities (say, up to 30,000) in the South. A copy is going to you separately.

Charles has told me about your work in Gadsden, and I am curious to know how things are developing. We would be glad for any use you could make of the survey manual in completing the Master Plan.

And, finally, we would particularly like to have your criticisms and suggestions on the manual. When we have such reactions from planning personnel and from citizens who have helped in making surveys, there will be a printed edition.

We send also a report on the survey made several years ago in Jacksonville, Florida, for which the Council acted as adviser.

JP:

"By the People" and survey manual place MEJ

Sincerely,

JP 3/14/69

Elizabeth Taylor

Mrs. Mirian Williams
2557 East Broad Street
Gadsden, Alabama

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

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MRS. SALMON C. MYERS
17414 WASHBURN
DETROIT, MICH.

November 1, 1949

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Simpson,

I have your request of October 27 for a copy of the Information and Action Bulletin which contained the story of the self-survey undertaken by the Council of Church Women in Mobile, Alabama. I am enclosing a copy of that bulletin with this letter.

Cordially yours,

Thelma Stevens

TS:ep

RECEIVED
NOV 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

Information and Action Bulletin

To be published bimonthly by the Department of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities, Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Vol. IV MAY-JUNE, 1949 No. 3

See p. 2

AN OPEN LETTER

To Local Secretaries of

Christian Social Relations and

Local Church Activities.

Dear Friends:

When you receive this *Bulletin* your plans for summer activities will be in the process of formulation. Some of you will be brand-new officers with new committees to work with you on these important matters. As you get off to a good start you may find it helpful to make use of some of the following suggestions:

1. Your report for the first five months of 1949 should be mailed to your district secretary of Christian Social Relations on June 1, "*New* Year's" Day for your Woman's Society and Guild!

2. Your *June issue* of *The Methodist Woman* will have two pages of helps for your committee on Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities. See the pages entitled "Advance—All Action Is Local." Watch for the pages in the July-August *Methodist Woman* entitled "Advance —A Continuing Program."

3. Groups across the nation are remembering that "All action is local," and they are working on many issues related to "Human Rights—Our World Mission." Note especially the story on page 2 of this *Bulletin*. Watch also for the June issue of *World Outlook*, and read the article entitled "Houses in San Antonio."

4. Why not look at the *April, 1949*, issue of *The Survey*, and read the article by Kathrun Close, entitled "New Hope for the Alcoholic." (A monthly publication of Survey Associates, 112 East 19th St., New York 3, New York—$5.00 annual subscription, or 50 cents per issue.) Your local public or school library will have this magazine, if you do not. You might use this article as a basis for a discussion group, circle meeting, church forum, or community study from which a more constructive action program, related to the alcohol problem, may stem.

5. When you plan a study or discussion of some important issue, you may find the questions on page 4 of this *Bulletin* helpful to your group leader. Sometimes the very best interest is not stimulated in our groups because we do not conduct the discussion wisely. Test yourself and other group leaders by some of these questions!

6. Your radio news commentators and your newspapers have centered much attention in recent months on *The Atlantic Pact and Military Aid*. Read page 3 and use the suggestions for action found there with as many local groups as possible. Secure the co-operation of your local editor. Ask for editorials, news items, and letters from the public.

7. There are some legislative matters referred to on page 3. This summary of the "status" of these bills as this *Bulletin* goes to press will be helpful to you. You may want to bring some of the items to your Woman's Society, Guild, or circle group as information and suggest action on same in the light of the group's best judgment.

As you have read this page to this point, some of you have said, "Too much! We can't do it!" . . . . Now take the items listed above and look at them one by one. You cannot do everything, but you can do something. Your life itself is not simple and unrelated to your neighbor's, near or far. The bigotry, selfishness, hatred, discrimination, segregation, and war-breeding power machines in the world today are here because too many women and men have said, "Let John do it!" The job is big and perplexing, but God's power for bringing peace on earth is great when a willing, courageous Christian woman determines to work consistently at the task in her local church and community. The gospel we seek to plant in the lives of men will free the world from tyranny and exalt every person to his full status as a child of God. Let's do our job, even if it is hard!

Sincerely,

THELMA STEVENS,
ELEANOR NEFF,
DOROTHY WEBER,

Secretaries of the Department of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities.

Report of Facts Compiled by the Interracial Committee of the Mobile Council of Church Women and Presented at Study of "The Bible and Human Rights"

POPULATION

The present population of the area known as greater Mobile (Alabama) is 200,000. There has been an increase over the past ten-year period from 140,000 to 200,000. The Negro population is 33.2 per cent of the total, aliens reported are less than 1 per cent. Of the increase in population there have been slightly more white than Negro.

EQUAL FACILITIES

According to our segregated system of equal but separate facilities for white and Negro there should be one-third of all public facilities set aside for the Negro population.

EDUCATION

The percentage of school children is almost exactly the same as for the general population. One in every three children is a Negro.

The number of school buildings in Mobile almost equals this proportion, not taking into consideration size or condition of buildings. The present building program has added more units for Negro schools than for white because they needed more. Especially were they in greater need for plumbing and heating facilities.

The teacher load in white grammar schools is 31 or 32 pupils per teacher. In Negro grammar schools the teacher load averages between 35 and 40. Three Negro schools have double sessions at this time, but with separate teachers for each session. In all three cases new building units are in the process of building.

Colored high schools seem adequately staffed and the percentage of attendance rates only one tenth of one per cent lower than for white high schools.

There is a slight variation in curriculum offered, with less diversity of subject matter offered in Negro schools. There is a great lack of opportunity for learning trades. Trade courses in the schools tend too strongly to domestic arts, and little is offered in the field of building trades and service trades.

Legally teacher salaries are equal according to the teacher salary schedule adopted two years ago. All teachers are placed somewhere on the same salary schedule, but since revenue has not been available to pay the complete schedule and the colored teachers had so much further to climb on the scale, the average pay for colored teachers does not yet equal that for white teachers. The prevailing school authorities are in favor of equal pay and are willing to make up the difference as soon as revenue makes it possible to pay the full schedule.

One of the greatest school problems, as voiced by the teachers is transportation of school children. Negro children have to travel greater distances on street busses due to their segregated schools, and neighborhoods are rather scattered. General overloading of busses and poor bus schedules work their greatest hardship on the colored population. Our transportation system is based on a 10 per cent colored population and segregated transportation facilities make 10 per cent seating capacity do for 33.2 per cent of the population.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Available hospital beds at the Mobile Infirmary are 180 for white only; at the Providence Infirmary, 126 for white and 14 for colored; at the City Hospital there are 212 beds for white and 131 for colored, with 43 bassinets available for either; at the Marine Hospital, due to government control, all beds are available to the first to come; the Blessed Martin de Porres Hospital has 8 beds (sometimes stretched to 13) for colored maternity cases only. This makes a total of 518 beds available for white and 153 for colored. A percentage of 31 per cent.

Clinics are held by the City Hospital on every day in the week for all classifications of medicine for colored and white. The number taken care of is limited by the staff available. The board of health holds clinics in outlying communities at stated times for giving shots.

Immunity shots of any kind may be had free from the board of health upon application by anyone. There, too, the number taken care of is limited by staff and laboratory facilities.

The ony nutrition clinic for children is for white only.

No regular health inspections are made through the schools anywhere in the city.

No colored doctors may practice in any of the hospitals except the Martin de Porres. Any patient of a Negro physician needing surgery has to be turned over to a white doctor for hospitalization.

The proportion of practicing physicians is 7 Negroes out of 133 listed in the telephone directory. There are 5 colored dentists out of 59.

RECREATION

Colored facilities provided by the city are the Davis Recreation Building which boasts the only public swimming pool in the city, a wading pool, and playground equipment; the Toulminville Negro Park, nearing completion, which will have twelve acres with lighted fields for baseball, basketball, and football; Harmon playground having a pavilion, a wading pool, football and baseball fields (not lighted).

All of the natural waterfront of Mobile is restricted to white bathing except for one colored playground, Shady Beach, across the bay, and a beach on Mon Lius Island—as far as we have been able to find out.

The city employs four full-time and two seasonal colored directors of recreation. (This report does not carry information about the number of white directors because this has not been accumulated yet.)

The churches of the colored people have a very sparse recreational program, confined mostly to family or fun nights once a week with free picture shows. One church has swings and some playground equipment used in the summer by volunteer workers. Colored Y.M.C.A. is trying to organize interchurch basketball and softball teams.

The white churches do not do much more except for teen-agers and their interchurch teams have been organized for over a year. There is organized recreation for children or adults.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

There are no Negro police in any part of the city or county.

Mobile generally is underpoliced. Gambling goes on anywhere with little interference from the law; however, there has been a little show of enforcement since the Ministerial Association has been taking an interest in it.

The hottest night spots in town, white and colored, have a white officer on duty on busy nights. They make arrests in case of a fight, with charges of drunkenness passed around to all participants.

The curfew law for children is not enforced, neither does anyone see that juveniles are barred from drinking establishments. No one checks up on the age of waitresses in bars and cafes, drugstores, or department stores.

Discrimination in the courts is hard to nail down to facts and figures and information is hard to obtain. It would require some good Christian voters spending many days sitting in police and county courts to hear cases tried and sentences passed to compile any accurate data or to pass an opinion on the type of justice meted out by the judges whom we elect in Alabama.

There is some evidence from time to time in news items of similar cases appearing on the same day in the newspaper: two men convicted of forgery—white man sentenced to three months, Negro man to ten years; a white woman shot her husband, a Negro mill worker did likewise—white woman drew suspended sentence, the Negro woman life imprisonment.

There is a juvenile judge for handling juvenile cases. The percentage of juvenile delinquents is the same for Negro and white. There are both colored and white detention homes. We know the quality of neither. The tendency to juvenile crime is great cause of worry to the colored citizenry. More mothers having to work outside the home, more crowded living quarters, and less money in their pockets make the juvenile Negro more susceptible to temptations that are spread abroad alike for white and colored.

Colored schoolteachers report courteous co-operation from the police when they have occasion to call them. Traffic officers are stationed at some of the colored school street crossings but not all.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT AND MILITARY AID

The nations of the world want to work out a universal system of "collective security"—a way to guarantee their safety by common efforts. It is true that basic distrust and fear between the East and West have prevented the United Nations from functioning as well as it should—although war has been prevented and aggression stopped at several points by U.N. efforts, and the foundations of a peaceful world laid in the economic and social fields.

The North Atlantic Treaty, now before the American people and the Senate for discussion and action, represents a far-reaching departure in American foreign policy.

The Pact was signed April 4 by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The *key* provision of the Pact is the promise of each member to take such action as it deems necessary, including the use of *armed force,* if any member is attacked. The territory affected by the treaty covers about *one-sixth of the earth's surface;* it includes not only the territory of the signers in Europe and North America, but the French dependencies in Northwest Africa, the islands of the signers in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer, and the occupation forces of any of the parties in Europe.

The Pact will be implemented by an American military lend-lease program.

The Administration Case for the Pact

The basic premise of the State Department is that the activities of Russia within and without the U.N. have endangered peace and prevented recovery. The argument runs that the proposed Pact is necessary to check not only possible Russian aggression but Western Europe's fear of such attack.

Those who *question* this program indicate that they, too, want to preserve the freedom and security of Europe and the United States, but say that the proposed alliance and military program is far more likely to have an effect exactly the *opposite* to that desired. Some areas around which debate centers follow:

Will the Pact and Arms Program Weaken the U.N.?

The Pact begins with the reaffirmation that the members will act in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter. It indicates that members will report any action taken to the Security Council, and stop action when the Security Council has taken the necessary steps to restore the peace. Also reference is made to the "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense" recognized in Article 51 of the Charter.

Proponents of the Pact indicate that the Pact will give the U.N. time to grow in strength and effectiveness.

On the other hand, there are many who feel that the Pact would weaken the U.N. and increase the chance of war. While such pacts are legally permitted by the Charter, they believe that such arrangements are merely tolerated as a last resort, and that they are contrary to the spirit of the U.N. There is grave danger, they continue, that the U.N. may splinter into armed camps, and that the U.N. will decline in prestige.

They believe that the Pact may widen the gulf between East and West, and that it may cause Russia to make countermoves, and lessen the chances of finally reaching a universal security system under the U.N.

What About the Military Aid Program?

The Pact does not directly provide for military aid; this will come in a separate bill for approval by both houses of Congress and for appropriation of funds. Administration leaders are putting the finishing touches on the proposed program for providing arms and equipment to these countries. The Administration has proposed a $1.13 billion program for military aid to North Atlantic Treaty countries—in addition to the $320 million for Greece, Turkey, etc.

The proposed multibillion dollar rearmament program at home and abroad compares pathetically with the amount the United States spends on the U.N.—about a thousand dollars is spent on armaments to every dollar spent on the U.N.

What Will Be the Effect on Recovery at Home and Abroad?

Already huge military appropriations are imperiling our economy. These new expenditures added to the 15 billion dollars already being spent for defense purposes, would increase inflation and the tax burden, and would probably lead to wartime controls and growing restrictions of the freedom of the American people.

And in Western Europe, to the extent that scare materials, needed man power, and machines are diverted from peacetime production to armaments and preparation for possible attack from Russia, such a program might defeat the very purpose of making that area more secure. Unless the economic welfare of these people improve, several of these countries will be ripe for Communist expansion.

Actually, the nations of Western Europe are not so much threatened by the possibility of military attack by Russia or any other nation, as by an internal upheaval, and the growth of Communism from within. Primary reliance on military alliances and strategy to meet Communist aggression can hardly help prevent such internal developments.

A Positive Program

Only greater concentration on a positive program can meet the economic, social, and political needs of the peoples of the world. See the *Woman's Division action* in the box on page 4.

A World-wide General Security Agreement

Although there is little likelihood that a world-wide general security agreement will be given serious consideration, a word might be said here about this alternative.

A general pact, open to all members of the U.N., including Russia, would be more in the spirit of the Charter, and less apt to be considered an alliance against any one nation. Nor would it exclude any nation which might wish to join. This type of agreement would simply state that if an attack on one of the signers occurs, and if the Security Council is blocked in action, the other signatories would nevertheless go to the aid of the victim, "whether other members do so or not." The decision as to whether aggression has occurred might be made, perhaps, by a vote of 7 of the 11 members of the Security Council (including 4 of the 5 permanent members who ordinarily have the right of veto). Or a two-thirds vote of the signers might bring the agreement into effect. Or the General Assembly or Little Assembly might be left to make the decision, say by a two-thirds vote. Such an arrangement would avoid the impasse of a Security Council veto and would "benefit the U.N. as a whole."

What YOU Can Do

- Read such materials as "Pros and Cons of the North Atlantic Pact," by Blair Bolles and Vera Micheles Dean, reprints available at 10 cents from the Westminster Bookstore, 810 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; State Department Publications; articles in magazines such as *The Nation, Foreign Policy Bulletin,* and materials available from the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Discuss them with members of your church, neighbors, and friends.
- Have discussions in your Woman's Society of Christian Service and other church groups.
- Plan a church-night panel discussion, examining this program in the light of your Christian faith and concern for a just peace.
- Join with other groups in sponsoring a Town Meeting on this subject. Arrange with your local radio-station manager to broadcast a portion of this meeting, or to present a program from the radio studio on this subject.
- Urge your public libraray to assemble materials on this subject.
- Watch your daily newspapers for Congressional action. Make up your mind about the Pact and keep in touch with your Senators until action has been taken on the Pact. As soon as action starts on the second bill, that is the one having to do with the arms program, you will want to write the chairman and members of the House and Senate Committees considering this bill. (At this point it has not been decided whether the Armed Services or Foreign Relations Committees will handle the bill.) You will also want to write your Representative and Senators. And then when this matter goes to the Appropriations Committees of both houses, you will want to write the chairmen and members of those committees.

WOMAN'S DIVISION ACTION on COLLECTIVE SECURITY—adopted March 22, 1949

In order to achieve world security by common efforts the Woman's Division recommends the following:

1. That the Senate allow ample time for the discussion and full hearings on the North Atlantic Defense Pact and possible alternatives.

2. That the United States take the initiative in proposing as an effective alternative to the Pact, consideration of a general security agreement, under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, which would be open to all members of the U.N.

3. That the United States propose a full-scale conference at the earliest possible date on German and Japanese treaties.

4. That continued efforts be made to reach agreement on the international reduction of armaments and control of atomic energy.

5. That the United States make increased appropriations to the U.N. and provide for full participation and support of specialized agencies, such as the International Trade Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, etc., and the International Children's Emergency Fund.

6. That there be full co-operation of the United States through U.N. agencies, such as U.N. regional economic commissions, for the promotion of greater economic and social well-being throughout the world.

7. We continue to oppose a policy of commitments to foreign military aid. Such a policy will hinder economic recovery through diverting man power, machines, and materials for defense purposes; provoke fear, and stimulate an arms race on the part of the Soviet Union. Also such a program of foreign military aid, plus our national rearmament program, would substantially increase our United States budget, and threaten our domestic economy.

CHANGES IN STATUS OF LEGISLATION

Housing: The Senate has approved S.1070; hearings on H.R.4009, the companion bill in the House, have been concluded.

Minimum Wage: A House vote on H.R.3190 will probably follow action on the Labor Bill. Hearings on the companion measure S.653 have been completed by the Senate Subcommittee on Labor.

Social Security: Hearing on H.R.-2892 and H.R.2893 have been concluded.

Anti-Poll Tax: Hearings are in progress in a House Subcommittee on Administration, Representative Burr P. Harrison, Chairman, on H.R.-3199, outlawing the poll tax in Federal primary elections as well as general elections, and H.R.3044, banning the poll tax in Federal general elections only. There will be efforts to water down this bill, possibly substituting a Constitutional Amendment.

National School Health Services Act of 1949: A new bill, S.1411, was approved by the Senate. (Senate action on Federal Aid to Education is now under way.) It would provide Federal assistance to states for medical and health services to children in nonpublic and public schools. On the state level, this program would be administered by the state educational agency or the state health agency, or both, as the state may determine. If neither of these state agencies may render health services to nonpublic school pupils, the Federal Security Agency will administer the services directly to such pupils.

Equal Rights Amendment: S.J.-Res.25 has been reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Pat McCarran, Chairman. The Woman's Division opposes this bill, and favors the *Women's Status Bill,* S.1430, as representing a sounder approach to the elimination of discrimination against women. No hearings on this bill have yet been scheduled by the above committee.

Displaced Persons: Early House action is expected. No hearings have yet been scheduled by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Economic Co-operation Act: Both houses have authorized an expenditure of 5.43 billion to carry the European Recovery Program through June 30, 1950. But the actual dollars must still be voted by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, where there will undoubtedly be an effort to cut this sum.

Pension Plan for Veterans: Representative John Rankin's new bill calls for a $72 a month pension to veterans reaching the age of 65, if their income does not exceed $2,000 if single and $3,000 if married with dependents. This program would cost the government 17 billion dollars during the next fifty years, *over and above the cost of the present veterans program.* The *Woman's Division* opposes such legislation as placing an unjustifiable burden on our economy, and supports the enactment of an adequate social security program, which will meet the need of veterans and others on a broad basis.

CHECK-LIST FOR DISCUSSION LEADERS*

1. Were members notified about meeting time, place, and topic? ____
2. Were the physical arrangements right for good discussion? ____
3. Did I prepare an outline for the discussion? ____
4. Did I provide sufficient background and factual material? ____
5. Were the visual or other aids in place and ready for use? ____
6. Was a friendly, personal atmosphere developed before the discussion started? ____
7. Did my introduction state the topic? ____ Define the areas for discussion? ____ Relate them to the interests of the group? ____
8. Was it too long? ____
9. Did it insure that the group had enough information on which to base the discussion? ____
10. Did the group come right out into the discussion after the introduction? ____
11. How did I "toss the ball" to the group? ____
12. Did I keep the discussion moving by—
    - Frequent transitional summaries? ____
    - Checking repetitions? ____
    - Calling attention to digressions and irrelevancies? ____
    - Pointing up differences of opinion? ____
    - Clarifying the discussion? ____
    - Allowing sufficient time for each major area of the topic? ____
13. Were the questions and other methods I used to guide the discussion
    - Aimed at bringing out reasons, opinions, causes? ____
    - Designed to bring out all shades of opinion? ____
    - Presented objectively (not slanted or argumentative)? ____
    - Worded briefly and clearly? ____
    - Thought-provoking (not rhetorical or "yes-no" in form)? ____
    - Fairly and tactfully distributed among all members? ____
14. Did I encourage participation by
    - Keeping any one member from "hogging the show?" ____
    - Drawing out the reticent members? ____
    - Expressing appreciation of individual contributions? ____
    - Re-directing questions to other members? ____
    - Maintaining good humor and fair play? ____
15. Did I bring the discussion to a clear and definite conclusion? ____
16. Did my final summary fairly review all points of view expressed? ____
    - State the agreements reached? ____
    - And the points of disagreement? ____
    - Call attention to sources of information? ____ Annouce the next meeting? ____

Results

17. Were there any indications of satisfaction from members of the group? ____
    - Any indications of dissatisfaction from members of the group? ____
18. Were there any unusual problems? ____
    - Did I handle them properly? ____
19. How many members did not participate at all? ____
20. Was the topic suitable for discussion? ____
21. Were any important aspects of the question omitted? ____
22. Was there a clearer understanding of the subject after the discussion? ____
23. What conclusions did the group reach?

_____

24. What could I have done better?

_____

* Reprinted from "It Pays To Talk It Over," National Institute of Social Relations, Inc., Washington, D. C.

October 27, 1949

Miss Thelma Stevens, Secretary
Dept. of Christian Social Relations
The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Miss Stevens:

In one of the spring issues of the Information and Action Bulletin there appeared an account of the community self-survey undertaken by the Council of Church Women in Mobile, Alabama, under Mrs. Tilly's leadership.

Since we do not have a copy of that particular issue, we would appreciate very much your sending it to us. Mrs. Tilly told us that you would know the date of the issue in question.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

(Mobile, Ala.)

December 6, 1949

Mrs. H. R. Cogburn
2505 Springhill Avenue
Mobile 17, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Cogburn:

We have sent off to you the copy of the Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey which you ordered through Mrs. Tilly last week.

Mrs. Tilly has told us that you are planning to make a survey of a rural Alabama county in the near future, in connection with a project for a community center. We would be very interested in hearing about it -- where it will be made, who will make it, and what results you hope to get from it.

I wonder if you could also give me another bit of information. We are anxious to get in touch with the people who are doing the self-survey of Mobile, and Mrs. Tilly thought that you would be able to give the name of the proper person to write. I would appreciate very much your letting me know about this.

If the Council can help in any way with your survey, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

Ale

May 24, 1950

Mrs. Stanley Rosenbaum
River View Drive
Florence, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Rosenbaum:

Here is the report on the Greenville, South Carolina, Self-Survey which I promised to send you. The report should give you a clear picture of just what a self-survey is and does, and also of what a flexible and effective device it is for getting community action and improvement.

If the Council can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

May 17, 1950

Mrs. Stanley Rosenbaum
River View Drive
Florence, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Rosenbaum:

Mr. Levin of the Anti-Defamation League has asked us to send you information about community self-surveys. We are sending separately a small leaflet which describes briefly and generally the process of the self-survey and a copy of BY THE PEOPLE, a report of the successful self-survey carried out in Jacksonville, Florida, two years ago.

In about two weeks, we will have in print a report of the current self-survey in Greenville, South Carolina, and we shall send you a copy of that, also. The Greenville survey graphically shows the effectiveness of the self-survey technique. There, over 250 citizens of both races have worked as enthusiastic volunteers on the various survey committees, and the survey began to yield rich results long before its recommendations were made public.

Already many striking improvements have been made in such areas as housing, sanitation, recreation, health and medical care, and the handling of racial news in the local papers. The people in Greenville say, though, that the most important gain so far has been intangible -- the marked change in attitudes and atmosphere which has occurred in the community during the course of the survey. It is this changes, of course, which has made the more concrete improvements possible.

The Council will be very glad to help your group in Florence in any way we can if you should decide to undertake a local self-survey.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

May 12, 1950

memo

to: JPS

Art Levin called about an interracial group of women in Florence, Ala., who had written him for suggestions about a constructive program. Seems they had heard about the Fellowship of the Concerned, wanted to know more, etc., etc.

Art is going to tell them to write Mrs. Tilly re: F of C.

He is also going to suggest that they do a community survey. Asked if we would send them all our dope and a letter urging them to go ahead. I told him you would prime them.

Head woman's name is Mrs. Stanley Rosenbaum, River View Drive, Florence, Ala.

Leaflet By the People

Tickler for S'ville Report

HCF

Montevallo, Ala.
(Housing)

July 14, 1950

Mr. Raymond D. Fowler, Chairman
Housing Authority of Montevallo
Alabama State College for Women
Montevallo, Alabama

Dear Mr. Fowler:

In reply to your request for information about a housing self-survey, we are sending you separately a copy of the Council's Manual for a Home Town Self-Survey. The Manual itself covers all aspects of community life, but you will be most interested in the Introduction, which explains the self-survey method, and in the section on Housing, pages 58-70. We also think that you will be interested in the story of the recent highly successful self-survey in Greenville, South Carolina, which we are sending along with the Manual.

The Southern Regional Council is happy to provide help to any community which wants to make a self-survey. The only conditions for such services by the Council is that the Survey Committee be representative and include citizens of both races as members.

The findings of a housing survey in Montevallo, and your subsequent application to the Public Housing Administration, would be greatly strengthened if the self-survey method were used in making the survey. A housing self-survey would demonstrate not only a substantial local interest in the need for housing but also the fact that both races were fairly represented in the project.

If we can help you further, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

JUL 14
Southern Regional Council

JPF

ALABAMA COLLEGE
THE STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

July 13, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In your bulletin "Small Town Slums-How to Get New Houses", you kindly offer your advise on how to make a Home-Town Self Survey. We have established a local Housing Authority and have processed all papers instant to securing Rural Non-Farm Housing, and are now ready for a survey to determine the need for housing.

Your prompt response will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Bi-racial
Manual
Housing schedules

R D Fowler

Raymond D. Fowler, Chairman
The Housing Authority of
the Town of Montevallo

RDF:bre

Selma, Ala.

For JF

Sent: New South (Hill-Burton Act story)
Survey leaflet
Greenville survey

September 14, 1950

Miss Lillie Falkenberry
First Baptist Church
Selma, Alabama

Dear Miss Falkenberry:

I am glad to have your letter of September 11.

You have some leverage toward getting the hospital you need because of the Hill-Burton Act. I send a leaflet which describes it. As the Hill part of it is your own Senator Lister Hill, it ought to be easy to find people who know the ropes. Generally I think the arrangement is that the Federal government will put up about a third of the money, and the State a third, and the city or local community a third.

It will of course be necessary to convince whatever Alabama state office handles hospital matters in connection with the Hill-Burton Act that Selma's need stacks up with that of other places. If the accurate facts as to beds available, number of cases, requiring which and what degrees of hospitalization, etc., are not already available, they will have to be got. We think one of the most useful ways of getting them is through what we call a home town self-survey. I send a leaflet on that and a copy of what they did in Greenville, South Carolina recently. Perhaps Selma would not wish to do the job in all fields (though I would greatly wish for it to do that). If you wanted to limit it to the hospital facilities, you could. The advantage of doing it by the survey method is double: you get the facts, and you get the active and effective interest of the prominent local people who themselves make the survey.

If we can help you with detailed advice, we will be happy to do so.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

First Baptist Church
FRED B. PEARSON, TH. D., PASTOR
Selma, Alabama

September 11, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

A number of people in Selma is anxious to help the negroes to build a hospital. I would appreciate information as to how to proceed.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Lillie Falkenberry

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1950
Southern Regional Council

CC: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lepawsky

Self-surv.

Sent: By the people
Greenville's big idea
3 home town self survey leaflets

February 22, 1951

Miss Myrtle Williams
Department of Religious Training
Stillman College
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Miss Williams:

I had an afternoon in Tuscaloosa this week and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lepawsky a good deal about the possibilities of Tuscaloosa's doing a home town self-survey. Here are copies of the reports that resulted from the Jacksonville and Greenville surveys. Similar though not such complete surveys have been done in Madison, Ga., Mobile, and Shreveport, La. Rock Hill, S. C., is, I believe, about to do one. We have also a manual of suggestions and suitable questionnaires, but, dismally, the manual is now out of print, and I won't have one for a month or so. We will send you one when it is available.

The device is to get leading people of both races in the community to plan the survey and, most important, to make it themselves. They don't hire people, they don't shove the job down on to college students. They get out with little cards and fill in the information needed. As a consequence, results come along.

It does seem to me that Tuscaloosa could do this job, and di it well. And I am sure it would be proud of what it did, as Greenville and Jacksonville and others have been.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

Sent: Greenville's big idea
By the people
3 self survey leaflets

Community
Self-survey

February 22, 1951

Mr. J. T. McKee
2212 20th Street
Northport, Alabama

Dear Mr. McKee:

When I was in Tuscaloosa the other day, I had the pleasure of talking with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lepawsky, and they told me of your various interests around Tuscaloosa.

It seems to me you have an admirable chance to give a most useful job to those who make up the committee and to bring Tuscaloosa itself ahead by working out a home town self-survey in the city. Tuscaloosa is about the size place that we aim the survey method for. The strength of the method is getting influential local people to do the work themselves. Then a town whose leadership really knows the town's situation moves along almost automatically in getting improvements. The other main device is for the steering committee, after its report is made, to turn itself into a follow-up committee and in a meeting every six months tick off what has been accomplished and concentrate on ways of getting other needed things done.

Here are the reports resulting from the Jacksonville and Greenville surveys. Ordinarily I would send you a copy of the manual, but it is out of print, and all I can do is mark our records to send you one when they are ready, which ought to be only a month or so away.

Surveys of this general kind have been undertaken at Madison, Ga., Shreveport, La., and Rock Hill, S.C. A committee in Mobile did a part of the survey -- I don't know how much.

It is a purely local enterprise. Our Council does no more than offer the idea, the experience of other communities, and the ad-

vice, if it should be requested (and the travel paid), of a trained sociologist who has advised other communities in it. But you have sociologists on tap in Tuscaloosa.

On the Lepawskys' advice, I am writing similarly to Miss Myrtle Williams, at Stillman College.

Do let us know if this idea seems useful in Tuscaloosa. We know that a self-survey comes only slowly to maturity, and we would not expect immediate decisions. It only works if an influential group of people in the town really wants to do a job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

CC: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lepawsky

Ala. Division

OCT 4 1951

RECEIVED

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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* FELLOWS

Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama
October 2, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We expect to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alabama Division at the State College in Montgomery on Tuesday afternoon, October 16. We shall be glad to have a representative from the Atlanta office attend the meeting if anyone is free to come.

Among other items on the agenda will be consideration of the police brutality in Birmingham. I understand Mr. Jackson has sent to your office some information that he has gathered concerning these incidents. It has been suggested that the Alabama Division might get out a pamphlet giving some factual information concerning this situation if we feel we have adequate information to do so. I am wondering whether the Regional Office has planned any publicity on the Birmingham situation. I am not sure that our Executive Committee will want to go to the expense of printing a pamphlet describing some of these uses of violence in Birmingham, but I am sure that we should not want to overlap anything you are doing.

Have you heard that two Negro policemen were added to the force in the city of Talladega beginning Friday, September 28? For the present, they are to work only on Fridays and Saturdays, but I am hoping the city will be pleased enough with their work that they will be put on

full-time duty before long. I have commended both the Chief of Police and the Mayor on this action. "The Birmingham News" last Saturday contained a news item reporting the matter and an editorial commending the city of Talladega and raising the question why Birmingham had not done the same.

With good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Alabama Division
Southern Regional Council

-b

Ala. Div.

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Southern Regional Council

Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama
October 6, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It is good to know that Harold Fleming will attend the meeting of our Executive Committee in Montgomery on October 16.

Please advise Mr. Fleming that the meeting will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon in the Student Center.

Sincerely yours,

A. D. Beittel

A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Alabama Division
Southern Regional Council

-b
signed in absence

A. D. BEITTEL,
PRESIDENT

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

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Southern Regional Council

January
31
1952

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing a copy of the Talladega Health Inventory.

You will remember that the Talladega Health Survey, which is being financed by the Health Information Foundation, is being carried on on a strictly segregated basis.

If the information which is being gathered is used intelligently, it will have some value. My feeling is that much more could have been accomplished with the money than is being done.

I shall be glad to have your critical evaluation of the Talladega Health Inventory.

Sincerely yours,

A D Beittel

President

-b
Enclosure

TALLADEGA HEALTH INVENTORY

I. UNIT IDENTIFICATION

_____ Block Number _____ Unit Number

II. RACE OF OCCUPANTS White_____ Negro_____

III. KNOWLEDGE OF INVENTORY:

A. Have you heard about the community Health Inventory being conducted in Talladega? Yes ____ No ____

B. If "Yes", how did you first learn about it?

Newspaper _____
Radio _____
Heard people talk about it _____
Other (Specify) _____

IV. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY:

A. How many persons are in household at present? _____

B. How long has family lived in Talladega? _____

C. How long has family lived at present address? _____

D. Age, Sex & Education of Adult Household Members.
(List members in terms of their relationship to the head of the household. Father of family will normally be considered head if he is living and present. Circle member supplying information.) ?

Relationship to Head	Sex	Age	Highest Education Level Reached		
			Elementary	High School	Beyond H.S.
(1)_____	M F	____	____	____	____
(2)_____	M F	____	____	____	____
(3)_____	M F	____	____	____	____
(4)_____	M F	____	____	____	____

E. Age and School Grade of Children in Household

Relationship to Head (Son, grand-daughter,etc.)	Age	School Grade (If attending)
(1)_____	____	____
(2)_____	____	____
(3)_____	____	____
(4)_____	____	____
(5)_____	____	____

V. HOUSING INFORMATION:

A. Type of Dwelling

House _____
Apartment _____
Room or suite _____

B. Does occupying family:

Own dwelling _____
Rent dwelling _____
Occupy rooms free _____
Have other arrangement _____

C. Utilities:

(1) Source of Water:

Running water from city system _____
Water from neighborhood tap _____
Other source (Specify) _____

(2) Sewage Disposal:

Connected to city sewerage system _____
Septic tank _____
Pit toilet _____

(3) How is house heated:

Floor furnace _____
Gas stoves _____
Coal or wood stoves _____
Fireplace only _____

(4) Street facilities:

Hard surfaced street _____
Gravel or other improved surface _____
Dirt surface _____
Sidewalk _____

VI. FAMILY OCCUPATIONS
(List adult members currently employed)

Member	Employer	Name of Job	How long with present concern	How long in pres. position.
(1) Head	_____	_____	____yrs.	____yrs.
(2) _____	_____	_____	____yrs.	____yrs.
(3) _____	_____	_____	____yrs.	____yrs.
(4) _____	_____	_____	____yrs.	____yrs.

VII. RELIGIOUS PARTICIPATION:

Member	Church Preference	Participation in Church or Sunday School.
(1) Head	_____	Reg___Freq___Occas___Never___
(2) _____	_____	Reg___Freq___Occas___Never___
(3) _____	_____	Reg___Freq___Occas___Never___
(4) _____	_____	Reg___Freq___Occas___Never___

Does the Family own a Bible ? Yes_____ No_____

VIII. ADULT PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS:
(Give the local civic, service, lodge, fraternal, professional, union, Church circle, guild, etc. organization whose meetings the indicated person attends at least once a month. List adult members only.)

Adult Member	Community Organizations in which Active
(1) Head	_____
(2) _____	_____
(3) _____	_____
(4) _____	_____

IX. DISABLED OR CHRONICALLY ILL MEMBERS IN HOUSEHOLD:
(List members who have severe physical disability or chronic illness, indicate if they receive state or Federal assistance.)

Member	Age	Nature of Disability	Receives State or Fed. assist.
(1) _____	___	_____	Yes____No____
(2) _____	___	_____	Yes____No____

X. LOSS OF WORK TIME THROUGH INJURY OR ILLNESS:
(Give the number of work days lost during 1951 because of illness or accident injury of person employed.)

Member	Days lost from illness.	Days lost from accident injury.	Did injury occur on job.
(1)_____	_____	_____	Yes____No____
(2)_____	_____	_____	Yes____No____
(3)_____	_____	_____	Yes____No____

XI. MEDICAL INSURANCE COVERAGE:
(Check prepaid medical insurance coverage of family members.)

Blue Cross____Group Industrial____Other commercial____None____

XII. Child Care:
(In the following situations, tell who normally cares for the children outside of school hours. If no children, write "NONE" and proceed to next section.)

A.	Other household members.	Relatives	Friend	Hired Nurse	Baby sitter	Other (Specify)
(1) Illness of mother	____	____	____	____	____	_____
(2) Mother employed outside home	____	____	____	____	____	_____
(3) Mother shopping, attending meeting, etc. in daytime	____	____	____	____	____	_____
(4) Mother visiting, Attending meeting, etc. at night	____	____	____	____	____	_____

B. Working Mother:

(1) Do you consider present arrangements for child care to be:
Highly satisfactory ____
Generally satisfactory ____
Frequently unsatisfactory ____

(2) If a nurse or baby-sitter is used, can you estimate the weekly cost of such service ? $_____

XIII. ATTITUDE AND OPINION SURVEY:

A. Medical Services

1. Whom do you usually see when you are sick ?
Physician ____
Chiropractor ____
Druggist ____
Trained Nurse ____
Faith Healer ____
Other (Specify) _____

	Yes	No
2. Do you feel that you get good service and treatment from this person ?	____	____
3. Do you have a family physician in Talladega ?	____	____
4. Have you visited him within the past year ?	____	____
5. Have you visited any Physician other than your family physician during the past year ?	____	____
6. Have you recently had any difficulty seeing a physician in his office ?	____	____

	Yes	No
7. Have you recently had any difficulty getting a physician to visit a sick person at home ?	____	____
8. Do you believe that the Fees charged you by Talladega Physicians are:		
Too High	____	____
Reasonable	____	____
Very reasonable	____	____
No opinion	____	____

B. Hospital:

	Yes	No	No opinion
1. Have you or any member of your family been a patient in Citizens Hospital within the past three years ? Of any other Hospital ?			
Citizens	____	____	
Other Hosp.	____	____	
2. Do you believe the facilities and services of Citizens Hospital are adequate for the needs of Talladega ?	____	____	____
3. Do you think Citizens Hospital is a money-making Institution ?	____	____	____
4. Would you have to borrow money for a stay of ten days in the Hospital ?	____	____	____
5. If you are acquainted with the Fees at Citizens Hospital, do you think they are:			
Too High	____		
Reasonable	____		
Very reasonable	____		
Not acquainted	____		
6. Would you prefer a city-owned, tax-supported Hospital rather than the present privately owned and operated Hospital ?	____	____	____

C. Dental Care:

1. Do you go to a dentist for periodical dental checks ?	____	____	
2. If "Yes", how often do you go ? Every _____ months.			
3. Do you think the available dental service in Talladega is adequate for the needs of the community ?	____	____	____
4. Do you think the fees charged by local dentists are:			
Too High	____		
Reasonable	____		
Very reasonable	____		
Not acquainted	____		
5. Are you in favor of the proposal for fluoridation of the Talladega City Water ?	____	____	____

Not Acquainted _____.

D. Nursing:

1. Did any member of the family receive care or treatment from a Registered Nurse during 1951 ?	____	____

2. If "Yes", where was it received:

Home _____

Hospital _____

Doctor's Office _____
Industry _____
County Health Dept. _____
Other (Specify) _____

	Yes	No	Doesn't know
3. Was the care or treatment given by the Nurse satisfactory ?	____	____	____
4. If you had a daughter interested in nursing would you approve her entering nursing training ?	____	____	____

5. If "Yes", what do you especially like about the nursing profession ? If "No" what do you especially dislike about the profession ?

	Like	Dislike
Pay	____	____
Hours	____	____
Nature of Work	____	____
Cost of Training	____	____
Length of Training	____	____
Prestidge of Nurses	____	____
Other (Specify)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

E. Sanitation:

	Yes	No	No Opinion
1. Do you subscribe to the city garbage collection services ?	____	____	
2. If you subscribe, have you been satisfied with the service ?	____	____	____
3. Do you believe the garbage collection service should be paid for by (1) individuals (subscribers); or (2) through community taxes ?	(1)____	(2)____	____
4. Do you believe fly and rat extermination should be paid for by (1) individual subscribers; or (2) through community tax ?	(1)____	(2)____	____

	Ind.	Tax	No opinion

F. Recreation:

1. In what forms of recreation do you or the members of your family frequently engage as participants or spectators ?

	Participant	Spectator
Baseball or Softball	____	____
Football	____	____
Golf	____	____
Fishing	____	____
Hunting	____	____
Swimming	____	____
Dancing	____	____
Card games	____	____
Gardening	____	____
Music	____	____
Listening to radio	____	____
Viewing television	____	____
Going to movies	____	____
Other : _____	____	____
_____	____	____

	Yes	No	No opinion
2. Do you believe the recreation facilities of Talladega are adequate for the needs of the community ?	____	____	____

	Yes	No	No opinion
3. Do you believe that a qualified recreation director should be employed in Talladega to conduct a year-round recreation program ?	____	____	____
4. Do you believe a community recreation center should be established in Talladega ?	____	____	____
5. Did you or any member of your family participate in the community recreation program (other than swimming) provided last summer ?	____	____	____
6. Would you participate in any kind of recreation in which you do not now participate if community facilities were available ?	____	____	____

7. If "Yes", in what activities ? _____

G. Public Health:

1. Have you ever visited the County Public Health Dept. to receive information or services ? Yes____No____

2. The County Health Dept. would like to know which of its services are least known to the public. Which of the following services did you Not know were provided ?

	Did not know
Communicable disease control	____
Dental examinations	____
Prenatal and Maternity services	____
Fly and Rat control	____
Inspection of food establishments	____
Inspection of sanitary facilities such as septic tanks, pit toilets, etc.	____

3. Would you visit a cancer detection clinic if it were set up and operated by the County Health Dept. in Talladega ? Yes____ No____ No opinion____

4. Would you be willing to pay a nominal fee to have your residence sprayed for fly and rat control with equipment provided by the County Health Department ? Yes____ No____ No opinion____

H. Law:

1. Have any of the adult members of the family ever appeared in a Talladega Court as:

Juror	____
Witness	____
Plaintiff	____
Defendant	____

	Yes	No	No opinion
2. Do you believe a person receives justice in the city and county courts of Talladega ?	____	____	____
3. Do you personally know of a case where a person has been unfairly treated in the Talladega courts because of his race or social position ?	____	____	____
4. Do you believe the services and facilities of the Talladega Police System are adequate for the needs of the community ?	____	____	____
5. Do you personally know of any case where a person has been unfairly treated by Talladega Law Officers because of his race or social position ?	____	____	____
6. Do you believe that elections in Talladega are honestly conducted ?	____	____	____

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Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama
February 13, 1952

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FEB 15 1952
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I am grateful to you for your letter of February 12 and for your reaction to the Talladega Health Inventory.

My unprofessional opinion is that the Health Inventory could be improved in many respects. My feeling is that we are a long way from making another Greenville survey.

Cordially yours,

A D Beittel

A. D. Beittel

-b

February 12, 1952

Dr. A. D. Beittel, President
Talladega College
Talladega, Ala.

Dear Dr. Beittel:

Dr. Mitchell turned over the copy of the Talladega Health Inventory to me last week, but with two issues of NEW SOUTH going out I'm am just now getting to it.

My reactions to the Inventory itself ~~are~~ as follows:

(1) It seemed rather long, particularly if it is to be administered by volunteers without experience in interviewing.

(2) Questions related to housing, occupations, community participation, chronic disease and work loss from illness, and child care are generally good, asking for information which will be valuable in community planning. More questions about housing as it enters the health picture could have been included, such as number of persons per room, toilet and bathing facilities, and number of families sharing toilet.

(3) Unless there was particular interest in evaluating publicity and promotion questions on knowledge of the Inventory could have been omitted.

(4) Unless there was pressure from religious groups working with the survey or some other special reason for including the section on religious participation, this could have been left out. While the church is certainly important as a social institution in the community, I do not believe individual church preference or statement of church attendence will tell much about the function the church serves.

(5) The section on medical services, hospital facilities, nursing and dental care, sanitation, recreation, public health and law would have been much stronger, I believe, as a straight factual approach rather than as a combination of factual questions and questions designed to elicit attitudes and opinions. Information as to the

informant's use of medical, dental, recreational and public health services, frequency of use and knowledge of community sponsored programs will be both enlightening and useful. As for the value of the informant's attitudes and opinions about the adequacy of such facilities, the fairness of fees, etc.--there are established standards for measuring health facilities which are meaningful; the average citizen's opinion would not be given in relation to any meaningful standard but according to his own knowledge of health standards, economic level. Negro responses to these attitude questions, particularly the law section, would also be influenced by their position in the community as Negroes, as well as by economic level, of course. (Probably the only question in the law section that will prove worthwhile will be the one concerning appearances in court.)

While the structure of the survey questionnaire is important it is not the only factor involved in getting useful information. You are probably very much aware that the extent to which the community is "sold" on, has confidence in--and in SRC's opinion--participates in the survey has a great deal to do with the number of good answers that are given to good questions.

I will be very much interested in hearing more details about the survey and what follow-through action results.

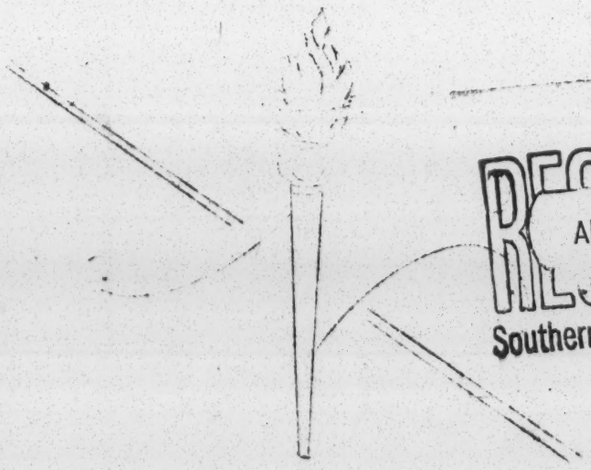
Hoping that this has not been too critical,

With best wishes,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

DIRECTORY OF SOCAL & HEALTH RESOURCES

TEXARKANA MILLER & BOWIE COUNTY



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APR 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

COMMUNITY SERVICE COUNCIL
109½ W BROAD

Office Now Located
212 Miller County Court House
Phone 678

La

April 27, 1949

Mr. Frank Loda, Director
Texarkana Community Chest and Council
212 Miller County Courthouse
Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas

Dear Mr. Loda:

The Council is most interested in the self-survey you are contemplating in Texarkana, and we would like very much to help in any way we can. As you requested, we have mailed you under separate cover two copies of the Home Town Self-Survey Manual.

Enclosed are a few circulars describing briefly the self-survey and the services which the Southern Regional Council is prepared to offer. More copies are available if you should want them. The best description of the kind of survey in which the Council is interested can be found in the introductory pages of the Manual.

As you will see from the Manual and the circular, the Council's philosophy has always been that, while we are ready to offer professional advice, the actual planning and fact-finding for an effective community survey should be done by citizens themselves. Much of the effectiveness of the Jacksonville survey came from the fact that local citizens of both races planned and carried out the survey themselves, so that when recommendations were made, the entire community was conscious of the findings and was ready to act.

From the Directory you sent, Texarkana seems to be well equipped to undertake a self-survey, particularly since you have a well-organized Community Chest and Council which could serve as a sponsoring and coordinating body. Although

the two-county, two-state setup in Texarkana would complicate your fact-finding somewhat, it should not be too difficult to include the entire community in your survey. If you follow the Manual, you will note that we have tried to make the schedules and questionnaires flexible and adaptable to local situations.

When we know more about your plans, we should be able to offer more concrete suggestions. We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

jps/t

Texarkana Community Chest & Council,
212 Miller County Courthouse,
Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas.

April 23, 1949.

RECEIVED
APR 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Our Community Service Council has advanced the idea of a comprehensive survey of our community. While in Shreveport yesterday, I visited with Mrs. Elsie Larsen Wilson, Executive of the Shreveport Chest and Council, and was advised concerning your services. In fact, I obtained from her the report "Jacksonville Looks at its Negro Community" which I intend to study over this week-end.

We would appreciate your sending us the "Home-Town Self-Survey Manual" and enclose 50¢ to cover the cost of two copies. At the same time, would you kindly advise us as to what help you might give us in conducting a survey of our area.

Sent - 25 April 49 - JPS

Texarkana is a community located in two states with all public agencies having an office representing their respective interests. The situation complicates matters a bit especially when we believe that our survey should cover the work of these agencies in both Bowie and Miller County. We also have a situation where our county and city government participation in health, welfare and recreational activities should be studied and this, of course, would include the coverage of four units.

Greater Texarkana will include a population of approximately 55,000 and the population of the two counties will exceed 100,000. We estimate that our Negro population is somewhere near one-fourth of the total population.

We are forwarding a directory of our agencies which may assist you in offering us advice in this matter. Since this directory has been published, the Negro Y. M. C. A. has established itself in Texarkana and is conducting a good program.

We have investigated the idea of having a comprehensive survey conducted by a full staff of outside experts but, at this time, the expense of such a survey seems beyond our ability. The idea of a "self-survey"with outside direction and advice seems more logical at this time.

Realizing that this is probably a routine problem for you, I am sure you will be able to aid us with constructive ideas.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frank Loda, Director,
Texarkana Community Chest and Council

FAL/L

Southern Regional Council
RECEIVED
DEC 6 1946

TEXARKANA COLLEGE

TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Founded September, 1927

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

CATALOGUE

1946 - 1947

A PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE OWNED AND OPERATED

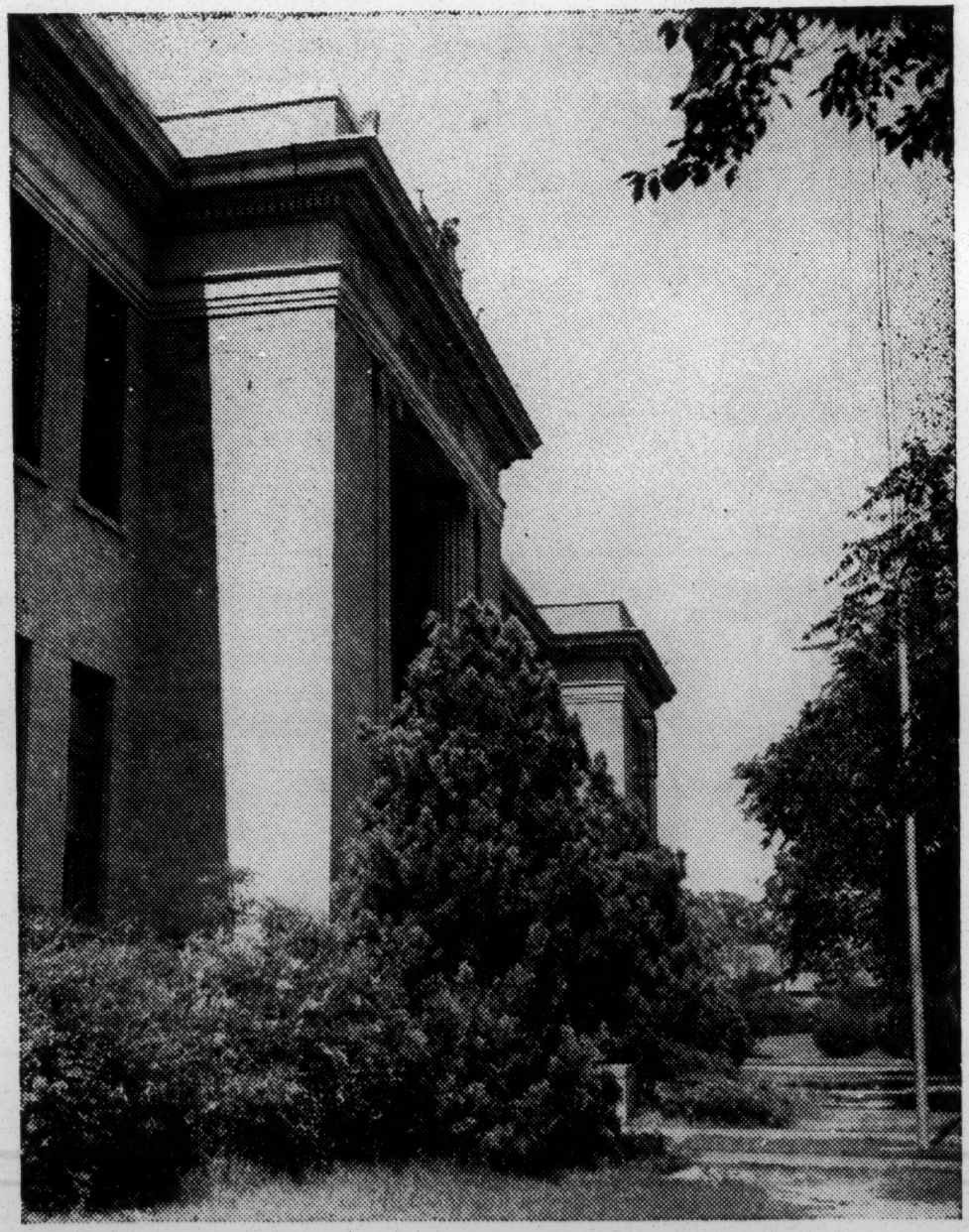
— by the —

TEXARKANA JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT

A JUNIOR COLLEGE OF THE FIRST CLASS
APPROVED AND ACCREDITED
....by....
THE ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS COLLEGES
and
THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

—o—

Member of
THE TEXAS JUNIOR COLLEGE ASSOCIATION
and
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
JUNIOR COLLEGES



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B. S. University of Arkansas

A-H

United Red Feather Campaign

TOTAL NEEDS: $101,844.73

OCTOBER 23 - NOVEMBER 2

212 MILLER COUNTY COURT HOUSE
TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS, TEXAS

ALL YOUR FAMILIAR RED FEATHER SERVICES

PLUS

USO AND OTHER EMERGENCY DEFENSE PROGRAMS

JOHN H. GOOCH
GENERAL CHAIRMAN
1951 CAMPAIGN

BOY'S CLUB
BOY SCOUTS
CENTRAL INDEX
COMMUNITY SERVICE COUNCIL
COLORED LIBRARY ASSN.
FAMILY SERVICE
GIRL SCOUTS
HEALTH CAMPS FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN
SALVATION ARMY
TEXARKANA LIBRARY
TEXARKANA Y.M.C.A.
TEXARKANA Y.W.C.A.
TRANSIENT WELFARE
UNITED DEFENSE FUND EMERGENCY PROGRAMS
USO, INCLUDING TEXARKANA USO CLUB

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE AND REFERRAL SERVICES THROUGH FAMILY SERVICE TO LOCAL PROGRAMS INCLUDING:

BOWIE-MILLER TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION
JUNIOR LEAGUE MATERNITY
LION'S CLUB SIGHT CONSERVATION
ROTARY CLUB'S CRIPPLED CHILDREN
STATE DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TEXAS AND ARKANSAS

"SHOW HOW MUCH YOU CARE"

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1952
Southern Regional Council

January 16, 1952

Miss Anna Holden, Survey Assistant,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Holden:

We appreciate your letter received today and would welcome your visit to Texarkana on January 24.

The survey contemplated some few years ago did not materialize. Probably the principal reason at the time was the possible expense involved under the rather elaborate ideas we had in mind. Nothing has been done about the matter since.

It will be most educational for me to discuss matter with you for, frankly, there is very fertile soil as far as my knowledge of surveys is concerned. So, if it is convenient for you to make the stop in Texarkana, I will certainly benefit and perhaps it may result in something constructive for Texarkana.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Loda, Director
Texarkana Community Chest and Council

BUDGET COMMITTEE: MANNIE STEVENS, CHAIRMAN, LEROY AUTREY, GEORGE BEASLEY, LEO BOUNDS, ROY DUGGAR, STERN FEINBERG, WILLIAM FULLER, JOHN GOOCH, REV. FRED HARRISON, BASIL HOAG, N. J. KROENCKE, LEON KUHN, J. Q. MAHAFFEY, ROBERT MAXWELL, J. D. MCCARTY, C. L. MOORE, WILEY PAFFORD, A. G. SANDERSON, DR. GERALD TEASLEY, ERNEST WALKER, HARRY WARNEKE, MARVIN WARREN, H. C. WESTBROOK, C. B. WHEELER, J. A. WHYTE.

January 14, 1952

Mr. Frank Loda, Director
Texarkana Community Chest and Council
212 Miller County Courthouse
Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas

Dear Mr. Loda:

I will be visiting Shreveport, Louisiana on January 21-23 in connection with my work as survey assistant for Southern Regional Council. You once wrote us about a proposed community survey in Texarkana, and I would like to stop by January 24 to talk some with you about what luck you had in getting the survey underway. Train connections are such that I could be there by about ten in the morning.

I would appreciate hearing from you by Friday as I will be leaving Atlanta over the weekend.

Hoping that we can get together,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Gville Report
left: Survey Manual
WKOS
Policy statement

February 6, 1952

Mr. Frank Loda, Director
Texarkana Community Chest & Council
212 Miller County Court House
Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loda:

I thought you would probably be interested in seeing a copy of the Dallas report which I mentioned in our talk last week and have sent you one under separate cover. Their survey committee used our MANUAL and Dr. Mitchell advised with them before the preparation of the final report.

After seeing your active interest in community problems and hearing of the efforts you have made through Chest and Council work to better social services and conditions for Negroes as well as whites, I feel that with careful planning a successful self-survey could be carried out. You seem to have a good knowledge of Texarkana neighborhood patterns--of differences in conditions, needs and leadership--which means that you already have some groundwork laid for first interesting effective people and later organizing the fact-finding process. Since the key to getting some good out of a survey is gaining a broad base of community participation worries about doing a technically perfect study should be secondary to concern with securing support and service of leaders in all phases of community life. Through your position in the Chest and Council both you and your board are in a particularly good position to do the latter.

The enclosed copy of the Greenville progress report may give you a better idea of what a self-survey can accomplish.

Dr. Mitchell has changed his date to speak to the Negro volunteer workers in the Shreveport survey to February 20.

I enjoyed my day in Texarkana thoroughly and hope that you and your board will feel that a self-survey would be worth your time and energy.

Sincerely,

February 6, 1952

Mr. James D. Tarver
Dept. of Sociology and Rural Life
Oklahoma A and M College
Stillwater, Okla.

Dear Mr. Tarver:

We are glad to learn of your interest in our community action program.

The self-survey is the technique which SRC recommends for towns wishing to lay groundwork for local improvement in housing, health, education and other community needs. This technique is particularly effective for two reasons: a carefully carried out self-study brings together facts which indicate the community's strenghs and weaknesses and gives a sound base for planning; more than that, it gets people working together on mutual problems and gets them understanding each other and their own potentialities better. This last is of great importance in biracial communities, and we feel that in any community a self-survey which draws on a large body of citizens will bring about follow-through action that would not come from a professional survey.

The services SRC renders in connection with self-surveys are of a supplementary, advisory nature. We make available copies of self-survey reports and our survey manual YOUR COMMUNITY LOOKS AT ITSELF to be used as models or starting points. If a town wishes we will advise by correspondence or visits to help with problems of organization and planning and with difficulties that arise in the process of fact-finding or preparation of reports. The job of planning and carrying out the survey is always the community's responsibility, but we recognize the need for some guidance from trained persons--we fill that role when such trained persons are not locally available.

In addition to GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA and YOUR COMMUNITY LOOKS AT ITSELF we have also published a report of the self-survey done by Jacksonville, Fla. called BY THE PEOPLE.

If you want any further information about our self-survey program, feel free to call on us again.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

To A Holden

I've got an idea on this. HCF

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE
STILLWATER

January 21, 1952.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please accept my subscription to the New South for one year. Enclosed is a check for $1.50 to cover the cost. OK S.

I understand that your organization has furnished advice and help in community action programs. I have just read your publications "Greenville's Big Idea" and "Your Community Looks at Itself". Will you please advise me of the services that you render and send me any published materials that describe this.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

James D. Tarver

James D. Tarver
Assistant Professor
Sociology and
Rural Life

JDT/abb
encl.

JAN 24 1952
RECEIVED
Southern Re

Tallahassee, Fla.

October 19, 1950

Reverend David H. Brooks, President
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
P. O. Box 22
Florida A & M College
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Thank you for your letter about the Greenville self-survey. We are most interested in the possibility you mention of Tallahassee's undertaking a similar survey, and will be happy to help in any way you think best.

We are sending you under separate cover a brief leaflet describing the self-survey technique in general and a copy of BY THE PEOPLE, a report on an earlier survey in Jacksonville, Florida. We regret that our MANUAL for self-surveys is temporarily out of print, but a revised edition is now being prepared for printing, and we shall notify you when it is available.

From the Greenville and Jacksonville reports, you can see in general how a successful self-survey is organized and carried out. The real key to its success is the make-up of the Survey Committee. Its members should represent not only both races but also community leaders who are in a position to get things done once the actual fact-finding is over.

It is difficult to advise you about particulars without knowing more about what you have in mind and what the situation is in Tallahassee. In planning a survey, for example, you would have to decide what areas the survey should cover -- the whole community, the Negro community, or just certain sections such as health, housing, education, and so forth. You would also have to work out the problem of sponsorship for the survey. A Community Council, Community Chest, Welfare Council, or similar organization often is an excellent sponsor. Otherwise, you would need a Survey Committee which would have enough community backing to lend the survey solid support. (In both the Jacksonville and Greenville surveys, the local Council of Social Agencies acted as sponsor. However, other towns have carried out effective surveys without such official sponsorship.)

During the Jacksonville survey, two teachers from Florida A & M (and a few of their students) helped with specific parts of the fact-finding. Dr. Clifton R. Jones of the Sociology Department helped with the Housing section, and Dr. C. L. Spellman worked on Education. I am sure that they would be glad to discuss the whole question with you. And certainly, with faculty and students available from A & M and the other schools in Tallahassee, you would be able to get both expert professional advice and volunteer help for your survey easily.

We should like very much to know how things work out in Tallahassee. Please feel free to ask our advice in more detail as plans progress. We will be glad to help with anything we can and should be delighted to see Tallahassee do a self-survey.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE

PHONE 2876-W

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

MAILING ADDRESS
P. O BOX 22
FLORIDA A & M COLLEGE

REVEREND DAVID H. BROOKS, PRESIDENT
REVEREND M. G. MILES, VICE-PRESIDENT
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REVEREND A. H. HUNTER, EXPOSITOR
REVEREND D. H. CRAWFORD, CHAPLAIN

Oct. 16, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest the "Greenville's Big Idea" and feel that such a plan is greatly needed in our community.

We have several organizations in our city which I feel would also welcome such an undertaking.

I would appreciate an answer stating the many particulars and possibilities of such a survey in Tallahassee.

Faithfully yours,
David H. Brooks

Personnel from
7/a AV M at Tallahassee

Leaflet - Jan.
Manual reprint - Nov.

coverage
sponsorship

November 24, 1948

Miss Johnnye Cox
Department of Education
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Johnnye:

Did you ever read the story of the "proper gander" in Thurber's Fables for our Times? Well, I am sending you some "proper gander" with this letter, to further answer some of those questions you fired at me last Saturday night. With the competition of the shrimp and the voice of the Regional Council for Education, I didn't do too well, I'm afraid.

I particularly want you to read the "Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy." This was issued September 15 by our Executive Committee and then, at the November annual meeting, it was adopted as a policy statement by the membership. I think it represents the thinking of the Council's leadership along the lines Bill and I discussed with you.

The leaflet with the map gives some of the background of the Council and tells about membership. Inflation struck at the annual meeting; dues were raised from $2 to $3! That includes receipt of New South and other SRC publications as they come out.

The "Home Town Self-Survey" is just out, in a preliminary edition. It will help to have your comments.

If you will send us the list of your sixty-three supervisors, we will be glad to preach the gospel to them.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Taylor

cc: Jane Simpson

SRC - Community Surveys

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

March 23, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Yesterday I spoke to the Rotary Club in Rockmart, Georgia, as I told you I planned to do. There were about thirty-five or forty members present. I tried to make a factual, unemotional appeal for a self survey. I told them about your plan and the cooperation which you would offer. Also, I suggested that Emory would cooperate. I left your little pamphlet. After the meeting one man came up and asked how he could get a copy of the handbook; I told him he could have the copy I had in exchange for one silver quarter which he promptly produced. Perhaps we will hear more from Rockmart, perhaps not.

Sincerely,

John A. Griffin

JAG/mck

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

12/7/49

POSSIBLE SURVEY OF ATHENS, GEORGIA

Mr. Isaac Saporta and Mr. Richard Wilson, of Ga. Tech. Architectural School (City Planning) talked with HCF today.

They recently spoke to the League of Women Voters in Athens, Georgia, re community planning, and during the meeting they plugged the Council's self-survey. The League members present at the meeting showed considerable interest in such a survey of Athens, and a copy of the MANUAL was left with one of their officers, a Mrs. Simpson.

See letter of 12/8/49 to Mr. Rubin Gotesky, Dept of Philosopy, Univ. of Ga.,(in my Community Survey correspondence file) -- suggested such a survey as a project for the Athens Interracial Council, and told him about the LofWV's interest.

jps

December 8, 1949

Mr. Rubin Gotesky
Department of Philosophy
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gotesky:

The enclosed list of the number and distribution of Negro physicians and dentists in Georgia is the most complete information we could get for you in reply to your request of November 28. You will note that only 36 of Georgia's 159 counties have Negro physicians and only 16 have any Negro dentists. If you need further information or details, I suggest that you write directly to Dr. W. A. Mason, Director, Office of Health Education for Negroes, State Department of Public Health, 204 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, since his office supplied us with these figures.

One of the most constructive and fruitful things a local group such as yours could undertake would be a self-survey of your own community. (The enclosed leaflet describes briefly the self-survey technique and explains the services which the Council can give to any community asking for help in making such a survey.)

Since your group is already interested in health and medical care, perhaps that field -- if you decide to do a survey -- would be a good one to start with. Housing is another good starting point, if you do not want to undertake a survey of the entire community.

The League of Women Voters in Athens has expressed considerable interest in such a survey of Athens. They have a copy of the Council's Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey which I am sure they would be glad to share with you. Your group, if it is interested, might like to talk with them about the possibilities of an Athens survey.

Please let us know if we can help you again.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Dr. Mason
PAT S - WA. 6530
Call Monday AM

was rec'd
will see Pres
on Dec 7
Read Dec 8

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
ATHENS, GEORGIA

November 28, 1949

RECEIVED
30 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Raymond Carter
250 Auburn Ave NE
Bus, Ga Negro Med Assn

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am very much interested in getting information about the status, number and distribution by county and city in the state of Georgia of Negroes in the dental and medical profession for our Inter-Racial Council of Athens.

I am doing this unofficially for the purpose of giving such information to the Inter-Racial Council for their use and distribution. I know such information from your organization would be absolutely accurate.

It is my intention to suggest that this information be sent to our congressman for publication in the Congressional Record. If published there it might be useful for distribution in quarters where such information rarely reaches.

If you have any suggestions as to any other things we might do I would be very happy to bring them before the Inter-Racial Council here.

Your help in this matter will be very much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Rubin Gotesky

Rubin Gotesky
Associate Professor

Only 36 counties have Negro drs.
" " " dentists
Only 16 "

(Griffin, Ga)

14 March 1950

Mr. Lyn Keyes, Health Educator
Griffin-Spalding County Health Department
Griffin, Georgia

Dear Mr. Keyes:

Thank you so much for your letter of March 10. I am sorry that a trip down to Griffin to talk with you and Mrs. Keyes cannot be worked out in the next few weeks. But since I want to see both of you when I come, I shall wait until Mrs. Keyes' return from Chapel Hill.

I shall write again some time in April, when the way looks clear. In the meantime, I shall look forward to meeting you both.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

SPECIAL SCHOOL HEALTH PROJECT

Department of Public Health

T. O. VINSON, M.D., M.P.H.

DIRECTOR

Griffin, Georgia.

March 10, 1950

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Your letter of March 7 suggesting your visit in the near future is most welcome. Mrs. Keyes and myself will be most interested to discuss a self-survey for Griffin with you. However, certain circumstances appear to make your visit unprofitable at this time. My schedule will not permit any time the remainder of this week and we will leave next Wednesday morning for a visit to Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Mrs. Keyes plans to remain there for at least three weeks to complete work on her dissertation. I will be back in the office on Monday, March 20 and will be glad to meet with you the first part of that week if you wish. However, since you indicated your desire to discuss this matter with both of us, perhaps you want to wait until her return. Monday and Tuesday of next week will be devoted to scheduled meetings and preparation for our visit to Chapel Hill so that a visit at that time may not be satisfactory for any of us.

I plan to be in Atlanta next Monday afternoon to attend the monthly meeting of the Joint Committee for Health Education and will make every effort to call you at your office then. We are both looking forward to meeting you and discussing this problem together.

Very truly yours,

Lyn Keyes

Lyn Keyes
Health Educator

LK:SB

7 March 1950

Mr. Lyn Keyes, Health Educator
Griffin - Spalding County Health Department
Griffin, Georgia

Dear Mr. Keyes:

The Council is interested in the possibility of developing a self-survey in Griffin. In view of your past interest, I would like very much to drive down to Griffin some day soon and talk with you and Mrs. Keyes.

I had thought that next Saturday, March 11, would be a good day for my visit, since it would give us more time than a working weekday. But I know that weekends are often complicated, and if this date is inconvenient for you, I could make the trip on any day you suggest during the next week or two.

I would appreciate your letting me know what day would best suit you.

Dr. Mitchell sends his best regards to you both.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

(Griffin, Ga.)

November 11, 1949

Mr. Lyn Keyes, Health Educator
Griffin-Spalding County Health Department
Griffin, Georgia

Dear Mr. Keyes:

We are delighted that you think the work and resources of your organization and the Council can be of mutual benefit. We shall be glad to work with you in any way we can. Perhaps the most helpful contribution you could make to the Council's work would be in arousing interest in a community survey in Griffin.

We have on our staff Mrs. Jane P. Simpson, who is trained in social and community relations and is available for consultation with communities requesting professional help with their self-surveys. The Council pays her salary, but we have to ask the survey committees in towns she visits to pay her travel and expenses.

We have a good newspaper man, Mr. Harold C. Fleming, who will be glad to advise with you about information and public relations activities. The Council, of course, also provides speakers and publications for interested local groups.

We have sent off the two copies of the Manual you ordered -- one to you, and the other to Mrs. Friday.

We remember your visit here a year or so ago with pleasure. Do come back and see us again the next time you are in Atlanta. Your interest in the Council and its work is appreciated by us all. Please let us know if we can help you in any way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GRIFFIN & SPALDING COUNTY GEORGIA

Department of Public Health

T. O. VINSON, M. D., M. P. H.
DIRECTOR

Griffin, Ga.

November 8, 1949

Mr George L. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You no doubt do not remember meeting me. I came to your office about a year and a half ago as a Health Educator from the State Department of Health. I discussed the background and present activities & publications of your organization along with meeting your staff.

At the present time I am assigned to the Health Dept in Griffin as Health Educator and coordinator of the Special School Project. We are anxious to keep in touch with the resources of the various organizations in this area which we can use in our programs and to which we may be able to make a contribution as well.

GRIFFIN & SPALDING COUNTY GEORGIA

Department of Public Health

T. O. VINSON, M. D., M. P. H.
DIRECTOR

Griffin, Ga.

Would it be possible for me to have a list of the members of your staff who can render consultative field service or who can be called upon to help us from your office together with the kind of services which they can render? Please suggest ways in which we may serve you.

I thought your Self-Survey bulletin for communities was well done. Enclosed is fifty cents. Would you please send me another copy and mail a copy to: Miss Ida Friday
School of Public Health
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C.

If possible indicate that I had the bulletin sent.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Lyon Keyes

Sent 11-11-48, JPS

Rec'd - turned over to A. McK. 11/10/48 - JPS

November 2, 1949

Mr. Lyn Keyes, Health Educator
Department of Public Health
Griffin and Spalding County
Griffin, Georgia

Dear Mr. Keyes:

We are happy to send you under separate cover a copy of the Home Town Self-Survey Manual. We are also sending you a copy of By The People, a brief popular report of the Jacksonville, Florida, self-survey, and the May 1949 issue of New South, which carries an account of the followup action in Jacksonville.

As you will see from the Manual and the Jacksonville story, much of the effectiveness of the self-survey technique comes from the fact that local citizens of both races plan and carry out the survey themselves, so that when recommendations are made, the entire community is conscious of the findings and is ready to act.

Our chief object is to help those smaller Southern cities, preferably under 30,000 in size, which do not have available the services of the many agencies found in larger places. Consequently, we have designed our Manual to be as flexible as possible, so that a town may survey as much or as little as it feels it can undertake.

We have been in correspondence with interested persons and groups in a good many towns and cities throughout the South, and thus far three of them -- Greenville, S. C., Madison, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., -- have actually begun surveys. We hope to see several others under way within the next few months.

In Greenville, S. C., a self-survey of the Negro community is now under way. The Greenville Committee, made up of members of both races, expects to finish its fact-finding and begin follow-up action by the first of the year. Mrs. C. C. Withington (12 Clarendon Avenue, Greenville, S. C.) is Chairman of the Survey Steering Committee. Mr. Harold J. Weekley is Executive Secretary of the Greenville Council of Social Agencies, which is sponsoring the survey. Both of them should be able

to give you the information you would like to have.

In Madison, Georgia, the Methodist Women's Society for Christian Service is sponsoring and conducting a self-survey of the entire community. This survey was presented at a southwide meeting of church women last September in Atlanta and attracted the attention of community leaders throughout the South. The Chairman of the survey there is Mrs. Lowry Hunt, Madison, Georgia. Enclosed are copies of several articles written by her for the local county weekly. Mrs. Hunt should be able to give you more detailed information about their progress.

Last spring the Council of Church Women in Mobile, Alabama, began a self-survey there. They were hoping to get it officially sponsored by the city itself. How much progress they have made we have not heard. For further details about this survey, we suggest that you write to Mrs. H. R. Cogburn, 2505 Springhill Avenue, Mobile 17, Alabama.

I hope that this is the information you wanted. If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

CC: Jane simpson

May 31, 1950

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

This is to ask if you can do this or that to get Episcopal church friends in the South to take a renewed interest in the self-survey idea -- now that the Greenville results are available.

The Southern Presbyterian Board of Woman's Work issues an annual program for women of the church, called Now. Many of the monthly lessons are intended to draw the attention of the Presbyterian women to community problems. The June lesson in particular asks what surveys have been made in the community and what facts of special interest they revealed and suggests that the women write to the Southern Regional Council or to the League of Women Voters in Washington for materials about community surveys. As a consequence, we have had thirty or forty inquiries from towns all over the South for survey information. Just the best way to get local interest.

We will try to get similar action from the Methodists and the Baptists. Can you do what would be needed with the Episcopalians?

I thought you would know just which church papers or what publications of your own women's group would be most suitable to try to get something into.

Here are eight more copies of the Greenville Survey and eight more leaflets in case you will be needing them.

Can you write us what you think it helpful to do?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er
Encls.

to Fayette, Ga

member of Ga. Office local group

October 5, 1950

Mrs. H. H. Leech
P. O. Box 56
LaFayette, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Leach:

We were most interested in your recent letter inquiring about a community survey in LaFayette, and we will be glad to help the Citizens' Council in this project in whatever way we can.

As you requested, we have written Mrs. Fariss (copy enclosed) and have sent her our material on surveys. The small leaflet which I also enclose briefly describes the kind of survey, the self-survey, which experience has proved the most effective in other Southern communities.

We will be happy to help you in any way you wish. Please do not hesitate to let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

Encl.

October 5, 1950

Mrs. S. W. Fariss, Jr.
c/o City Hall
LaFayette, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Fariss:

Mrs. H. H. Leech has written us about the proposed formation of a LaFayette Citizens' Council and the possibility of its undertaking a community survey as one of its first projects. She has asked us to send you material on planning and organizing such a survey.

Enclosed here is a small leaflet which briefly describes the technique of the self-survey, done by citizens themselves rather than by professional "experts". Our experience has shown us that this kind of survey is the most effective, not only in discovering community problems but also in insuring civic interest and follow-up action.

In the attached envelope, we are sending you a copy of our Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey, and reports of two highly successful self-surveys carried out in Jacksonville, Florida, and Greenville, South Carolina.

Unfortunately, the copy of the Manual is incomplete, since our present supply has been temporarily exhausted. You will notice that pages are missing from the Introduction and the section on Education. However, the copy I send should give you a good idea of the ways in which the Manual can be used and adapted to the needs of an individual community. A survey can use the entire Manual or just certain sections of it. And the questionnaires can be simplified or expanded according to local needs.

A revised and simplified version of the Manual is now being prepared for printing, and it should be available in the near future. In the meantime, we should be glad to help you in working out whatever questionnaires you needed for your survey.

In both the Greenville and Jacksonville surveys, you will notice that only the Negro community was covered. Both cities felt that a survey

of the entire community, although preferable, would be too large an undertaking and that it would be better to begin with the section of the community presenting the most acute problems. The stories of both these surveys, though, should give you a graphic picture of the way a successful self-survey can be organized and carried out.

In several smaller communities that we have advised, where size was not such a problem, self-surveys have included the whole community, often extending to take in the entire county as well. This, I understand, would be the plan in LaFayette.

Best wishes for the success of your plans. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance to you in planning and organizing your survey.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

cc: Mrs. H. H. Leech

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1950
Southern Regional Council

P. O. Box 56
LaFayette, Georgia
October 3, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In the near future we hope to organize in LaFayette a citizens' council composed of representatives of all civic organizations, to act as a sort of clearing house on community problems. I understand that one of the first projects for such a council should be a community survey, to determine which problems should have prior attention. Do you have any material on how to organize such a survey? If so, please send it to:

letter - leaflet manual x since Gainesville last

Mrs. S. W. Fariss, Jr.
Care City Hall
LaFayette, Georgia

copy to Mrs. Leech

So far as I know, we do not have any particular racial problems in our city. Negroes are a very small minority in the whole county. A large percentage of the white population is engaged in agriculture and related pursuits. Our council would be confined at first to LaFayette, the county seat, but later may be enlarged to include the whole county.

x explain

Any assistance you have to offer will be much appreciated.

Very truly yours,
Margaret Leech
Mrs. H. H. Leech, Pres.
Junior Woman's Club

August 16, 1951

Dr. John H. Venable
Commissioner of Public Health
Griffin, Georgia

Dear Dr. Venable:

At long last I have gotten together some of the promised materials on community self-evaluation, although I have had to assemble it directly from my files, since I am receiving few replies to the letters I told you I would write to others working more directly in this field, owing, I suppose, to the summer vacation season. In assembling these materials I have taken for granted that you wanted it brief enough in compass so that you could get busy people to read it, and simple enough in content to be readily grasped by average citizens (businessmen, mechanics, farmers, housewives and others) intelligent enough to realize their personal stake in community well-being, but with little knowledge beyond their own experience of its problems and the methods of their analysis. I have found that such people can be interested only through books which are small enough that they can be comfortable lounged in one hand, and which do not obtrude technical terms and footnotes upon a preliminary leafing-through. But if I have undershot the mark, and referred you to materials too elementary in character, I shall be glad to try my hand again. However, I cannot forbear mentioning a rather substantial, though not difficult, book by Dr. John A. Kinneman, of the Illinois State Normal School, entitled The Community in American Society (F.S. Crofts and Co., 1947, pp. xiii,450). Dr. Kinneman has been especially successful in training and inspiring teachers to explore their own communities, and this is the orientation handbook he uses in this work. It deals with the nature, types, structure, people, institutions, social organizations and functions of the American community. Of especial interest is the closing chapter on "Planning the Community." I think it would be an excellent book for study by those who expect to assume positions of leadership in programs of community self-evaluation, if they have not had prior training in this field.

For those who have such training, or for those who are willing to do some substantial reading to acquire a better understanding of the dynamics of rural group life, its interaction, functioning and change, I should recommend Rural Social Systems: A Textbook in Rural Sociology and Anthropology, by Charles P. Loomis and J. Allan Beegle (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950, pp. xxvii, 873). The work will be especially rewarding to county agricultural workers, social workers soil conservationists, civil and sanitary engineers, and other professional workers who must inevitably contact such social systems and

institutions as cooperatives, unions, clubs, families, churches, schools, etc., and who must use effectively such channels of communication to reach people with programs.

I. THE GREENVILLE, S. C. COUNTY COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Because this community is closer to your own in both geographical space and cultural attitudes than any experiment in self-evaluation I know about, I think you would be especially interested in Edmund deS. Brunner's Community Organization and Adult Education (Chapel Hill, N.C., University of No. Car. Press, 1942, pp. 121.) It describes a five-year project initiated in 1936 in Greenville Co., S.C., with a grant of $80,000 and the cooperation of Furman University to examine and work with all aspects of the community life, in its various phases of getting living, making homes, educating youth and adults, improving health, investing leisure time constructively, strengthening religion, helping the underprivileged and disadvantaged and governing efficiently and democratically. It gives practical expression to the philosophy of community effort that I maintained at Saint Simon's Island (not wholly shared, I know, by some of the other consultants), that the democratic process, if it is to achieve a maximum of results with a minimum of delay and wasted effort, must go beyond "working with expressed needs" and help a community to discover for itself needs which may as yet be not only unmet, but unfelt. As the report phrases it,

> "By some canons the very organization of the Council was undemocratic. No large number of the people of Greenville County asked for it. But one of the privileges of democracy is that any citizen can propose an idea that seems good to him, that he can attempt to sell it in the market place of public opinion where in a free country all ideas for proper social action compete for the support of free men. In that sense the Council followed the democratic pattern." (p. 4)

This is the method whereby public health has progressed in establishing goals and in devising and employing techniques to realize them. It cannot proceed otherwise in the field of mental health. Such method, involving the initiative of the health organization in bringing needs to consciousness in the community instead of waiting for their spontaneous expression, is necessary if a community is to move without undue delay from the more obvious and superficial demands to the more fundamental and complex problems in both mental and physical health. For the former, like the latter, is largely a by-product of scientifically hygienic personal and group living.

This should be supplemented by Clarence B. Loomis' An Experience in Community Development and the Principles of Community Organization (Clayton, Ga., Rabun Press, 1944. Pp. 190) Loomis was Director of the Greenville Project for four years, and left it to become Professor of Sociology at Piedmont College. It gives a more detailed inside view by its responsible executive of how the Council was

organized and how it functioned; and relates its activities in a rather elementary way to the underlying sociological principles as developed and recorded in the sociological literature of the past thirty years.

Both reports stress, as I did at both Macon and Saint Simon's the importance of the school and the church as agencies through which to work , and the necessity of starting with problems and techniques simple enough to assure early tangible results. Although the Greenville project had the advantage of a paid staff and its own independent budget, the methods are of general application and the report is valuable because it presents a concrete picture of a community not too difficult from your own, organized for self-evaluation and social action, described briefly and simply.

When the grant ended the project was continued locally on a reduced scale, largely with volunteer leadership from Furman. How it fared during the war and the critical years that have followed I do not know, but I suppose a letter to Dr. John L. Plyler, President of Furman University, who played a large role in getting it under way, would bring any information you may desire.

II. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

I have noted some press dispatches on the locally-initiated self-study and planning at Jacksonville, Fla., under the auspices of the Council of Social Agencies. I do not know just how extensive or adequate it has been, but I understand that interracial relations provided the focal point of this project. Perhaps you could secure further information directly from the Council.

III. THE FLORIDA RESOURCES-USE PROGRAM

The State of Florida has recently launched a Resources-Use Program. Its purpose is to select areas near the educational institutions and see what can be done to raise the whole level of community life by stimulating and organizing local groups to take thorough stock of their assets and liabilities with a view to concerted action in maximizing community potentialities, physical, biological, human, social and cultural. A former student of mine, Professor John O. Boynton, of Florida State University, at Tallahassee, is heading up the program. I spent a day with Boynton, going over the possibilities of the project on my recent trip South. He has nothing as yet to report, but in a year or two, as your programs develop, Boynton and yourself may be of some mutual assistance in the exchange of ideas and procedures in situations which are rather similar in the problems to be confronted.

IV. SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL HANDBOOK

During July the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga., published Your Community Looks At Itself: A Manual for the Home Town Survey. It is a questionnaire outline of 63 pages for the direction of local community studies. They

also provide a limited amount of field service for communities interested in making such studies. The Methodist Church, through its Women's Society for Christian Service, is also interested in stimulating churches and other local community groups to social action through the competent analysis of local community problems. You can secure information about their methods directly from Miss Dennison, Methodist Board of Education, Nashville, Tenn.

V. BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

This is the most recent and vigorous effort of a Department of Sociology on a state-wide scale to aid its citizens in their efforts to improve their home communities and to extend the usefulness of the Department's staff. Irwin T. Sanders, Chairman of the Department, has recently published Making Good Communities Better: A Handbook for Civic Minded Men and Women (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1950, pp. 174). The first half is an outline of what constitutes a good community, how communities differ, and how to go about promoting community programs and developing organizations to implement them. The second part consists of brief chapters on techniques by 17 experts, with some good hints as to sources of information such as Census data, etc. which are useful to the community. The best feature of the book is the names and addresses of the experts who invite correspondence about the problems they discuss in their particular contributions. (See page 98) I suppose that Dr. Sanders would be glad to send you copies of the questionnaires and schedules which they have developed in their local community studies.

VI. THE MONTANA STUDY

One of the most ambitious projects to raise the level of community living through self-evaluation by its citizens, and the development of local initiative in the formulation and implementation of programs based thereon was the Montana Study, sponsored by the State University at Missoula, under the leadership of President Melby, 1943-47. Its purpose was to develop techniques that could be used to strengthen, improve and enrich human life in the small communities and rural areas anywhere in America. It had a marked measure of success, but was closed after four years because of the failure of the Legislature to vote the necessary appropriation. But its basic objectives are still being realized in part in the vigorous program of the University's Public Service Division in organizing community studies, and developing community plans of action, and the Board of Education has recently been trying to restore the original scope of the project. The study guide prepared for the use of local groups entitled Life in Montana has been prepared by Baker Brownell, Joseph Kinsey Howard and Paul Meadows, and may be secured from the State Board of Education.

Richard W. Poston has published a very readable account of the Montana project in his Small Town Renaissance (Harper and Brothers, 1950.) The appendix contains a condensed form of the study guide.

Dr. Baker Brownell, who directed the Montana Study, is now at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., engaged in a five year project to further such work in the Middle West. Dr. Brownell has just published The Human Community: Its Philosophy and Practice for a Time of Crisis (Harper and Brothers, 1950). It is the most substantial book from the standpoint of intellectual content in the field. The theoretical discussion is enlivened by concrete case materials drawn from various Montana communities, notably Browning (pp. 211-214), Conrad (pp. 23-26), Dixon (pp. 121-24), Hamilton (pp. 247-51), Lewiston (pp. 147-53), Libby (pp. 83-88, 97), Lonepine (pp. 33-45), Stevensville (pp. 68-72), Victor (pp. 111-14), Woodman School (pp. 263-65).

I am sure that both Dr. Brownell at Northwestern and Dr. Bert Hanson, of the Public Service Division at Montana University at Missoula, would be glad to provide copies of their most recent plans, questionnaires or schedules developed for community studies.

VII. THE VIRGINIA "NEW DOMINION SERIES".

For a decade or more the Extension Division of the University of Virginia has been publishing a series of reports on its work in various communities under this title. Any success achieved in stimulating communities to attack their own problems and to find solutions through the thinking and working together of those whose lives are directly affected, is included. The projects are many and varied. Few if any of them are comprehensive of a wide range of community interests, like Greenville or the Montana Study, but all of them are interesting. The best of the seventy-two local community "success stories" published between September, 1941 and September, 1945, have been collected by Jean and Jess Ogden under the title, Small Communities in Action: Stories of Citizens Programs at Work (Harper and Brothers, 1946).

I have just received an announcement from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues of the publication next month of a two-volume work entitled Research Methods in Human Relations, by Dr. Marie Jahoda and her associates at New York University. I note that it contains a section on community studies, but of course I have no further knowledge of its scope and content.

If I have not covered specifically enough what you had in mind at the time of our breakfast conversation at the King and Prince, or if I can be of further service, please feel free to write me.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard E. Jensen
Chairman

HEJ/lw

Ga

August 20, 1951

Mr. Monroe Kimbrel, Governor
District 241, Rotary International
Thomson, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kimbrel:

We are sending three of our pamphlets in answer to your request of August 18, for materials on community surveys. The first is "Your Community Looks at Itself", which is the basic manual for doing a c community self-survey. The other two pamphlets, "By the People" and "Greenville's Big Idea", are reports of the problems, procedures, and results of the use of the self-survey technique in Jacksonville, Florida and Greenville, South Carolina. Although these two self-surveys happened, by local choice, to be concerned with conditions affecting the Negro communities, the same principles can be applied with equal effectiveness in other types of surveys.

The self-survey method is uniquely productive because it encourages purely local initiative and cooperation in the solution of local problems. We feel that the manual gives most of the information on how to proceed; the present edition reflects the experience of the surveys that have already been completed.

The Southern Regional Council does not undertake to conduct the surveys itself nor do we recommend that any outside agency do it. However, we will be glad to be of any service we can in an advisory way.

Extra copies of the manual are available at fifty cents apiece.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

ALA

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

SERVICE ABOVE SELF · HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST

M. MONROE KIMBREL
GOVERNOR, DISTRICT 241

THOMSON, GEORGIA, U. S. A.
August 18, 1951

RECEIVED
AUG 20 1951
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Dr. Willis A. Sutton has suggested to us the encouragement of the Rotary Clubs in this district to make a community survey. He also advises you have an excellent pamphlet for telling how this may be done.

Will you kindly advise us how a copy may be obtained and the cost? Your assistance will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Monroe Kimbrel

MMK:ho

DANIEL C. WHITSETT, Minister
Res. 105 W. Clinton St.
Telephone 255

J. W. KELLY, Chm. Official Board
E. W. BOWLES, Secretary
F. M. GOLSON, Treasurer

Community Survey

File

The Methodist Church

Marianna, Florida

August 7, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Atlanta 3, Ga

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for the brief form and suggestions for a survey of the racial situation here. I think it is well planned and will fit our needs.

After the survey has been completed I will give you a resume of the data we obtain.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Whitsett

Daniel C. Whitsett

Jacksonville Study
Community Survey

July 30, 1945

The Rev. Daniel C. Whitsett
The Methodist Church
Marianna, Florida

Dear Mr. Whitsett:

I have not meant to neglect you for so long. I have simply had too many things to do lately.

I have tried to locate a simple type of survey schedule suitable for use in a small study, but without success. Most schedule forms are entirely too complicated, call for a lot of unnecessary data, and require too much time to collect and process the data. In a situation like yours, I should think that it is just as good, perhaps better, to make simple but accurate observations on the major social problems according to a plan agreed upon by those who are going to take part in the survey. Enclosed is a memorandum showing the kind of outline which I have found useful for making quick surveys of a community. I hope that you will find it useful for your purposes at Marianna.

We shall be glad to be of any further assistance that we can, and we shall look forward to seeing the results of the Marianna survey.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure
Memorandum on Survey

/m

DANIEL C. WHITSETT, Minister
Res. 105 W. Clinton St.
Telephone 255

J. W. KELLY, Chm. Official Board
E. W. BOWLES, Secretary
F. M. GOLSON, Treasurer

The Methodist Church

Marianna, Florida

July 10, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
The Southern Frontier
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The ministerial association in Marianna is interested in making a survey relative to the housing, sanitation, education, etc., of the negroes of our city. The Negro ministerial association has agreed to assist in securing the needed data.

After sufficient facts have been gathered this data will be presented to the various clubs of the city and then the city Fathers will be requested to take immediate action.

I suggested before making such a survey that we write you to send us blanks, questionnaires, or any forms you may have showing needed information for such an intelligent survey.

Since being with you in Montgomery I have been transferred to Marianna.

You may have noticed about the trouble at Eufaula. According to reports a negro confessed to the raping and drowning of a white woman. He was taken to Montgomery for safe keeping but mobs have spread fear throughout all the negro section. I understand there had been some violence also. This is in Governor Sparks home town but the irony is that the crime took place just about thirty miles from the "Abbeville Case" which was reported in the May issue of the Frontier.

Any assistance you may give as our proposed survey here would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel C. Whitsett

Daniel C. Whitsett

Southern Regional Council
July 30, 1945
GBJ

MEMORANDUM ON MAKING A BRIEF SURVEY OF A LOCAL NEGRO COMMUNITY

The volunteer workers should meet and decide upon the areas or problems to be surveyed. They should then divide into groups or committees to deal with specific problems. Each group can meet and lay out the most important questions that are to be asked or observations that are to be made, after which responsibility for particular items can be allocated to various members of the group. Every effort should be made to get agreed upon definitions, observations, etc., and to have uniformity of reporting. Below are some of the problem areas which are usually covered in community surveys with some suggestions as to procedure:

HOUSING

First, consult the city government or the Housing Authority, if one exists, to see whether there is any map or survey of housing or land use already available. If such information is available, make as much use of it as possible and try to find out what changes have occurred in the housing situation since the survey was made. If none is available, make a survey which will reveal the most important facts about the housing situation.

If the community is not too large, you might wish to visit every home. Otherwise, a sampling process should be used. In this case, make every effort to see that the sample is random, that is, a real cross-section of the housing situation. For example, you could take several streets representing various levels of housing and visit every fifth house. If the sample is truly random, it is just as good as if you had visited every house.

The items usually included in such a survey are:

A. General condition of house
B. Number of rooms
C. Number of occupants
D. Owned or rented? Amount of rent.
E. Electricity, water, gas, heating
F. Toilet facilities.

This might be supplemented by a brief interview with the householder to get his own reactions on such topics as owning, renting, loan situation, desire for better housing, etc. Also, you might wish to adopt certain criteria for classifications and classify the housing into three or four types, such as: A - Excellent; B - Fair; C - Bad; D - Very bad, or unfit for human habitation.

SANITATION AND SAFETY

This part of the survey should consist of observations on the following points:

A. Proportion of total length of streets paved or unpaved
B. Street cleaning, sanitation of streets, etc.

C. Drainage, mud holes, mosquito ponds, etc.
D. Sidewalks — adequacy and general condition
E. Garbage collection and disposal
F. Traffic lights and other safety regulations, particularly at busy crossings, schools, and churches.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Begin by finding out whether the city or county or state Vital Statistics Bureau has any official statistics on births and deaths by race. If these are available, you can make certain racial comparisons on the leading causes of death. Other items to be considered are:

A. Number of doctors, white and Negro, in the community
B. Hospital facilities available for Negroes; number of beds available; number of free beds
C. Free or low cost clinics available
D. Adequacy of public health services or facilities among Negroes
E. Interviews with doctors to determine health hazards and greatest needs.

EDUCATION

From the state superintendent of education or from the local superintendent, you should be able to get statistical information on enrollment, attendance, number of teachers, pupils per teacher, percapita expenditures, etc., for white and Negro students. This information will be very useful and revealing if you can get it. If it is not available, you can attempt to compile it by getting the basic data from school superintendents and principals.

You might wish to make a special survey of the training and salaries of Negro teachers as compared with white teachers. This should not be very difficult, particularly if you can get the cooperation of your superintendent of schools.

Other items to be considered here are ~~additional~~ condition of school buildings, class room equipment, play grounds and recreational facilities, library facilities, adequacy of curriculum, vocational courses, etc.

RECREATION

Recreational facilities might be classified as follows: (1) Public; (2) Private — A. Commercial, B. Non-commercial.

There should be a simple survey of facilities available under each of the above headings, taking into account such factors as location, adequacy, safety, type of patronage, extent of use, etc. Do not overlook the more sordid or vicious types of recreation which are undoubtedly patronized by a good many people. Try to find out what might be done to close such places or to regulate them so strictly that they are not entirely vicious.

If there is no Negro Boy Scout Troop, look into the possibility of organizing one, and try to get support from civic groups so that the troop can have trained leadership, good equipment, and recreational facilities.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

This part of the survey might include the following topics:

A. Attitudes and methods of police, based on interviews and observations

B. Police court; observers should sit through a week or two of police court trials and make notes on the proceedings with special reference to the treatment of Negro principals and witnesses.

C. Attitudes of Negroes toward police and law enforcement; confidential interviews with Negroes on various social levels will yield some statements which should cause the police authorities to be more concerned over the methods used by the police in dealing with Negroes.

D. If possible, a special study of homicides with special reference to Negro-vs-Negro cases. It has been found repeatedly in other places that from 50% to 90% of all murders are murders of Negroes by Negroes. This has a very direct relation to the attitudes of the police, the leniency of courts in dealing with Negro in-group cases, and certain attitudes of Negroes which make them reluctant to testify against such offenders.

If the materials outlined above can be collected and summarized in a way which permits effective presentation, they should at least give the city fathers some food for thought. They should be accompanied, of course, by some very sensible and clear-cut recommendations. When the survey and recommendations are ready, every effort should be made to get the endorsement of as many civic and religious groups as possible so that the community is not allowed to feel that the recommendations ~~will be~~ are the crying out of a few lonely souls.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SRC - Community Surveys - Jacksonville

IN REPLYING, ADDRESS THE
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
REFER TO: HF-SS

June 22, 1948

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have received the full report of the Jacksonville, Florida survey committee you sent, and wish to thank you very much for your prompt response.

I must also thank you for including the address of Mrs. Ewell, so that I will be able to receive the additional material.

Sincerely yours,

Alice M. Johnson

Alice M. Johnson
Education and Training Section
Division of Hospital Facilities

Marianna Survey

Copied from a letter from Mrs. Henry Havens to Dr. Mitchell
August 20, 1949

F/W

Marianna and Jackson County have done a part of their survey. I have some of the first drafts. While it is not a complete study, it does deal with education, health and sanitation in a definitely rural county and may help serve as a pattern for other little counties. They got a great deal of help from the manual and it may lead to a complete study in Marianna. Next winter they will want some help from us on how to present their findings. The young County Health Doctor is grand.

Done by County Health Doctor + County School Supt.
Used volunteers - PTA's
Certain projects stemming from findings sponsored, one each, by various civic clubs - Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, Women's Clubs, Council of Church Women.
Eg, sanitation, eye exams, glasses, etc.

3-year project - hope to work into other fields.

2-26-52

Jackson County, Fla. (Marianna)
(GSM's report)

Boynton isteaching at a small branch college at Marianna, has a class of teachers (female) who are taking night work to improve their certificates.

B. uses SRC manual asthe basic text, teachers are going to get out and get the facts on the county for class work. Local townspeople --mostly men--have been invited in, are attending the weekly seminar, participating in the discussion. He has brought incounty agents, business men, etc. Plan is to study all the county resources and facilities, meaning Negro and white both, covering main sections of the manual.

Have problem of business people wanting to bring in industry to amke town grow, ag people wanting it to stay like it is.

March 26, 1952

Mr. & Mrs. John Boynton
Havana, Fla.

Dear The Boyntons:

You were both as kind to me as could be, and I am very grateful. I don't know which is the greater luxury, a three hour's nap or country ham. Imagine having them both!

That is a grand thing you've got going in Jackson County.

We will send Anna down any time you write for her.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

SRC - Ex. Dir.

March 19, 1952

Professor John O. Boynton
Department of Geography
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear John:

I will guarantee to be at your home at Havana by 3:30 Tuesday, March 25. At your service until something like 3:00 on Wednesday morning, when I guess I ought to light out for Atlanta, because some persistent bird from Pennsylvania has made me promise to be back here in my office to see him at 11:00 Wednesday.

But be that as it may, I am your man from 3:30 on Tuesday.

I'll go down and see what's what and then offer you Miss Anna later if need be.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

The Florida State University
Tallahassee
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

March 18, 1952

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Sect. S.R.C.
Atlanta, Ga.
Dear George:

Thank you so much for your nice letter of March 15. I shall expect you for the March 25 date. You will have to decide just how you will manage it but here is what I would like; come on down to Thomasville and from there direct to Tallahassee on Monday, planning to arrive in Tallahassee in the middle of the afternoon. We will get together then and go on to Havana for the night. I teach a three hour course in Educational Sociology to a group of school teachers at Havana on Monday night which you may attend or skip as suits your fancy. Then on Tuesday at whatever hour we wish we could go on over to Marianna and be ready for the night session.

An alternative is to come on Tuesday and come direct from Thomasville through Cairo to Havana arriving by about four o'clock and we will then go on to Marianna. I can use Anna to excellent advantage if she can be spared. There again are two possibilities. She could come with you and remain or you could delay her advent until you had viewed the situation and determined if the project were worth while.

I want you to spend Monday and Tuesday night with me so do not consider any other arrangements.

Let me hear by return mail if possible so I can plan for the best possible use of the time that is being given me, and thanks again for your willingness to cooperate.

Sincerely,

John

John O. Boynton
Asst. Prof. Geography.

SRC — Community Surveys

March 15, 1952

Mr. John O. Boynton
Department of Geography
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear John:

Many thanks for your letter, dated March 6 but received March 11, and the reprint from SOCIAL SCIENCES. I read the reprint with much interest and agree that the article helps substantially to define the term "poor white."

March 11 has come and gone. My expert on these matters is your own student Anna Holden. If you want her to come down sometime, I guess I can scrape up the shekels to let her go.

I would have the same shekel-scraping problem for myself, but am willing to try to scrape. I will hold Tuesday, March 25, for you, and if you want me to come down that day, write me quick where to be and when. Expect I would drive.

We are delighted about the Jackson County business. Exactly what we hope to see.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

The Florida State University
Tallahassee

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

March 6, 1952

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Ever since you delivered your "Map Speech" to my class here at F. S. U., I have had the ambition to have you meet a real community group and give the same speech.

As Anna has probably told you, I am attempting to carry a program of community imporvement into some Florida counties and have already begun in Jackson County. We are using "A Community Looks At Itself" as a guide.

This is to request that you give us a Tuesday out of your busy schedule. My preference is March 25, but April 1 could be made to serve as well, and any Tuesday out of the next eight or ten would be better than not having you.

Can you possibly shoot down here a field service expert to go over this matter with us? Our organization meeting is Tuesday, March 11. If one of your representatives could be here, I believe he could be a great service.

I know the request for field service is somewhat late. So many demands are made on my time, I am thinking slow on several counts. We have had to do a lot of spade work in Jackson County, and we are desperately concerned that it be a real Community program, not a program brought in to them. The General Extension Division and State Department of Public

The Florida State University
Tallahassee

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Instruction are both cooperating in this program from the financial end.

Please let me hear from you about the matters discussed above, and remember, I'll want you to be my guest on the ocassion of your appearance before my community group.

Sincerely,

John

John O. Boynton

JOB/mj

P.S. Your talk would be Tuesday evening at 7:00 or thereabout.

Enclosure (1)

The Florida State University
Tallahassee

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

April 10, 1952

Miss Anna Halden
% Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Anna:

Unless otherwise notified, I shall expect you to be present in Havana sometime on Tuesday, April 15. Let me know if you can, what time to expect you. I need to be with you as much as possible Tuesday since I must go to Miami on Wednesday. If you think it would be better to come on Monday the 21st or Tuesday the 22nd (I don't have to leave town until Friday of that week), just let me know.

Sincerely,

John O. Boynton

John O. Boynton

JOB/mj

April 28, 1952

Mr. John O. Boynton
Department of Geography
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Mr. Boynton:

Took the rest of the week off in Tallahassee after leaving Marianna so am just now getting around to reporting back to you.

After the class meeting Tuesday night I talked some with two of the Washington County teachers and the soil conservation man--Morrow, isn't it? Morrow felt that communications is an important "problem" area that should be studied by the survey. He said--as you no doubt know--that most of the telephones in the different communities in the county are operated by private companies that charge rather high rates. Also that one compnay's franchise (Marianna, I believe) was running out soon. If the housing committees are following the SRC outline they will have some idea as to the number of homes with phones, radios, newspapers.

My interview with the welfare lady was somewhat puzzling. The Mrs. Hodges that Mr. Scaggs suggested would have been the right person to see I am sure, but she insisted that I wanted to talk to the supervisor and turned me over to her. The supervisor, whose name I remember as Carter (sister to the home demonstration agent), didn't seem to get the idea of the survey at all. I couldn't tell whether she really didn't or if that was just her way. She knew Southern Regional Council and that might have accounted for her reluctance to understand. After trying to get the survey idea across I showed her the Manual section on welfare facilities and explained that you had thought she could be helpful in steering the welfare committee to agencies and personnel and giving them some orientation into the role of welfare agencies in the community. If the welfare committee hasn't gotten to her already I think it would be a good idea for one of them to see her.

Only one of the committee chairmen wanted to talk to me on the following day and she never did show up. The education committee asked for the latest figure on expenditures per pupil for the total U. S.--which I sent to Mr. Scaggs.

As for my reaction to the survey.

From that brief glimpse of it the tough spots seem to lie in these four general areas:

(1) Participation--Since the survey has worked out so that the persons planning and carrying out fact-finding are mostly teachers, one last opportunity to bring community people into the survey process might be to get persons from the various agencies and institutions, plus some citizens at large, to go over the different committee reports with the fact-finders. If a specific time for this were set and the invitation issued on the grounds that the committees wanted their reports to be as accurate as possible before publication, that might draw in a few more. Possibly the mayors could be induced to go over the section on local government, the police chief or sheriff, law enforcement, etc.

(2) County v. community--Your idea of working toward community councils built on the actual community structure within the county, plus an overall county council, might be helped somewhat by separating some of the survey data in the final report by incorporated communities, or what the survey group thinks are the community divisions. That is, make the report as community-oriented as possible. The job of finding out the real community identifications of different parts of the county might be a good project to work on when you begin trying to organize the council, or councils.

(3) Focus--The process of shifting focus from teacher education to community action might be made alittle easier if you are successful in getting some community people to have over the findings for completeness before they are published. General observation on community action programs seems to be that unless the rationale is clearly drawn chances of gaining support are not too good. When the Ogdens were experimenting with community techniques (Extension Service, University of Virginia), they enlisted the cooperation of the first communities to help the University explore effective methods through which communities could help themselves. While their goal was still general rather than specific, it gave enough focus to the program to get response and a start.

(4) Interpretation--A good indication of whether surveys and planning projects are taking hold seems to be the extent to which the people involved in them can interpret them to others. Right now I would guess that it is difficult for many of the class to interpret the survey beyond its function as a class project. This of course will largely work itself out when the next steps beyond the survey take shape. Even so, it apparently is essential to keep constantly clarifying objectives so that those who are active can reach out to the rest of the community.

I found the visit most interesting. Ask me back when it further along, as I am anxious to see how things work out.

Enjoyed meeting Mrs. Boynton and seeing all your building projects.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

April 28, 1952

Mr. Kenneth Scaggs
Chipola Junior College
Marianna, Fla.

Dear Mr. Scaggs:

I believe I promised to send the Education Committee of the Jackson County Survey group the national figure on school expenditures per pupil.

According to a U. S. Office of Education circular dated January, 1951 (David T. Blose, "Statistics of State School Systems," Statistical Circular No. 285), annual expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance for the continental U. S. in 1948-1949 was $232.24. This figure includes a current expenditure of $197.65 per pupil, a capital outlay of $30.89 and interest amounting to $3.70.

In 1948-1949 Florida's current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance was $188.35 for white schools; $131.67 for Negro.

Visiting the survey was a real pleasure. I hope that I can come back again when it is further along.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Copy to Mrs. Havens

Jan Study

October 18, 1945

Mr. R. P. Daniel
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Mr. Daniel:

Thank you for your letter of October 4 and the enclosures which it contained. Because of the pressure of work here I have not been able to reply as promptly as I would like.

I believe that we can undertake the survey in January. We cannot supply all of the personnel which will be required to make the study, but we can supervise it and we can probably allocate a couple of our staff people to the work. We would have to count on considerable local volunteer help in order to make the survey on the $2,000 which is being appropriated by the Community Chest.

I would suggest that the survey cover the following areas:

Education
Health and Medical Care
Housing
Recreation
Employment Opportunities
Law Enforcement and Delinquency

Of course, the survey could not go into great detail, but it could certainly point up the main problems and formulate recommendations which have a reasonable chance of being accepted by the community.

In an undertaking of this kind it is very important that the community be taken along with us. There should probably be an advisory committee made up of representatives from the leading civic organizations, white and colored, and these agencies should be encouraged to set up special committees to discuss various phases of the study and to assist the survey staff.

I will be in Jacksonville on October 29, and I hope that we can discuss this matter in some detail then. Looking forward to seeing you at that time, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

LAW OFFICES

DANIEL & THOMPSON

RICHARD P. DANIEL
FRANK THOMPSON
JAQUELIN J. DANIEL
ALLEN L. POUCHER

1100 FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

October 4, 1945

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1945
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I thank you for your letter of October 1st.

Our Committee will look forward to discussing with you our proposed Inter-racial Survey while you are in Jacksonville on October 29th and 30th. If possible please arrange to give us several hours of your time on either one of those dates. If possible, you might be here on the 28th or the 31st and we will be glad to defray your hotel expense for the extra day.

I enclose copies of our correspondence with President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, and President Howard Odum of your Southern Regional Council, Inc., and are sending you under separate cover a copy of the Report of the Survey recently made in Miami by Dr. Banner of the National Urban League, under the direction of an Inter-racial Committee in that City. From these sources you can obtain a general idea of the Survey we propose making in Jacksonville, although our Committee is not bound to follow the Miami plan, in extenso.

Our Inter-racial Committee was appointed by the Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies, and our Community War Chest has allocated $2000 in full for the Survey, which will be available on January 1st, 1946, and we intend beginning our Survey as soon as possible after that date. Can you make it for us?

We will appreciate a letter from you giving us your views and advice on how to make our Survey effective and of practical use in improving the economic, living and other conditions among our colored citizens here.

With our thanks for your prompt attention and reply, I remain,

Yours very truly,

RPD/s Encls.

Chairman,
Jacksonville Inter-racial Committee

COPY

Jacksonville, Florida
August 7, 1945

Dear Dr. Graham:

My great respect for your views leads me to impose upon you for a fewlines of advice concerning the subject of the enclosed letter from my friend Mr. Simons to Dr. Odum.

Some of our friends are indisposed toward the National Urban League, and doubt the wisdom of our employment of its Dr. Banner.

I would appreciate your writing me your general estimate of the National Urban League and its reputation.

The success of our proposed Inter-Racial Survey depends, I think, a good deal upon the personality, as well as the ability, of the man who actually makes it for us.

I recently talked at length with Dr. Banner, the League's representative referred to in Mr. Simons' letter, and he impressed me as having a good deal of ability and a moderate amount of tact. Please tell me what you know of him.

If you know of any person, bureau or group, of either white or colored men, besides the National Urban League, who could make our Survey, please write me.

Our mutual friend, Plant Osborne, is also a member of our Inter-Racial Committee and we are all anxious to do a constructive job for our Community.

With assurances of my sincere respect, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Richard P. Daniel

Dr. Frank Graham
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C.

P. S. Mrs. Daniel and I are enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Walter Stokes, Jr. She and Walter are devoted to you and Mrs. Graham.
RPD

COPY

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL

August 20, 1945

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
Daniel & Thompson
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Daniel

This is to acknowledge your letter to Dr. Graham and the enclosure of the copy of Mr. Simons' letter to Dr. Odum. Dr. Graham is now on his vacation but I know he will be interested in having both of these when he returns to Chapel Hill.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Reynolds

Secretary

COPY

Jacksonville, Florida
402 Hildebrandt Building
August 2, 1945

Dr. Howard W. Odum, Director
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Doctor Odum:

The Council of Social Agencies of Jacksonville has recently organized an Inter-Racial Committee composed of white and colored citizens who are currently contemplating a comprehensive study into the problems of health, welfare, education and recreation as they relate to the negro in the community. We are exceedingly fortunate in having as Chairman of this Committee, Mr. Richard P. Daniel, a friend of Dr. Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina.

Recently Dr. Warren Banner of the National Urban League was invited to meet with the committee to outline the scope, techniques and cost of a survey such as he made for the Urban League at Miami, Florida.

The Urban League thru its General Secretary, Eugene Jones, has made a proposal to Mr. Daniel for making the survey and study by Dr. Banner. There is however a desire among some of our people that such a survey should be made by an individual or agency operating independently, rather than by some national organization. Some of our people are a little apprehensive over the motives and objectives of the Urban League.

When the question of survey direction was discussed I could think of no one better qualified to help us with suggestions or recommendations than you. And while I am writing you Mr. Daniel is writing his friend Dr. Graham. Could you recommend to us any individual in the south, or independent agency not connected with any organized group, that would be in a position to conduct such a study for us? Also, if you are inclined, we should value your opinion of the work of Dr. Banner and the National Urban League.

Mr. Daniel and his committee want to make a constructive contribution to our community so would welcome most graciously any thoughts or ideas you might feel like contributing to their work. And any comments you make will be treated as you direct.

You may remember me as having shared a program with you at the National Planning Conference in New York in 1943 when I delivered a paper on the post war planning ideas of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Thanking you for any help you can extend to us, I am,

Sincerely yours,

George W. Simons
President,
Council of Social Agencies

GWS:EBB

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

C
O
P
Y

August 6, 1945.

Received Bunche & Thompson
8-13-45
Referred to RBJ

Mr. George W. Simons, Jr., President
Council of Social Agencies
118 East Bay Street
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Mr. Simons:

Thank you very much for your letter. Ordinarily, the Southern Regional Council at Atlanta, of which Dr. Guy B. Johnson is Executive Director, would be the group to make such a survey or an Institute for Research in Social Science, such as North Carolina has. I am afraid that neither of these is prepared at the present time with personnel, although I wish you would consider talking it over with Dr. Johnson of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. The Council is considered by a great many people to be over-southern and over-conservative, although by many southern people, it is considered too radical.

I should think that the Urban League would do a good job and that they would be a good authority to do it providing that all the people in the Council knew what was being planned and see eye to eye in the program. I do not know personally the individuals whom you mention, so I cannot certify as to their thoroughness.

Cordially yours,

H. W. ODUM (SIGNED)

HOWARD W. ODUM

HWO:JC

day study

November 27, 1945

Mr. Richard P. Daniel, Chairman
Jacksonville Interracial Committee
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Mr. Daniel:

We have about cleaned up the debris of the annual meeting, if I may speak with undue optimism, and now we are back to the more normal and pleasant correspondence.

We are making some progress in outlining a tentative plan for the survey, and I think we will be ready to come and confer with the committee there before the middle of December, if that strikes you as being satisfactory.

Dr. Reid will continue to be associated with us as research consultant. Do you want him or me or both of us to come down and go over the plans with your committee? He tells me that the week of December 9, preferably December 11,12,13, would be a good time for him. Since I have other engagements on December 4 and December 8, I am not free until the week of December 9. Also, do you think it would be a good idea to ask Dr. Gray to be present or to send someone who might contribute some time to the survey?

It was grand to see you here. I hope that what you saw of the annual meeting did not spoil all of your trip!

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

LAW OFFICES

DANIEL & THOMPSON

RICHARD P. DANIEL
FRANK THOMPSON
JAQUELIN J. DANIEL
ALLEN L. POUCHER

1100 FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

Bud can go to Jax week of Dec. 9 - prof. - 11, 12, or 13.

November 12, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 13 1945
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

In re: Inter-racial Committee

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Many thanks for your letter and note of November 9. When you were here you spoke of the possibility of getting the actual work on our Survey done by local talent, white and negro, under your direction and planning. You also recall that at the Florida Council Meeting here Dr. Gray, President of our State Negro College, mentioned in his talk that he had several men at his college who might be available for work of this kind.

Last week Walter H. Marshall, a recently discharged white Army officer, called to see me on the general subject of our Survey. His father is a highly respected business man here. I think he is also a brother or relative of one of our County Commissioners. He is a college graduate, about thirty-five years old and was a Reporter on our afternoon paper for several years before the war. He has become deeply and sincerely interested in the inter-racial question. I asked him if he would like to take an active part in our Survey. He first said he would, but thought both his father and his wife would object too strenuously. Since then he has written me the enclosed letter. He was born and reared in Jacksonville. However, I am not yet sure that he has enough character-balance for the job.

Another thought has occurred to me: Mrs. Frances Ewell has just resigned as Assistant State Director of the Florida Defense Council and is available. She is a native Floridian, a Vassar graduate, in her fifties, and has spent her life in social work in Jacksonville and throughout Florida. She served as a member of our County Welfare Board during many years while I was Chairman, and is one of my good friends. She has great ability and knows our local scene well, and would have the confidence of our City and County officials. I haven't talked with her about this matter yet but I know she has to work for her living. She would be a valuable Assistant with any social enterprise. She also has real talent for writing. Keep her in mind if you ever need a permanent Assistant in your work.

I am writing Dr. Gray as per copy enclosed and will inform you of his reply.

I am leaving here for Atlanta tonight on business and will give you a ring there tomorrow. I want to talk to Dr. Reid but am still more anxious to talk with Dr. Tritt.

In making your outline and plan for our Survey, remember we don't want any thing monumental, encyclopedic or gargantuan. I think you and I both feel that something plain, simple and reasonably brief will be more widely read and more favorably received.

Sincerely,

Richard P. Daniel

Richard P. Daniel, Chairman
Jacksonville Inter-racial Committee

RPD:j
Enclosures
CC: Mr. George Simons
Hildebrandt Building
Jacksonville, Florida

c
o
p
y

November 9, 1945

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
Attorney
Florida National Bank Building
City.

Dear Mr. Daniel: Sorry to have missed you the other day. Here's what I wanted to see you about. Possibly a note would take less time. You spoke of needing someone, you remember, to help with this Negro survey. For reasons I wish I could strike from the record, I said I did not think it a thing for me to have part in.

Although I should still have to have some thought for the time it would take, and the remuneration I have reversed myself on the other, and, barring any commitments between now and then, want to say I am available. Is my impression correct that you plan to get going around the first of the year?

This is off the record, but several of us are talking of setting up together in public relations, and that is why I am holding off on the NLRB thing, which I believe I mentioned to you. But in any event, I should like to help with the survey, if you need me.

Sincerely,

/s/ Walter M.

Walter H. Marshall

1052 Holly Lane / 9-4788

LAW OFFICES

DANIEL & THOMPSON

RICHARD P. DANIEL
FRANK THOMPSON
JAQUELIN J. DANIEL
ALLEN L. POUCHER

1100 FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

November 12, 1945

Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., President
Florida A & M College
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dr. Gray:

First let me thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me the complimentary tickets to the football game played by your College here. I would have been delighted to have attended, but that my wife's illness required me to stay at home with her. Please try me again sometime in the future.

I was interested in your statement at the recent Florida Inter-racial Meeting here, that you might have one or more available men in your College to assist us in the Survey we expect to have made next January. Please write me whom you have in mind. I would also like to talk with you about this matter the next time you are over here.

Again thanking you, I remain

Sincerely,

RPD:j

Richard P. Daniel, Chairman
Jacksonville Inter-racial Committee

CC: Mr. Guy B. Johnson

SRC
12/7/45
GBJ

TENTATIVE PLAN FOR SURVEY OF THE NEGRO IN JACKSONVILLE

NATURE OF THE SURVEY

This project will be a relatively brief survey of the conditions and problems affecting the lives of Negro citizens in Jacksonville, Florida. It will cover such subjects as housing, health, sanitation and safety, education, recreation, law enforcement and observance, and transportation. The study will not be definitive or encyclopedic, but will endeavor to collect sufficient reliable information on each subject to permit the formulation of constructive recommendations.

ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION

It is proposed that the survey be under the general supervision of a local bi-racial committee assisted by the director and associate director of the Southern Regional Council. If it seems advisable, a large sponsoring committee might be set up, composed of representatives of various local agencies. In that case there should be a small subcommittee which, in cooperation with the representatives of SRC, would have direct responsibility for the supervision of the survey.

The first step is a meeting of the sponsoring group for the purpose of planning the survey. After this has been agreed upon, the subcommittee would carry on, calling the sponsoring committee together only when some important question of policy or procedure is involved.

When it is known how many survey workers are available, the workers should be allocated to the various survey areas according to the amount of work involved in dealing with each topic. There might be a special committee on housing, a subcommittee on health, etc. etc. with a chairman who is responsible for the work in each area.

When the field work is completed, the results would be submitted to the sponsoring committee for discussion and agreement on the recommendations which are to be made. Once this is done, the problem becomes one of education, publicity, and action on recommendations.

PERSONNEL AND COST

The following estimates of the personnel and budget needed to conduct the survey are tentative:

2 persons full-time for 2 months @ $250 per month	$1000
5 persons part-time for 6 weeks @ $100 each	500
Supplies, typing, travel, etc.	300
Contingency fund	200
Total —	$2000

It is hoped that the services of five ~~or~~ to ten volunteer workers can be obtained for assistance on particular phases of the survey. They will receive no remuneration, but they should be reimbursed for travel or other expenses incurred in their work. This item has been included in the $300 listed above.

The SRC will contribute the time and travel expenses of its staff members who assist in the survey.

TIME SCHEDULE

The following is a tentative estimate of the time needed for the project:

Planning meetings	1 week
Survey proper	6 weeks
Analysis	2 weeks
Preparation of findings and recommendations	2 weeks
TOTAL —	11 weeks

SURVEY AREAS

The following suggestions are tentative. They are made with the view of affording a basis for the beginning of discussion by the sponsoring committee. It may be that some of the topics will have to be omitted. The first task of the sponsoring committee and the research advisors is to discuss these topics point by point, define the exact problems which are to be studied, decide upon procedures, and allocate the tasks to various persons.

1. Housing

First, we should consult the city government or the Housing Authority, if one exists, to see whether there is any map or survey of housing or land use already available. If such information is available, we should make as much use of it as possible and try to find out what changes have occurred in the housing situation since the survey was made. If none is available, we may want to make a survey which will reveal the most important facts about the housing situation.

Since the community is large, we cannot attempt to visit every home. A sampling process should be used. In this case, we must make every effort to see that the sample is random, that is, a real cross-section of the housing situation. For example, we could take several streets representing various levels of housing and visit every fifth house. If the sample is truly random, it is just as good as if we had visited every house.

The items usually included in such a survey are:

A. General condition of house
B. Number of rooms
C. Number of occupants
D. Owned or rented? Amount of rent
E. Electricity, water, gas, heating
F. Toilet facilities

This might be supplemented by a brief interview with the householder to get his own reactions on such topics as owning, renting, loan situation, desire for better housing, etc. Also, we might wish to adopt certain criteria for classifications and classify the housing into three or four types, such as: A - Excellent; B - Fair; C - Bad; D - Very bad, or unfit for human habitation.

2. Health and Medical Care

We can begin by finding out whether the city or county or state Vital Statistics Bureau has any official statistics on births and deaths by race. If these are available, we can make certain racial comparisons on the leading causes of death. Other items to be considered are:

A. Number of doctors, white and Negro, in the community
B. Hospital facilities available for Negroes; number of beds available; number of free beds
C. Free or low cost clinics available
D. Adequacy of public health services or facilities among Negroes
E. Interviews with doctors to determine health hazards and greatest needs.

3. Sanitation and Safety

This part of the survey should consist of observations on the following points:

A. Proportion of total length of streets paved or unpaved
B. Street cleaning, sanitation of streets, etc.
C. Drainage, mud holes, mosquito ponds, etc.
D. Sidewalks — adequacy and general condition
E. Garbage collection and disposal
F. Traffic lights and other safety regulations, particularly at busy crossings, schools, and churches.

4. Education

From the state superintendent of education or from the local superintendent, we should be able to get statistical information on enrollment, attendance, number of teachers, pupils per teacher, per capita expenditures, etc., for white and Negro students. If this information is not available, we can attempt to compile it by getting the basic data from school superintendents and principals.

It might be wise to make a special survey of the training and salaries of Negro teachers as compared with white teachers. This should not be very difficult, particularly if we can get the cooperation of the superintendent of schools.

Other items to be considered here are condition of school buildings, class room equipment, playgrounds and recreational facilities, library facilities, adequacy of curriculum, vocational courses, etc.

5. Recreation

Recreational facilities might be classified as follows:

1. Public — e.g., swimming pools, parks, ball grounds
2. Private
   a. commercial — e.g. movies, bowling alleys, pool rooms, skating rinks
   b. non-commercial — e.g. facilities of such agencies as YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts.

There should be a simple survey of facilities available under each of the above headings, taking into account such factors as location, adequacy, safety, admission charges, type of patronage, extent of use, etc. Do not overlook the more sordid or vicious types of recreation which are undoubtedly patronized by a good many people. Try to find out what might be done to close such places or to regulate them so strictly that they are not entirely vicious.

6. Law Enforcement and Observance

This part of the survey might include the following topics:

A. Attitudes and methods of police, in relation to Negroes, based on interviews and observations.

B. Police court; observers should sit through a week or two of police court trials and make notes on the proceedings with special reference to the treatment of Negro principals and witnesses.

C. Attitudes of Negroes toward police and law enforcement; confidential interviews with Negroes on various social levels will yield some statements which should cause the police authorities to be more concerned over the methods used by the police in dealing with Negroes.

D. Statistics or arrests and dispositions of cases, by race, in the city court and the county court, covering a period of at least ten years, should be assembled, if possible. If it seems advisable, a special study of homicides with special reference to Negro-vs-Negro cases. It has been found repeatedly in other places that from 50% to 90% of all murders are murders of Negroes by Negroes. This has a very direct relation to the attitudes of the police, the leniency of courts in dealing with Negro in-group cases, and certain attitudes of Negroes which make them reluctant to testify against such offenders.

E. Juvenile delinquency certainly deserves some special attention. This would include statistics on juveniles, observations in juvenile court, and a survey of detention places or institutions for dealing with young offenders.

F. Jail conditions and the accommodation and treatment of Negro prisoners.

Special Note

The Southern Regional Council has already begun the compilation of such materials as are available in the U.S. Census on population, employment, education, etc. of Jacksonville and Duval County. It is also trying to get hold of police and county court statistics on arrests and dispositions of cases. It is hopd that by the time the actual survey begins a good deal of background information on these subjects will be on hand.

SRC-Comm. Surveys Jacksonville Survey

JACKSONVILLE
Chamber of Commerce

— ORGANIZED 1884

JACKSONVILLE, (2) FLORIDA

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ALVA F. TRAVER

AND THE OFFICERS

December 14, 1945

Mr. Ira De A. Reid, Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Reid:

With reference to your inquiry of December 4th, we submit herewith information covering the questions asked with reference to Jacksonville.

At the present time the housing situation in Jacksonville is about on a par with the other metropolitan areas, in that it is uniformly filled to capacity.

The resumption of private construction will alleviate this to a certain degree, but we do not expect any slackening of the demand for the next two or three years because of the continued phenomenal growth of this area.

Sanitation up till now has been kept at a fairly high level, but the load on the present facilities is beginning to reach its designed limits. It is expected that a program of rehabilitation and extension of the sanitary sewer system will be undertaken in the next few months.

As to safety, we have had remarkable success from campaigns conducted by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and by the Jacksonville Safety Council, with a result that the safety record of Jacksonville has been rather exceptional in spite of the crowded conditions and the nervous tension all of us have been working under for the past five years. The Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency has conducted a comprehensive traffic survey in Jacksonville, and it is expected that the results of this survey will be the basis of a design of a new arterial traffic system that will put Jacksonville far out in the front insofar as low accident frequency in motor vehicles is concerned.

Health, medical care, education and recreation I think are amply covered in the attached resumes.

Law enforcement in Jacksonville has been relatively good in spite of the fact that a good many of the trained police officers were called into the Armed Services, but even this situation is improving as a good percentage of the trained men are now out of military uniforms and back in their police uniforms, with the additional training they acquired contributing to their increased efficiency as police officers. Both the Army and Navy have maintained large Military Police and Shore Patrol detachments, and have handled their law enforcement program most creditably.

If this material does not quite cover your requirements, we would appreciate your sending us a specific outline and we will be delighted to furnish you with more specific information.

Yours very truly,

Edward D. Hobbs, Manager
Industrial Department

EDH:md
encls 3

Health and Medical Services

Jacksonville has a favorable health record due in part to the natural advantages of an equable climate and much sunshine. Its health and medical facilities have been developed in proportion to its urban growth. There are five general hospitals, two tuberculosis hospitals, a mental and nervous disorder sanitarium, an orthopedic hospital and one for drug cases. The general hospitals have a total of more than 875 beds. Four of the hospitals provide charity service.

Although Jacksonville has had an unusual influx of people during the past two years, creating some health hazards, the city experienced the lowest death rate and lowest infant mortality rate in its history. There was also a market decrease in death rates from infectious, contagious and preventable diseases.

Health services are carried on by an efficient City Health Department and a Division of Communicable Disease Control. Clinic service is available at the Duval County Hospital, the Brewster Hospital (for colored), the City Health Department, and the County Health Unit with 9 clinics, 7 white and 2 colored.

Clinics, City Board of Health
- Pre-Natal Clinic,
- Well Baby Clinic,
- Public Food Handlers Clinic,
- Mother's Classes,
- Immunization Clinic,

Hope Haven,
- Orthopedic Clinic,

U. S. Public Health,
- Venereal Disease Clinic

Mortality Rates

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
General Death Rate	14.6	14.0	14.1	13.3	14.6	13.7
Infant	58.5	56.5	55.5	49.0	57.5	46.2
Maternal	6.5	7.2	11.1	-	6.3	3.6
Typhoid Fever	3.9	5.2	1.9	0.0	3.4	0.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	103.8	95.1	92.5	80.0	86.0	81.4
Diphtheria	1.9	2.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.6

Educational Facilities

Jacksonville public schools are under the supervision of the Duval County Board of Public Instruction. In addition to the public schools, instruction is provided by parochial schools, private and special schools and colleges. Educational facilities are as follows:

1 Junior College

20 Senior and Junior High Schools

70 Elementary Schools

2 Vocational Schools

4 Parochial Schools

The following table indicates the registrations annually since 1938:

Registrations - Duval County

	White	Colored	Special*	Total
1938-39	23,181	10,059	1,575	34,815
1939-40	23,730	10,054	1,418	35,202
1940-41	24,468	10,079	1,812	36,359
1941-42	24,943	9,997	2,171	37,111
1942-43	25,747	9,947	2,097	37,791
1943-44	26,267	10,068	894	37,229

* Includes night school, evening trade extension, vocational and national defense enrollment.

Source: Duval County Board of Public Instruction.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Among the assets of the City of Jacksonville are its climate and recreational advantages. Florida is widely known for its resorts and beaches and, to a much lesser extent, is regarded as a location for industry. The health, happiness and general welfare of the workers and management of a business are essential, and, where an industry can prosper from economic advantages, the added factors of an equable climate and healthful living conditions are influencing considerations.

Jacksonville has 475 parks with approximately 1,070 acres. Although not all park areas are devoted to active physical recreation, portions of certain parks are reserved for supervised play and other amusements.

Jacksonville Beach, which is 18 miles from the City, is reached by a hard-surfaced highway. This is one of Florida's many famous beaches. The country around the City and the whole State of Florida is an out-of-doors recreation and sports paradise. Hunting and fishing and all types of water sports are engaged in. The St. Johns River, Ortega River and Trout River encompassing the City afford splendid opportunities for motorboating, yachting, sailing or canoeing.

The City's amusement and recreation centers include a municipal stadium, moving picture theatres, a community auditorium, a zoo and an 18-hole municipal golf course. There are also six other golf courses in the vicinity, as well as many facilities for sports.

Jacksonville is amply provided with diversified and health-building amusements and recreations. The City Recreation Department operates organized play areas and has an annual budget of $130,960.00.

FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

JACKSONVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

DECEMBER 7th, 1945

The Elliot Line announces the inauguration of a regular steamship Service from Jacksonville, Florida to Panama Canal and West Coast Colombian Ports.

The Panamian S. S. Pereia will be on berth at Jacksonville, Florida, until January 5th, and it is expected that service will be available every five weeks.

Conference tariffs will apply on all cargo consigned to this service.

For full and detailed information contact: Mr. J. A. Kaufmann, Agent, P. O. Box 1866, Jacksonville, Florida, or telephone 5-1267 - Jacksonville.

December 20, 1945

RECEIVED
DEC 26 1945
Southern Regional Council

Attorney Richard P. Daniel
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

C Dear Attorney Daniel:

Thanks very much for sending us a copy of your letter of December 18 to Dr. Johnson.

I write to assure you that we will make the necessary
O adjustments in our schedule here to have Dr. Spellman and Dr. Jones available to get with you and your group there in Jacksonville any day or date that you finally decide upon. In the meantime, may I ask that if Dr. Johnson should decide to come down for such a convention that you urge him to pay our institution a visit during his stay in the
P state.

With appreciation for the leadership that you are giving us in these matters, I remain

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

Y

Wm. H. Gray, Jr.

WHG/add

CC: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

Fla. A & M. College
Tallahassee

Budget Board Receives Report On Schools

Members of the Duval county budget commission were today studying a lengthy report on the accounts and records of the board of public instruction submitted at yesterday's meeting of the group by George W. Dandelake.

The investigation was ordered by the commission last fall after a grand jury had leveled charges of mismanagement and inefficiency against various school board departments.

Public Copy Presented

Copies of the report were distributed to members of the budget commission, to trustees of District 1 and to the school board. A copy also was given to Leonard W. Thomas, clerk of the circuit court, to be made available for public examination.

The budget commission will meet in closed session on February 18 to compare and discuss their individual findings on the 76-page report, and on the following day members of the school board and school trustees will be invited to confer with the commission, John O. Jackson, chairman of the budget group, announced.

Position of Board

"It is not our purpose," Jackson said, "to persecute any member of the school board. We are responsible to the public for the county's funds, however, and if there is inefficiency and mismanagement it is our duty to bring it to light and eliminate it."

The grand jury that investigated complaints against the school board last October recommended to Governor Caldwell that Ted DeWitt, chairman of the Duval county school, be removed from his post. The governor refused to comply, however, pointing out that if there were grounds for removal there should also be grounds for indictment.

Jail Study

February 8, 1946

Dr. Clifton R. Jones
Florida A. and M. College
Department of Sociology
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter which I received on my return from a trip to New York. I have just wired you that I hope to see you in Jacksonville next Tuesday.

The schedule which you enclosed is quite good. However, I have some doubt as to the practicability of trying to get the employment and income material shown at the bottom of the schedule. Much depends, of course, upon how complete a coverage of families is attempted. I understand that some of the Jacksonville people want to undertake to interview every Negro family. That would be fine, but I figure that it would take more than 4,000 man hours of work. The tabulation and processing of the data would involve 2,500 to 3,000 additional man hours. I mention these as things which we need to be thinking about. We can go into them in detail when we get together next week.

With highest personal regards,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

February 6, 1946

Mr. Clifton R. Jones
Florida A. and M. College
Department of Sociology
Tallahassee, Florida

Will be in Jacksonville Tuesday. Hope you can be there.

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes

WILLIAM H. GRAY JR., PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 4, 1946

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed is a copy of the housing schedule form for the Jacksonville survey. This schedule was adapted from one used in Nashville in 1940, but may serve our purposes as well with necessary additions or deletions. I am sending Mrs. Ewell a copy also.

I have made two additions to the schedule: (1) members of the armed forces, and whether or not they are expected home soon. That seems to be a pertinent question, for thereby we will be able to predict to what extent the population may increase by returning veterans. (2) At the bottom of the page are questions on employment. We were not quite decided as to whether or not the problem of employment should be included on the housing schedule. It can very well be left out if it is decided that that investigation should be separate.

I am also making up a block schedule, the purpose of which is to give a general picture of the physical appearance of each neighborhood. No interviewing is necessary, just a matter of observation. You should receive it not later than Thursday of this week.

Will you please let me know whether I am to be in Jacksonville next Monday or Tuesday. I shall look forward toseeing you next week.

Yours very truly,

Clifton R. Jones

Clifton R. Jones

HOUSING SCHEDULE

Tract No_____ Block No._____ Date_____

Name of Family Head_____ Investigator_____

No. in family: Males____ Females_____ In Armed Forces_____ Expected home soon____ Total_____

Own Home?____ Rent per week_____ No. Rooms_____ No. sleeping rooms_____

Construction: Frame____ Brick_____ Stone_____ Other_____; No. dwelling units in building_____

Type of Structure: One-Family Dwelling_____
Two-Family Dwelling (side by side)___
Two-Family Dwelling (up and down)____
Three-Family Dwelling (3 decker)_____
Four-Family Apartment_____
Row House_____
Flat over store_____
Larger apartment house_____
Rooming house_____
Other dwelling_____

Condition: Good condition____ Minor repairs_____ Major repairs_____ Unfit for use_____

Sanitation: (Flush Toilet (inside)____ Flush Toilet (outside)___ Privy (outside)___
Sole use_____

No provision____ Other____

Running Water (inside)___ Running Water (outside)_____

Bathing facilities: Bathtub___ Portable bathtub only___

No bathing facilities_____

Conveniences: Heating: Steam___ Hot air or water___ Gas___ Electricity___ Coal stove____

Wood stove____ Grate____ Oil___ Other____

Lighting: Electricity___ Gas___ Kerosene___ Other_____

Other: Telephone___ Radio___ Piano___ Automobile___ Victrola____

Electric or gas refrigeration____ Daily newspaper___ Negro newspaper____

No. books_____

EMPLOYMENT:

No. in family employed_____ Total family income_____

Names of employed members	Occupation	Present place of employment	How long emp.	wages

Member of Labor Union?___ How long?_____ Name of Union_____

Is the union membership bi-racial?_____ All-Negro membership?_____ Auxiliary?_____

Of what Local is it an auxiliary?_____

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

WILLIAM H. GRAY JR., PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Jax Survey

February 23, 1946

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1946
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have just returned from Jacksonville where the housing survey has been started. We have approximately twenty wolunteers interviewers and the two students from the Florida A. and M. College, who will put in full time through Monday of next week. I am also enclosing a partial block outline in which the housing survey is being made. These areas are marked off on a city map with colored pins. The areas were outlined before my arrival, and was assumed that it would be a block by block survey. While this increases the coverage and will make all samples greater than 5 per cent which we advertised, it may take longer than we anticipated. Yet the interviewers seem willing enough, and may go through with the job.

I understand that you will be in Jacksonville, Tuesday February 26. It seems to me that we would be of greater value to the study if our visits were staggered rather than both of us being there at the same time, and for one day only, particularly at this stage of the survey. Therefore, I plan to return to Jacksonville sometime during the week of March 4. If, however, you feel that I can be of any service to the study while you are there, please wire me at once, and I shall arrange to be there next Tuesday also.

Yours very truly,

Clifton R. Jones

Clifton R. Jones

CRJ/dlg

Enclosure: 1

BLOCK AREAS OF JACKSONVILLE HOUSING SURVEY

No. Blocks

1. 8th Street East of Florida Ave.
Florida Ave. South to 1st Street
1st Street West to S.A.L. Ry. 12
S.A.L. Ry. North to 8th St.

2. 8th Street East to Haines
Haines South to 1st
1st St. West to Florida Ave. 28
Florida Ave. North to 8th St.

3. 1st St. East to Florida Ave.
Fla. Ave. South to Union Street
Union St. West to Cemetary St. 14
Cemetary St. North to 1st street

4. Union Street East of Haines
Haines St. South to Church
Church St. West to Franklin
Ffanklin North to Albert 24
Albert West to Spearling
Spearling North to Union
Irregular

5. 1st street East to Haines
Haines St. South to Union 22
Union St. West to Florida Ave.
Florida Ave. North to First

6. Hogans Creek east to Liberty
Liberty St. South to Union
Union St. West to Main 9
Main St. North to Hogans Creek

7. State Street East to Clay
Clay South to Church
Church west to Broad
Broad South to Monroe
Monroe west to Jefferson
Jefferson south to Adams
Adams west to Davis
Davis north to State
Irregular

8. Kings Road east to Davis
Davis St. South to Houston
Houston St. West to Myrtle Ave. 54
Myrtle Ave. North to Kings Road

9. S.A.L. Ry. E.to Pearl st.
Pearl St. South to State
State St. West to Davis 30
Davis St. North to S.A.L. Ry.

10. Eight St. East to Davis
Davis South to Kings Road 40
Kings Road west to Myrtle Ave.
Myrtle Ave. North to 28th St.

11. 21st Street East to Davis
Davis Street South to 8th St. 75
8th Street West to Myrtle Ave.
Myrtle Ave. North to 21st St.

12. 36th St. East to Wilson
Wilson South to Golfar Blvd.
Golfar Blvd. East to Myrtle Ave.
Myrtle Ave. South to 21st St.
Myrtle Ave. South to 21st St.
21st St. West to Spiers St.
Spiers St. North to 30th St.
30th St. East to Pearce St.
Pearce St. North to 36th St.
Irregular

13. Golfar Blvd. East to Davis St.
Davis St. South to 21st St.
21st St. West to Myrtle Ave.
Myrtle Ave. North to Golfar Blvd.

Jax Survey

March 12, 1946

Mrs. Frances Ewell
Council of Social Agencies
Consolidated Building
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ewell:

I am putting in writing some of the details which we agreed upon during my visit to Jacksonville with reference to the survey.

I understand from you that the data for the Health and Medical Care phase of the project are being collected satisfactorily.

The Sanitation and Safety section was to be combined with Health and Medical Care and Mr. Powell and Mr. Williams, two real estate dealers, were to be added for purposes of securing the data with specific reference to paved streets and sidewalks.

The completed Housing schedules which I saw were well done and will, in all probability provide some vital information in this field.

Transportation is to be rechecked for a week. The additional observing should be done on lines which are predominantly colored and at places which show confusion at one or more hours during the day. The exact schedule on which busses operate is to be checked by stationary observers.

Dr. Spellman has done a good job in securing information on the Educational situation in Jacksonville. He has already covered the majority of the points listed by me in the separate outline which I submitted. He promised to return and secure the additional data during this week.

I understood from you that the data on Recreation and Cultural Opportunities are already filed.

If you need additional advice or assistance in the field of Industry and Employment, we shall be glad to try to help you. This is a very important phase of the survey, and I trust we will be able to get as complete information as possible.

There were no evident difficulties in connection with Law Enforcement and Observance that I could discern.

Likewise with Community Welfare Services.

I would like to suggest that some effort be made in the area of law enforcement to determine the incidence of juvenile delinquency within the housing project and in other sections of the city occupied by colored people for comparative purposes. It would be very valuable, even though more difficult, to ascertain the incidence of juvenile delinquency in families within the project before and after they moved in. The health problem could be treated likewise, with reference to persons within and without the housing project.

You suggested that I see a certain person before leaving Jacksonville. I did so and would say concerning him the following: he was born on a farm in the mountains of Kentucky, went into the dining car service and moved to New York. He has lived in Jacksonville for the past 19 years. He is intelligent, well poised, sincere, reliable, and a defender of the man lowest down. I think he is typical of certain persons in every community who feel ordained to help those who need it. He is in no sense a Communist. He may be different in his ways of thinking, but will not be dangerous unless people make him so.

I trust that all goes well with the survey, and wish to congratulate you on the fine piece of work that you have done. I know you have felt discouraged at times. I think, however, that you have every right to be happy. I am sure that the results of this effort will be gratifying.

Remember me kindly to Miss Judy. With every good wish, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

Jas Sweeney

MEMORANDUM ON EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

Edward Waters College is located in the city of Jacksonville. It is owned and operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

It offers regular high school courses, and in addition, Junior College Courses in the liberal arts, commerce, and teacher training. A public elementary school adjacent to the college buildings is used as a practice school. The enrollment, as of March, 1946, was 62 in the College and 160 in the high school. The majority of the students come from outside the city of Jacksonville.

There is also a seminary for the training of ministers.

Friday, March 15, 1.

Appeal Ex-Po'
Held Uni

BANK BLD
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Chronicle

"That government is strongest of which every man feels himself a part. . . ."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 1—No. 16 JACKSONVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1946 Price 5 Cents

Facts and Figures

By FULLER WARREN

Next to preserving the peace and maintaining order, the most important function of the Florida government is education. The state government spends more for education than for any other purpose—not even excepting highways, for which a total of $17,629,516.59 was expended during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1944.

The latest available Comptrol-

$100,000 Lease By Local Firm

The Consolidated Naval Stores of Jacksonville this week had executed a lease on 200,000 acres of land it owns in seven Florida counties to the Humble Oil and Refining Company. Down payment was $100,000.

The acreage, virtually all cut-over timber land is in DeSoto, Highlands, Okeechobee, Polk, Hernando and Indian River counties.

The lease was given for 10 years on payment of annual rental, which was not announced. The Texas Company recently relinquished a two year lease on the same property.

Canal Is Far From Given Up

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Appeal Ex-P-
Hel... BANK BLD
...SONVILLE, FLA.

Chronicle

"That government is strongest of which every man feels himself a part. . . ."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 1—No. 16 JACKSONVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1946 Price 5 Cents

Facts and Figures

By FULLER WARREN

Next to preserving the peace and maintaining order, the most important function of the Florida government is education. The state government spends more for education than for any other purpose—not even excepting highways, for which a total of $17,629,516.59 was expended during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1944.

The latest available Comptroller's Report shows that the state government spent for education a grand total of $18,525,920.32 during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1944. That is a lot of money, but it is not too much to spend for education. In fact, it is not enough to spend for education.

The federal census of 1940 shows that more than one-half of the population of Florida over twenty years of age never went beyond the 8th grade in school. There are 1,252,105 people over twenty years of age in Florida. 890,769 of them had not completed high school and 695,058 of them never even attended high school. Thus, only about one of every four grown people in Florida had completed high school, according to the 1940 federal census.

The 1940 census showed Florida to have a population of 1,887,804. Thus, with 695,058 citizens over twenty years of age who never attended high school, approximately one of every three persons in Florida, both adults and children, never got beyond the 8th grade.

An educational system that leaves over one-half of its adults in ignorance is not delivering the goods. An educational system that leaves one-third of its citizens of all ages in ignorance needs something done for it. It seems not too much to say that such an educational system is sick.

The 1940 census showed that there were 45,168 people over twenty years of age in Florida who had not been to school at all—presumably illiterates, unable to write their names or read a newspaper. That is a pretty sorry condition to exist in a progressive, enlightened state like Florida.

The same census showed that there were 78,317 people over twenty years of age in Florida who had not gone beyond the 4th grade; 77,235 who had not gone beyond the 5th grade; 95,191 who had not gone beyond the 6th grade; 77,295 who had not gone

Continued on Page Two

$100,000 Lease By Local Firm

The Consolidated Naval Stores of Jacksonville this week had executed a lease on 200,000 acres of land it owns in seven Florida counties to the Humble Oil and Refining Company. Down payment was $100,000.

The acreage, virtually all cut-over timber land is in DeSoto, Highlands, Okeechobee, Polk, Hernando and Indian River counties.

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"Jacksonville Chamber Abandons State Canal," cried a two column headline in last Sunday's Miami Herald. Its story opened with a question: "Is the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce about to throw in the sponge even on a little ship canal?"

Answer to the Herald query as uncovered here this week from B. D. Fingannon, former ...ber head and now directing its canal committee was emphatic in assertion that the waterways project is far from dead. It remains a chief goal of the civic body.

The Herald yarn was based on a purported statement from an office attache of Senator Claude Pepper that a telegram had reached Washington from Jacksonville asking that no further action to obtain an appropriation be taken at present.

The Miami paper which is rabid anti-canal because it says the state's fresh water supply may be affected — government engineers dispute this—called the canal "the now aging white elephant."

Civic leaders identified with the canal effort said that both Senators Andrews and Pepper are cooperating fully; that a strategy

Continued on Page Two

Will Ask Forfeit Of Joyner Bond

County Solicitor Wayne E. Ripley told the CHRONICLE this week that he would move in criminal court today (Friday) for estreatment of the $5,000 bond of Jesse Joyner, Jr., if the alleged safe robber fails to appear to stand trial on charges of conviction of four felonies. It would mean life imprisonment.

Duval Legislators P. Guy Crews and Mabry Carlton are attorneys for Joyner. Crews signed the $5,000 bond as agent for a Miami bonding concern and is also on another $10,000 bond for Joyner on the latter's appeal from conviction of robbing the safe of a Pearl street store.

Sheriff's deputies have been searching for Joyner for the past month to jail him on orders of Governor Caldwell and other members of the State Parole Board. The board nullified its previous action of placing Joyner on parole from a previous conviction after appeals from his two Duval legislator-attorneys.

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Criminal Record CIO Man Is Told

Ed Koelman, CIO national representative here, who has been active in stimulating registration of negroes here, has a Federal criminal record, authorities disclosed this week.

Under the name of Elbert D. Coleman, he was received at the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., on January 6, 1930 for a five year sentence upon conviction of stealing government property.

His record came to light when under the name of Ed Koelman he was arrested and finger-printed here in August, 1944, on charges of impersonating a FBI operative. The Federal grand jury no-billed the case.

Pitched Battle

Bursts of gunfire which rocked the quiet of the Southside's Sabbath last Sunday were from a minor "pitched battle" on the outskirts between city and county negroes.

A half dozen are in jail. Sheriff's deputies who made the arrests said that the weapons used were largely war trophies. One negro received a wound in the shoulder. Pistols and shot guns were employed.

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Addressing 'Fellow Workers,' the handbill asked:

"What can we do to help stop the wave of Ku Klux Klan terror?

"In what way does the registration of the Negro people in the Democratic party help smash Jim Crow?

"How can we eliminate the political rule of the lynch-inciter, Governor Caldwell, and others of his kind?

"How can we help build a better America, free of Jim Crow and starvation?"

"To find out," went on the advertisement, "come to the meeting."

Local law enforcement officers were present as observers.

Price's Try Help Veterans Killed

WASHINGTON, March 14, (Special)—By vote of 107 to 41, the House of Representatives rejected an amendment Representative Emory Price of Jacksonville offered to the Wyatt housing bill appropriating $400 for each veteran desiring to purchase a home.

Price also voted to limit the price ceiling on new dwellings as did all other Florida Congressman who were recorded, but this, too, was rejected.

Bill Proposes Giving Auto To All Veterans Instead of Loaning British

WASHINGTON, Mch. 14—(Special)—Senator William Langer, North Dakota, who opposes the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain, as an opening stunt to try to defeat the measure, introduced eight separate pieces of legislation, each suggesting another use for that amount in this country.

The Senator's eight ideas:

1.—Deliver a new automobile, free, to every World War II veteran.

2.—Loan $3,750,000,000 to the states, at 50 years, two per cent interest, to build farm-to-market roads.

3.—Reduce the public debt by $3,750,000,000.

4.—Spend $3,750,000,000 seeking a way to prevent or control cancer.

5.—Build and maintain agricultural colleges in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and maintain existing agricultural colleges.

6.—Grant $3,750,000,000 to Sister Elizabeth Kenny for research and construction of hospital facilities to treat infantile paralysis.

7.—Cancel farm crop loans and crop liens up to $3,750,000,000.

8.—Return to old-age pensioners property they were forced to transfer to the states to become eligible for pensions.

"I am 100 per cent against the loan to Britain," Langer said, "and I take this way of showing it."

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Banned Practice For 30 Months

Francis M. McHale, 1217 Gilmore street, attorney, this week was suspended from the practice of law for two and one half years by written order of the circuit judges for the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

The judges followed a recommendation of the Circuit Court Commission which charged that McHale had obtained a divorce for a woman client who was not a legal resident of Florida.

Due to ill health, McHale was forced to surrender his downtown offices, months ago.

Other similar complaints now are being investigated against other attorneys.

Auto Concern Buys Main St. Corner

Stanley-Leff Motors has purchased the two-story building on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets for a reported sale price of $40,000.

Reports were that the auto firm will oust all tenants except the Main Street Pharmacy of Bennie Smith on the corner, remodel the building to house their concern, use the present upstairs apartments for doctor's offices.

They also bought the property directly adjoining in the rear.

Poison Alcohol Kills Sailors

Two first class seamen of the United States Navy bored with the tedious life aboard the anchored fleet at Green Cove Springs sought buoyancy in alcohol kept aboard their LST and today both are dead.

It was methyl alcohol kept aboard for use as gyro-compass fluid.

The dead are: Paul E. Waterman and James L. Martz, Jr. Their home addresses were not revealed by Navy officials.

Facts

Continued from Page One

beyond the 7th grade.

People with so little education obviously are not equipped to adequately perform the duties of a good citizen. They don't even have enough education to enable them to properly protect their rights as citizens. They are potential victims of oppression, fraud and deception. A state so rich and resourceful as Florida should not permit more than one-half of its adult citizens to remain in ignorance.

Florida has many fine colleges, among which are the University of Florida, the Florida State College for Women, Miami University, Rollins College, Southern College, and Tampa University. Yet with all these colleges, as well as colleges in other states available to Floridians, the 1940 census shows that only 46,654 people in this state had completed four years of college.

Florida has a compulsory school attendance law, requiring persons between seven and 16 years of age to attend school. This law was passed in 1919 (Ch. 7808, Acts 1919). With 695,058 people in Florida over twenty years of age in 1940 who had not gone beyond the 8th grade, it is as plain as a wart on a society woman's nose that this law is not being enforced.

I respectfully suggest that Parent-Teacher Associations, the Florida Citizen's Committee on Education, the Florida Educational Association and other like organizations begin making loud and insistent demands that the compulsory school attendance law be enforced.

A low-flying airplane dusting down-state crops with insect pow-

WHITEMAN'S PATH RUNS FROM WHITE WAY TO HOME LIFE IN 10-ROOM APARTMENT

I'VE always said that when a Broadwayite goes domestic he does it thoroughly, wrote Zoe Beckley in the New York Evening Post.

Paul Whiteman is like that. He is the "most" family man you ever saw, with a crammed icebox, a washing machine, a picture of his mother on the wall and a hand-knit, old-fashioned afghan on his bed.

There appears to be a good deal of fun in the Whiteman home. There is the washing machine, for example. This occupies a special bathroom all to itself and is a source of constant interest. They seemed delighted to have a visitor so they could start it working.

Paul's sister, Fern, switched on [illegible] and churning began as they all stood around, almost affectionately, and watched it wash. It was full of clothes. Presently one of the master's blue shirts turned up in the thrilling rotation of paddles and suds.

"Look! Look!" everyone yelled.

"Here comes a green sock!"

"Hey, there, what's that yellow thing? Oh, yes, my new pajamas."

"Whee! There's the purple bathmat; how well it's doing!"

And so on, and on. But I dragged them away so I could see the rest of the house.

"Pretty nice," I said.

"Yes," said Paul. "I'm darned lucky."

CIO Plans Go After Scalps of Congressmen

WASHINGTON, March 14, (Special)—Aim of the CIO's Political Action Committee, now active in Florida, is to defeat all incumbent members of Congress who voted for the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill, according to its own statement.

That means that this CIO group will fight the bid of Congressman Emory Price, Jacksonville, for re-election as well as the re-election efforts of Congressmen Peterson, Lakeland, Hendricks of DeLand, Cannon of Miami and Sikes of Crestview.

All have opposition. The lone Florida congressman who does not have opposition is Dwight Rogers, Fort Lauderdale. He was not a member of Congress when the bill was passed.

Plenty of money-spending, free use of literature, a registration campaign within its ranks and then a get-out-the-vote attempt will be the pattern in this state.

Miss Camille Geneau is the opposition of Congressman Price.

Candidates for the state legislature and senate have been invited to speak at an American War Mother's meeting in the Silver room of the Seminole Hotel at 12:30 P. M. March 21. Mrs. Neil Alford, chairman of its legislative committee is making the arrangements.

Local housewives who sell to junkmen should get 50 cents per hundred pounds for old newspapers, 85 cents per hundred pounds for old magazines, said paper men.

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Unofficial reports this wee[illegible] that a small part of an $18,000,0[illegible] contract just awarded the Tampa Shipbuilding Company will be executed at the St. Johns yard here which the Tampa concern owns. Louis Wolfson is its largest stockholder.

These reports said around 400 persons would be given employment here, fitting the ships after they are built at Tampa and brought here.

Mose Bowden, former Jacksonville city detective, is chief guard at the local plant.

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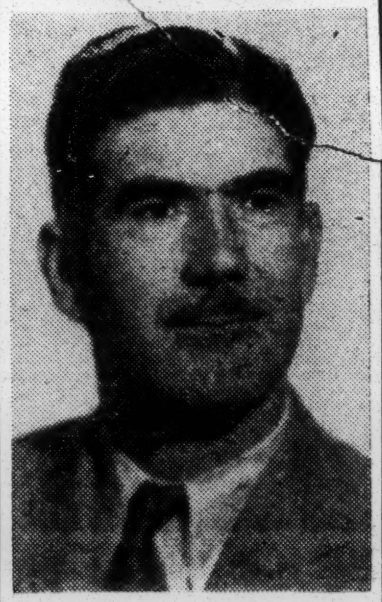

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A low-flying airplane dusting down-state crops with insect powder this week struck a power line. The plane was undamaged but around 30 families in the vicinity did without electricity until workmen repaired the feeder line.

The rent of a West Adams street place of business this week was hiked from $250 a month to $500. Its original rent was $125 back in 1942. The OPA has no say-so about rents for business houses or office space.

WAC FAVORITE — Johnnie Neblett, narrator of NBC's "Tin Pan Alley of the Air," has been selected as "the man whose etchings we'd most like to see," by WACs stationed at Rome, N.Y.

THOMAS FLORIST

Flowers For Any Occasion

23 West Monroe Street

PHONE 5-2213

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Canal

Continued from Page One

designed to gain the most ground naturally is being followed.

Another canal story appeared in the News at Miami Sunday. Its final paragraph stated:

"The canal lobby, represented here as in the past by Harry H. Buckman, Jacksonville and Washington engineer, virtually conceded defeat when the house voted against the project last month. However, it was hoped a strong stand by Senator Andrews in the senate would offer an opportunity to bring the item before a conference committee of the two houses. Andrews, confined to his home with a bronchial condition, was unable to do more than write a letter."

RUBBER STAMPS SEALS

J. H. MALLETT

517 LAURA ST. PHONE 5-5070

Genuine Spanish Cooking

SPANISH RESTAURANT

WINES AND LIQUORS

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS

828 E. Adams St. Ph. 5-9408

T. F. McCall, Jr.

REAL ESTATE — INSURANCE

"If It's Insurance---We Have It"

312 Graham Bldg. Phone 5-0228

DAYLIGHT MARKETS

"We Feed the Multitudes"

GROCERIES – MEATS – SEAFOODS – PRODUCE

100% Owned and Operated in Jacksonville

All Our Profits Spent in Jacksonville!

12 Beautiful Stores---There's One Near You

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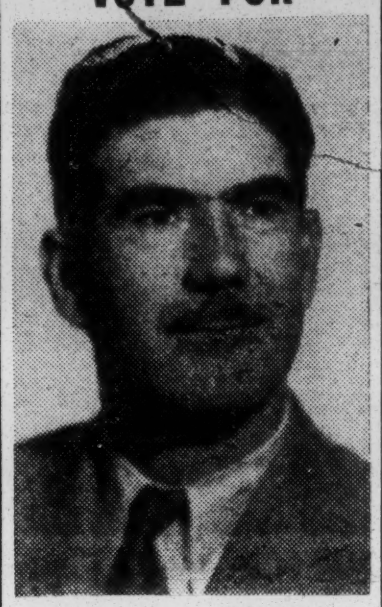

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Fullerton's Service Station

Authorized Standard Oil Dealer

GREASING - WASHING - CAR SERVICING

E. Adams and Newnan PHONE 3-9123

NOTICE

To subscribers of the City of Jacksonville Electric Department living in the below described areas:

Extending from the east side of Canal Bridge on Atlantic Boulevard to the ocean, and Atlantic Boulevard north to Mayport, including Atlantic Beach, Seminole Beach, East Mayport & Mayport:

All emergency complaints may be reported by calling telephone 300, Beaches. A maintenance man has been assigned to the Beaches area served by the City of Jacksonville, and his services will be available at all times.

CITY ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

Appeal Ex-Police Held Unlikely

An appeal of the three policemen discharged here by the city commission after airing of graft charges will be difficult to sustain, said municipally-minded attorneys this week inasmuch as the sole responsibility devolving upon the commission is to give such defendants a fair trial.

The commission alone has the power to "hire and fire" and an appeal to the civil service commission would gain little, it was surmised.

Chief Abel J. Roberts told Public Safety Commissioner T. F. McCall, Jr., that a probe was being continued into activities of policemen suspected of receiving sums of money to wink an eye at law violations.

New York Laundry

Serving Jacksonville
For Over Sixty Years
PHONE 5-6115

M'Aden Escape Said To Have Political Odor

TAMPA, March 14, (Special)—State's Attorney Rex Farrior today wired Governor Caldwell and Warden L. F. Chapman of the State penitentiary asking a full probe into the escape of negro life termer Pearl McAden, charging "this has the distinct odor of politics."

McAden, convicted slayer of wealthy negro Charlie "Moon" Vanderhorst, entered the state prison last December, was sent to a road camp at Bronson last February, made a trusty two weeks ago and walked off the first of the week, while unguarded.

Local papers said: "The generous treatment afforded McAden—no hard work and a trusty's role within few weeks after beginning a life term for murder — was in sharp contrast with regulations governing Hillsborugh County prisoners."

Farrior was quoted as saying that McAden's escape was well-planned and had outside assistance.

Warden Chapman answered the state's attorney wire, referring him for particulars to the State Road Department which conducts the camps.

Dade county has two negro candidates for its school board.

STUDY IN BEAUTY—Professor Kay Kyser, of NBC's "College of Musical Knowledge," is entertaining troops overseas in the European area, with these beautiful singers in his troupe. The blonde, at left, in the top row is Jeanne Foreman; beside her is Deanne Best. Bottom row, left to right, are Mary Medd and Marguerite Campbell.

Strike

FERNANDINA, March 14, (Special)—Several hundred employes of Rayonier Corporation here are on strike as a result of a wage disagreement. The office force and engineering staff are permitted to pass through picket lines, being maintained 24 hours a day. The commercial life of the town is suffering, merchants said.

James W. Pearsall, former mar-

Law Enforcement Moves at Miami

MIAMI, March 14, (Special)—Second of the circuit court injunctions issued purportedly to halt gambling at five syndicate operated night spots here does not apply to the bar nor dining room of the affected Club 86, nor does it apply if the "syndicate" resumes activities at another location, attorneys pointed out.

Club 86 became the second casino to fall under injunction. Last Tuesday, gambling was ordered halted at the exclusive Brook Club. It already had closed for the season the previous Saturday.

Two more injunction pleas against alleged gambling spots, the Turf and the Sunny Isles Casino will be heard today (Friday) and Monday, respectively.

Big Ships

Delta Air Lines plans to run such large ships into Jacksonville that enlargement of present available airport facilities likely will be asked, an official of the lines, speaking to the Lions Club this week, asserted. School Board Member James T. Etheredge is chairman of the Lions program committee, arranged the speaker's appearance. As city commissioner in charge of airports, Commissioner T. C. Imeson, addressing a civic group recently stated plans were in the making for a third municipal airport, while continuing to enlarge and improve the existing plants.

The Budget Bureau at Washington has gone on record against giving enlisted men terminal leave pay hike like that given to officers. The War Department previously had gone on record as fav-

MILLER ELECTRIC COMPANY

Electrical Contracting
and

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Local papers said: "The generous treatment afforded McAden—no hard work and a trusty's role within few weeks after beginning a life term for murder — was in sharp contrast with regulations governing Hillsborough County prisoners."

Farrior was quoted as saying that McAden's escape was well-planned and had outside assistance.

Warden Chapman answered the state's attorney wire, referring him for particulars to the State Road Department which conducts the camps.

Dade county has two negro candidates for its school board.

STUDY IN BEAUTY—Professor Kay Kyser, of NBC's "College of Musical Knowledge," is entertaining troops overseas in the European area, with these beautiful singers in his troupe. The blonde, at left, in the top row is Jeanne Foreman; beside her is Deanne Best. Bottom row, left to right, are Mary Medd and Marguerite Campbell.

OH, SHAW!—Ann Shaw, one of the lovelies in Fred Waring's choral group, says pictures like this are never taken in her home state (California—of course.)

Strike

FERNANDINA, March 14, (Special)—Several hundred employes of Rayonier Corporation here are on strike as a result of a wage disagreement. The office force and engineering staff are permitted to pass through picket lines, being maintained 24 hours a day. The commercial life of the town is suffering, merchants said.

James W. Pearsall, former manager of the Silver Dollar Tavern at Main and Seventh streets, is now on terminal leave, resting at New Smyrna, prior to re-entering civilian pursuits. Pearsall's chief Army job was ferrying ships to England via the northern route. He was a civilian instructor of cadets at Gainesville when he enlisted in the Army, found this background helpful to attaining pilot status.

Fred Cates is thinking about running for the school board in District 4, say his friends. F. P. Conroy, attorney, just announced.

The first negro candidate to appear locally is David H. Dwight, who qualified for Republican precinct committeeman in precinct 6-C.

Law Enforcement Moves at Miami

MIAMI, March 14, (Special)—Second of the circuit court injunctions issued purportedly to halt gambling at five syndicate operated night spots here does not apply to the bar nor dining room of the affected Club 86, nor does it apply if the "syndicate" resumes activities at another location, attorneys pointed out.

Club 86 became the second casino to fall under injunction. Last Tuesday, gambling was ordered halted at the exclusive Brook Club. It already had closed for the season the previous Saturday.

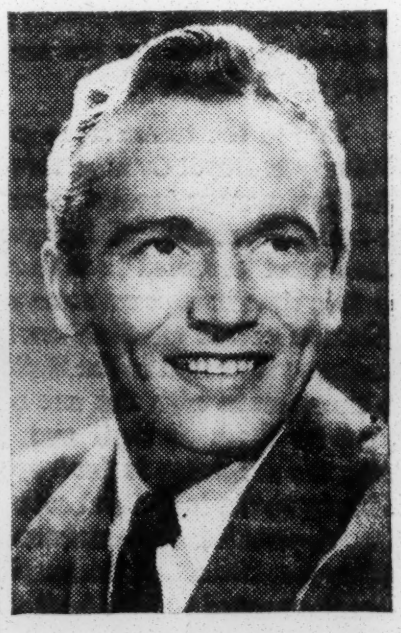
Two more injunction pleas against alleged gambling spots, the Turf and the Sunny Isles Casino will be heard today (Friday) and Monday, respectively.

Big Ships

Delta Air Lines plans to run such large ships into Jacksonville that enlargement of present available airport facilities likely will be asked, an official of the lines, speaking to the Lions Club this week, asserted. School Board Member James T. Etheredge is chairman of the Lions program committee, arranged the speaker's appearance. As city commissioner in charge of airports, Commissioner T. C. Imeson, addressing a civic group recently stated plans were in the making for a third municipal airport, while continuing to enlarge and improve the existing plants.

The Budget Bureau at Washington has gone on record against giving enlisted men terminal leave pay hike like that given to officers. The War Department previously had gone on record as favoring it on the ground that some officers get both mustering out pay and terminal leave pay while enlisted men get only mustering out pay ranging up to $300.

Miami Beach hotels are selling the bookmaking concession in their hostelries, said a story in the Detroit News, many times getting as much as $25,000 a season for the privilege, in a top-notch establishment.



JOHNNIE ON THE SPOT—Johnnie Johnston fills the singing spot on NBC's "Chesterfield Supper Club" while Perry Como is in Hollywood making a movie. Johnnie has appeared frequently on network programs since 1937. He also plays piano and writes songs.

MILLER ELECTRIC COMPANY

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and
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10 Thrilling RACES Nightly
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POST TIME FIRST RACE **8 P.M.**

SPECIAL BUSES
Direct to entrance gate—leaving Adams and Main Sts., every 10 minutes from 7 P. M. until 8:10 P. M. Buses leave track after last race.

Jacksonville Kennel Club
McDUFF AVENUE, NORTH OF BEAVER

Tune in—Rusty, WMBR, 5:55 P. M. each day and Jax Greyhound News on WJHP at 6:40 P. M. week-days and 6:20 P. M. on Saturday.

The State Laws and Rules of The Florida State Racing Commission Prohibit Minors from Attending the Race Track.

EC
Embassy Club
New Show Friday Night
Harry (Woo Woo) Stevens — Renee & Root
Lee Bartell — Frances Urban
MARVIN FREDERICK'S MCA Orchestra
SHOWS 9, 11 AND 1
DINNER FROM 6:30 P. M.
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CHRONICLE

Chronicle Publishing Enterprises, Inc. .....Publishers
An Independent Weekly Newspaper

Published Every Friday

SAM D. MELSON .....Editorial
J. M. "JEFF" JEFFCOAT .....Advertising
NANCY R. MELSON .....Office Manager
CY BONNER .....Circulation

Entered as Second Class matter, December 7, 1945, at the Postoffice at Jacksonville, Florida, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Single Copy 5c By Mail: $1.50 Per Year

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION 1946 Active Member

MEMBER FLORIDA PRESS ASSOCIATION

Editorial & Business Office
230 Burgiss Building Phone 3-2453
Laura and Forsyth
Mail Address:
P. O. Box 94
Jacksonville 1, Florida

Advocates New Gas Tax Distribution

By ARTHUR SOLLEE
DUVAL COUNTY ENGINEER

During the past few months much publicity has been given with reference to the proper reallocation of the gasoline tax received by the State and the various counties of Florida. Approximately five years ago the people of Florida, by constitutional amendment voted to change the then existing gasoline allocation and increased the share that the State was then receiving.

Under the present set up the 7 cents gasoline tax is divided as follows:

1 cent goes to the General fund.

4 cents goes to the State Road Department to be spent by them on the State roads.

Letters

CHRONICLE:

The Governor said in his speech that children were not welcome and had to live in slums. He forgot to mention the housing problem for old people.

We have to live anywhere, with the high price of rent and food.

It takes all of the assistance and it is impossible to buy clothes or shoes.

The Welfare Board are the nicest people I ever knew.

It is up to the politicians to go to Tallahassee and pass a law to raise $50 for Old Age Assistance.

I never knew but one grateful politician for our votes and I hope he will be elected so we can get a square deal.

Wishing you success.

"OLD LADY HOPEFUL."

CHRONICLE

Mistletoe is killing by the hundreds, and I may say thousands, our beautiful trees along the streets and in the yards of our citizens all over the city.

It is a parasite, whose seeds are carried by birds from one tree to another. The seeds are gummy, readily attach themselves to the limbs of the new trees and begin to grow.

The sap from the roots of the plant goes down in the winter, along with sap of the trees, and when the sap comes up, again breaks out in different places until, if not cut out, the whole top of the tree and many of its branches have this deadly plant.

Year by year as it grows, in more places, and in larger bunches, it gradually strangles the tree and kills it. Nothing seems to kill a tree like mistletoe.

Few seem to have any interest whether all the fine oaks we have in the city thus die. Probably they don't know of its killing qualities.

When I was park commissioner, I personally drove the streets looking for it in the fall when trees were shedding, got permission from the people to send in the city's tree cutting crew and had it well under control when I left the department. We gave away truckloads of it at Christmas time, tried to eradicate it.

As park commissioner, in my endeavor to make Jacksonville a "tree city," we planted hundreds of trees along the streets and in front of homes of citizens.

Are we, the Men's Garden Club, the Women's Garden Club, going to let this pesky plant destroy our trees, make Jacksonville a treeless city? That means a hotter city in the summertime, and a colder city in wintertime.

It is my hope that our citizens will recognize this situation and its attendant dangers and urge that this cancer be eradicated. Garden Clubs should use their influence in the matter. Let every citizen who believes in beautiful trees loan their influence to make us immune from this danger.

Even live oak trees now are being attacked. Other victims are water oaks, pecans, cherry, wild oilves, cherry laurels and other trees.

ST. ELMO W. ACOSTA.

The sugar quota law which restricts Florida's production expires next December 31. If it isn't extended to protect Cuban and Puerto Rican sugar interests, all the sugar the nation needs can be raised in the Florida Everglades and the sugar shortage will vanish, say downstate producers.

Seashole —

Funeral Parlors

Ambulance Service

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Chapel and Columbarium

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Under the present set up the 7 cents gasoline tax is divided as follows:

1 cent goes to the General fund.

4 cents goes to the State Road Department to be spent by them on the State roads.

2 cents goes to the Counties Road and Bridge Fund to take care of principal and interest of bonded indebtedness.

In any county where there is sufficient money left in excess of the above sinking fund and interest to take care of bonded indebtedness, this money is called a surplus, and 80 per cent of this surplus is allocated to the State Road Department to be spent by the State Road Department in the particular county where there is such a surplus. The remaining 20 per cent of this surplus is given directly to the county to be spent by them for the maintenance and construction of roads and bridges.

Due to the tremendous growth in rural population, particularly in Duval County, this 20 per cent of the surplus gasoline tax moneys is most inadequate, and therefore, in order to maintain roads and bridges in the county, ad valorem taxes must be levied to take care of this maintenance work. At this time it appears most advisable that the existing distribution of the gasoline tax be changed and that the four cents now allocated to the State Road Department be changed to three cents with the one cent going to the county to be spent by them on their own system of roads and bridges. Also, the surpluses instead of being divided should go in its entirety to the individual counties where there is such a surplus. A constitutional amendment is necessary to give back to the counties all of the surplus while only an act of Legislature is needed to give back to the counties the one cent of the four cents now designated for the State Road Department of Florida.

If these changes can be made, and it is very imperative that it should be done, then Duval County and the rest of the counties of the State can proceed on an orderly schedule of road construction. The people are the ones that will benefit by this change and therefore they should back the sponsors of this change to the fullest extent.

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FOR

LEGISLATURE

GROUP 1

★ Jacksonville resident 35 years, since seven years old. Has seen city and county grow from 65,000 population, understands problems.

★ Newspaper man since high school graduation in 1921, including time spent at U. of Florida.

★ No healthy or unhealthy political alliances.

★ Wants to represent the large "unorganized majority" for a change.

★ Intends sincere effort to up old age pensions and public school teachers' salaries, but realizes money must be available.

★ Proposes to obtain these needed funds and additional sum to pay World War II veterans moderate cash token bonus by state taking over wholesale (only) distribution of whiskey, beer and wines. Leave the retailers alone. Too many have life's earnings in retail establishments, needed by Florida as a tourist state.

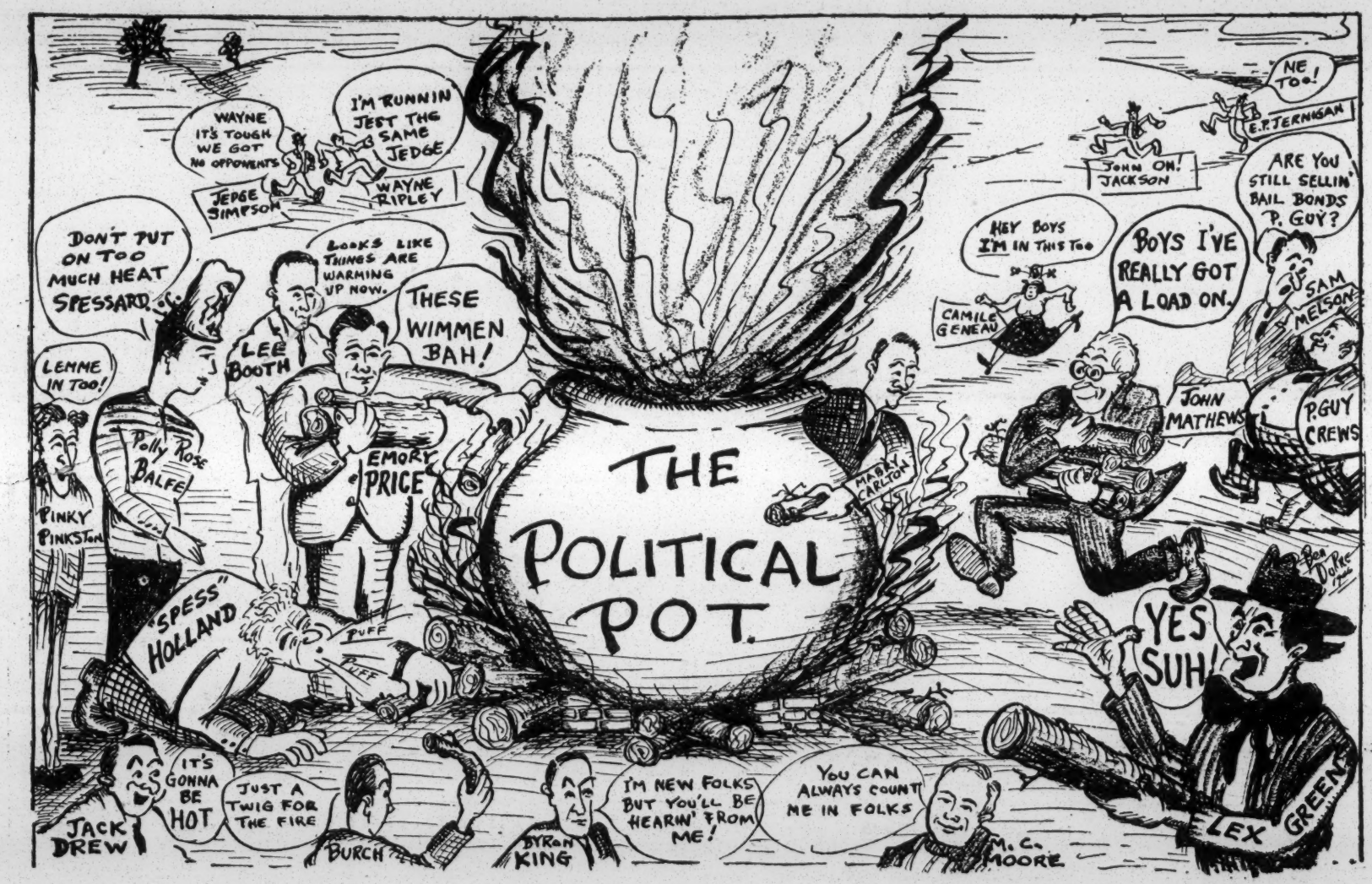
Some think the whiskey interests have too much money to spend to try to prevent this being accomplished. They have the money, BUT THE PEOPLE HAVE THE VOTES.

Size me up at the speakings. Ask me how I stand on any public issues. I will duck no issue, however, controversial. If you like decent politics, designed to upbuild our state, county and city, with fair tax distribution—here's our candidate! You can write at P. O. Box 94, or phone me at 3-2453.

(Paid Political Ad)

"Double, double, toil and trouble
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

(Act 4, Scene 1—MacBeth)



---(Courtesy Ben DuPre and Southside Herald).

Fish are biting off the beach pier, in Palm Valley and off the Jetties.

Southeastern
Securities Corp

Exclusive News

E. F. Fetter, court reporter here is vacationing in Phoenix, Arizona, at the Milner Hotel there, trying to be rid of a troubling cough that held on too long.

A hog can cross America without changing trains but a human cannot, pointed out a current rail ad, stating the aim is for improved service.

States of the nation have become vassals due to over-regulation by the Federal Government which was called an "instrumentality of favoritism, tyranny, oppression and corruption" by Representative Sumners, Texas Democrat, when he announced he would not seek

Tax Hearing Here March 20

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Fletcher Morgan, Duval legislator and head of the mercantile establishment bearing his name is a member.

Members and candidates for the legislature have been invited to attend.

In announcing the meeting, the first of a series about the state, Chairman Gillis said:

"At these hearings the Committee desires to hear frank statements of criticism and recommendation as to Florida's taxes. It wants to know of any inequities in existing taxes and the injurious effects (if any exist) of state taxes on industry and commerce. It will welcome suggestions as to revision in tax rates, coverage and administration. While the Committee will primarily be concerned with State taxes as such, it considers the proper relation and allocation of tax fields between the state and local governments to be very important and especially invites suggestions on this score. The Committee wants to hear from commercial organizations, industry groups, taxpayers associations, businessmen, city and county governments, and individual citizens.

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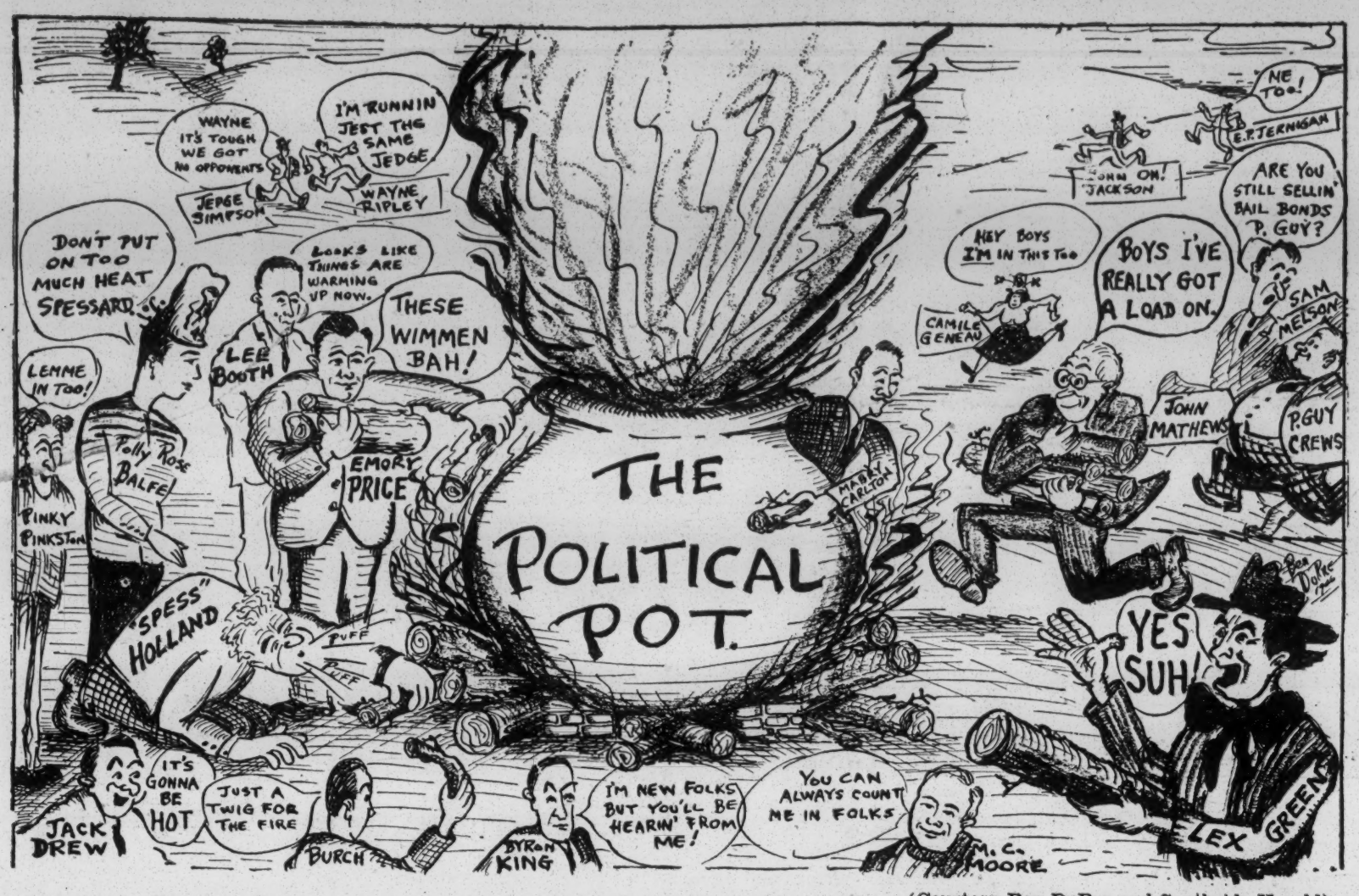

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President

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Jacksonville, Fla.

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Local apartment owners, to get rid of OPA rent ceilings now are splitting up these apartments into rooms and getting OPA approval for individual room rents which aggregate about twice what the original apartment yielded.

A hog can cross America without changing trains but a human cannot, pointed out a current rail ad, stating the aim is for improved service.

The new year's supply of newsprint is getting things back to normal locally with the Times-Union again going substantially to the front of the Journal in advertising lineage, according to figures of Editor and Publisher.

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A Washington group headed by Tom C. Clark, attorney general of the United States is reported making progress toward its goal of substantial pay raises for members of the Federal judiciary so that a high type of man can be kept on the bench unworried by economic conditions. Net salary of a $10,000 Federal district judge now figures only about $7,600, it was said.

When he was 10 years old, Senator Claude Pepper inscribed this with his pen knife in a tree at Camp Hill, Ala.: "Claude Pepper, United States Senator." A news syndicate just featured it in a cartoon as a prediction, come true.

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See
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DEPARTMENT STORES
Three Safe Places to Shop
1018 PARK
1735 MAIN ST.
and
SOUTH JACKSONVILLE

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"Everyone appearing will be heard.

"The membership of the Committee represents every section of the State and a wide diversity of interests. Its sincere desire is to make a complete and conscientious investigation of tax problems in Florida. In this endeavor it solicits the interest and assistance of citizens generally."

Local Used Car Men Summoned

Summary of more than 500 OPA court actions and cases docketed for panel hearings in this part of Florida as just released by its information division revealed three actions taken to halt alleged overcharges for used automobiles.

Warrants were issued for C. Marshall and J. Ryan, trading as the Marshall Motor Company on charges of selling the used vehicles above ceiling prices.

In the case of J. T. McLaurin, a settlement was made when he refunded $97.80 to the purchaser for repairs which were made to place the car in good operating condition.

Forest and Anderson rescinded the sale of a used car, reimbursed the purchaser for all expenditures, consented to entry of an injunction restraining them from selling used cars at above ceiling prices.

R. A. Gray, proprietor of Gray's Pharmacy, at Main and Ashley streets was the man who bore the cost from his own pocket of printing the slips placed inside city utilities bills this month, urging persons to be certain and register to vote in the May primaries.

MILLS PRINTING CO.
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425 North Myrtle Ave .
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Rail Group To Assist Phone Growth Plans

Tallahassee, Fla., March 14 — (Special) —The Florida Railroad Commission is moving forward along two avenues of relief for the telephone-using public, to help the operating companies of Florida get new equipment and new financing.

As the aftermath of its recent two-day hearing, the Commission is assembling facts on the requirements of the 18 companies doing business in this state. Jerry W. Carter, member of the Commission who originally signed the order calling the hearing, said that the companies announced building and expansion programs totalling $17,000,000 for 1946, if they can get the materials.

"It is our purpose to help them get this enormous expansion program started," said Commissioner Carter.

The hearings showed that business today is even greater than it was in war time for the telephone companies, and that labor turnover continues at nearly 80 per cent a year among operators. To remedy the operator shortage, many of the companies are turning to dial automatic telephones. Equipment being released by army and navy bases in Florida is being converted to civilian use. In addition, the Railroad Commission hopes to see a plentiful supply of steel wire and telephone cable in Florida within six months.

Results of the hearings will be made available to lawmakers for their use in possible revision of laws affecting telephone franchise extension and subsequent refinancing, Commissioner Carter said. He expressed hope that the companies will be able to announce complete restoration of service by the end of this year.

Head New Jewelry Firm Here

George C. Mays (left) is newly named manager of the Mayfair Jewelry Company, 211 West Adams street, by appointment of Charles A. Lyons (right). Mr. Lyons is head of the company which also operates in Albany, Ga., and Opelika, Ala.

The new concern, which handles nationally advertised diamonds and watches on easy credit terms, boasts "cash prices on credit." It is successor firm to the Wyman Jewelry Company at the same address.

A staff of expert watch repairers guarantees prompt and reliable service in that department, Mr. Mays pointed out. The firm carries various standard lines of assorted jewel items. The owner, a former Jaxon, has moved headquarters of the firm here. He was prominent in the civic and fraternal life of the city when a resident here.

Exclusive Shorts

Possible penalty facing Clyde Atkinson, attorney-president of the Tallahassee Bar Association if he is convicted on a Federal court indictment there charging the making of a false affidavit to evict a tenant is punishment up to 10 years in prison plus $10,000 fine.

Two OPA officials face state trial in Lewiston, Ill., on charges of operating a confidence game, the complaint being that they did

week of John R. Wilkinson, Gainesville, found guilty at Ocala on lottery charges and given two years.

The Bells of St. Mary's which drew such large crowds playing two theaters here at the same time that it is being held over at the Arcade opened simultaneously at four Miami theaters yesterday.

Veterans say the reason there's

Enviable?

BRISTOL, March 14, (Special)—Best financial position in the state of any county is claimed by Liberty and its 1,339 residents. It will get around $90,000 of state race track taxes this year. Five-sixths of the county is absentee owner, the county clerk estimating that half the county's area, most of it well forested, is owned by the duPont St. Joe Paper Company.

The county has no Chamber of Commerce, no bank, no banker, no lawyer, doctor nor dentist. There is not one incorporated town in the entire county.

Farms here average 12-25 acres with the annual income placed at $424, or slightly more than $1 a day.

Suspended

City commissioners will be informed at their meeting today (Friday) that one of the officials of the city employes' league, has been suspended for five days for allegedly sleeping on the job.

Supt. W. R. Thomas, of the city garage, in charge of Health Commissioner P. M. "Pop" Ulsch, ordered the suspension.

The incident caused wide circulation of incorrect reports that the man had been fired by the commissioners for leading an unsuccessful attempt of municipal employes making $250 a month to obtain a pay raise.

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Florida Senators In Disagreement

WASHINGTON, March 14, (Special)—Florida women are classified as idiots under prevailing laws, contends Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell, Miami, admitting her inability to change the stand of U. S. Senator Charles O. Andrews of Florida against the so-called equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

All Florida members of Congress favor the amendment except Senator Andrews, who says that its enactment would require "creation of another bureau in Washington with power to dictate . . . another long step toward totalitarianism."

Senator Pepper is one of the sponsors.

Senator Andrews said that the alternative to the equal rights amendment would be a simple law "enabling a married woman to contract as if single with respect to her separate property, earnings, etc."

D. D. T. 6% Emulsion
Upon Drying . . . This Adheres to Surface and Prolongs Effectiveness of the Product.
PINTS + 40c
QUARTS + 75c
GALLONS + 2.65
J. K. ATTWOOD
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1024 Park St. at Five Points
PHONES 7-7433—34—35

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As the aftermath of its recent two-day hearing, the Commission is assembling facts on the requirements of the 18 companies doing business in this state. Jerry W. Carter, member of the Commission who originally signed the order calling the hearing, said that the companies announced building and expansion programs totalling $17,000,000 for 1946, if they can get the materials.

"It is our purpose to help them get this enormous expansion program started," said Commissioner Carter.

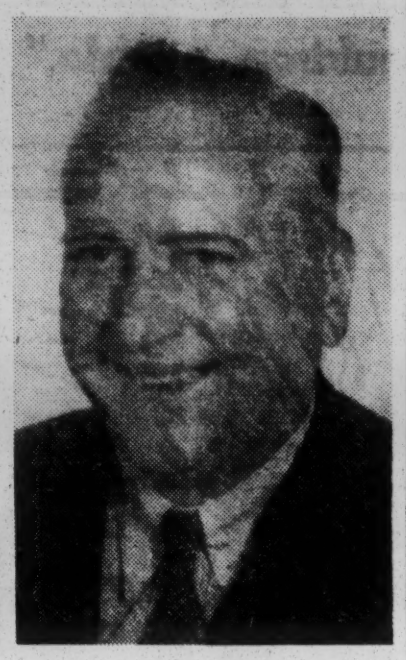
The hearings showed that business today is even greater than it was in war time for the telephone companies, and that labor turnover continues at nearly 80 per cent a year among operators. To remedy the operator shortage, many of the companies are turning to dial automatic telephones. Equipment being released by army and navy bases in Florida is being converted to civilian use. In addition, the Railroad Commission hopes to see a plentiful supply of steel wire and telephone cable in Florida within six months.

Results of the hearings will be made available to lawmakers for their use in possible revision of laws affecting telephone franchise extension and subsequent refinancing, Commissioner Carter said. He expressed hope that the companies will be able to announce complete restoration of service by the end of this year.

Tropical Park stewards this week suspended James Newton, groom for the rest of the meeting after Newton confessed he injected benzedrine into the chest of Old Westbury, a horse winning March ninth.

George Marshall, city Democratic chairman, said he is not making an effort to qualify county committeemen with the aim of becoming county chairman to succeed incumbent Carl Taylor, still toying with the idea of running for railroad commissioner against Chairman Jerry W. Carter. Sidney Lewis, who has strong backing for county chairman, has just found opposition when R. E. Copeland, former justice of the peace announced for Lewis' committee seat in 13-A.

Head New Jewelry Firm Here



George C. Mays (left) is newly named manager of the Mayfair Jewelry Company, 211 West Adams street, by appointment of Charles A. Lyons (right). Mr. Lyons is head of the company which also operates in Albany, Ga., and Opelika, Ala.

The new concern, which handles nationally advertised diamonds and watches on easy credit terms, boasts "cash prices on credit." It is successor firm to the Wyman Jewelry Company at the same address.

A staff of expert watch repairers guarantees prompt and reliable service in that department, Mr. Mays pointed out. The firm carries various standard lines of assorted jewel items. The owner, a former Jaxon, has moved headquarters of the firm here. He was prominent in the civic and fraternal life of the city when a resident here.

Exclusive Shorts

Possible penalty facing Clyde Atkinson, attorney-president of the Tallahassee Bar Association if he is convicted on a Federal court indictment there charging the making of a false affidavit to evict a tenant is punishment up to 10 years in prison plus $10,000 fine.

Two OPA officials face state trial in Lewiston, Ill., on charges of operating a confidence game, the complaint being that they did wrongfully obtain money as fines for the U. S. Treasury under color of Federal authority and use of threats.

The Nassau County Leader, Fernandina weekly, is reported to have brought $20,000 from two New York state veterans in its recent sale.

The Tampa OPA announced it collected $10,167 from 16 South Florida concerns for alleged overcharges, including a 60 cent refund on films to Pfc. R. C. Reinhardt.

Pearl McAden, negro lifer walked off from a state road camp at Bronson this week. He had been a trusty for two weeks, had no guard.

W. H. "Buddy" Gasque, Jacksonville, special state investigator, was a witness in the trial this week of John R. Wilkinson, Gainesville, found guilty at Ocala on lottery charges and given two years.

The Bells of St. Mary's which drew such large crowds playing two theaters here at the same time that it is being held over at the Arcade opened simultaneously at four Miami theaters yesterday.

Veterans say the reason there's no big rush for the housing alloted them on the northern edge of municipal airport number one on the Main street highway is that none of the apartments have private bath and toilet facilities in some instances are in separate buildings, hardly suitable for family life. Transportation, to, is sparse in the area, and the men say the way of living reminds them too much of the Army style, which they wish to forget.

Enviable?

BRISTOL, March 14, (Special)—Best financial position in the state of any county is claimed by Liberty and its 1,339 residents. It will get around $90,000 of state race track taxes this year. Five-sixths of the county is absentee owner, the county clerk estimating that half the county's area, most of it well forested, is owned by the duPont St. Joe Paper Company.

The county has no Chamber of Commerce, no bank, no banker, no lawyer, doctor nor dentist. There is not one incorporated town in the entire county.

Farms here average 12-25 acres with the annual income placed at $424, or slightly more than $1 a day.

Suspended

City commissioners will be informed at their meeting today (Friday) that one of the officials of the city employes' league, has been suspended for five days for allegedly sleeping on the job.

Supt. W. R. Thomas, of the city garage, in charge of Health Commissioner P. M. "Pop" Ulsch, ordered the suspension.

The incident caused wide circulation of incorrect reports that the man had been fired by the commissioners for leading an unsuccessful attempt of municipal employes making $250 a month to obtain a pay raise.

Florida Senators In Disagreement

WASHINGTON, March 14, (Special)—Florida women are classified as idiots under prevailing laws, contends Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell, Miami, admitting her inability to change the stand of U. S. Senator Charles O. Andrews of Florida against the so-called equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

All Florida members of Congress favor the amendment except Senator Andrews, who says that its enactment would require "creation of another bureau in Washington with power to dictate . . . another long step toward totalitarianism."

Senator Pepper is one of the sponsors.

Senator Andrews said that the alternative to the equal rights amendment would be a simple law "enabling a married woman to contract as if single with respect to her separate property, earnings, etc."

D. D. T. 6% Emulsion

Upon Drying . . . This Adheres to Surface and Prolongs Effectiveness of the Product.

PINTS + 40c
QUARTS + 75c
GALLONS + 2.65

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We Repair All Makes
1434 Main Phone 5-4499

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Nationally Advertised Watches and Diamonds on Easy Credit Terms
Expert Watch Repairing. Prompt Service
MAYFAIR Jewelry Co.
Formerly Wyman Jewelry Co.
211 West Adams St. Phone 5-1291

INDEPENDENT DRUG COMPANY
"The Original Cut Price Drug Store of Jax"
Prescriptions Called for and Delivered
PHONE 5-0183. PROMPT SERVICE
"WE SAVE U MONEY EVERY DAY"

Dog Racing
Plan now to attend the
Gala Opening
Monday, March 18th of
AMERICA'S FINEST GREYHOUND RACING PLANT
FIRST RACE, 8 P. M.
Buses at Clay & Adams Streets
Orange Park Kennel Club

LEE BOOTH

For State Legislature Group Three

Experienced
Capable
Dependable

★ To insure a fair deal and a maximum of help to every service man and woman.

★ To insure the elimination of the red tape now required to qualify for old age assistance.

★ To guard against new taxes.

★ To insure a fair and courteous hearing to all.

VOTE FOR AND SUPPORT LEE BOOTH FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE---GROUP THREE.

(This Ad written and paid for by friends of Lee Booth)

Candidates

Ben Jones, former Tenth District constable will run against County Commissioner Ray Greene, it was said this week.

Others with political ambitions who have not formally announced their candidacy were said to be Ralph N. Walter, city council president and City Councilman J. H. Ross for the school board in District 1 where incumbent Fred B. Noble will not seek re-election.

ESTES-KRAUSS

FUNERAL HOME, INC.

L. E. Krauss, Licensed Funeral Director

616-618 Laura St. Ph. 5-0116

Birthday Party Political Rally

Official blessing of the county Democratic Committee this week was given the annual political rally-birthday party of Col. Guy W. Seashile, head of the mortuary establishment bearing his name.

It will be held on the evening of Monday, April 1, as usual on the landscaped riverfront grounds of the Riverside Avenue establishment.

The speaking will precede the eating, this year, its sponsor decided. The events have become annual history in political circles.

The host of Colonel Seashole's friends will be guests.

Hugh Mathews, youngest son of State Senator John E. Mathews will be graduated with an MD degree tomorrow at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., and go directly to a service hospital at Dublin, Ga., with a lieutenant's rank as an interne.

NORTON REALTY COMPANY

LOANS - INSURANCE - REAL ESTATE

RENTALS

313 West Forsyth Street

PHONE 5-5016

JOE WILLIAMS RESTAURANT

Two Miles Out

SHORTS

The Wildwood High School band greeted Fuller Warren, local candidate for governor when Warren arrived there last Monday to preside over a civic banquet launching a drive for a Woman's Club building.

Guignard Maxcy, Sebring citrus grower, will head Highland county forces of the U. S. Senatorial campaign of former Governor Spessard L. Holland.

The new Editor and Publisher year book places total circulation of the Times-Union at 105,464 against 59,945 for the Journal with the morning paper's local circulation exceeding that of its afternoon contemporary by upwards of 20,000.

Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, whose 1942 Tokyo raid won him the Congressional Medal of Honor, visited Cypress Gardens at Winter Haven this week.

Five young girls braved chilly 3 A. M. weather at the Tallahassee airport to greet Van Johnson when he stopped there en route to south Florida for fishing.

Newspapers of the state see a growing public sentiment that voters be permitted a referendum on more important measures.

Martin H. "Mickey" Arends, live-wire Oceanway booster, who is fostering organization of a volunteer fire department at that fast growing Main street suburb, this week was appointed a deputy sheriff by Sheriff Rex Sweat.

Something new in bucking broncho riders was reported from Tallahassee where a grocery employe

SPECIALIST—Arline Blackburn, who portrays the malicious "Edna Johnson" in NBC's "Barry Cameron," has specialized in "brat" roles for years on the stage and radio. She finds it a welcome relief to relax at home, being nice, after a hard day of being a "menace" at the mike.

COOL KATIMS—Milton Katims, front-desk violist of the NBC Symphony, cooly conducts the 30-piece orchestra and chorus on NBC's "Port of Missing Hits."

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Claims Mayors Office To Go

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The scheme is to make the chairman of the city commission mayor and limit the city council to nine members to give a more tightly knit political organization, Jernigan alleged.

Minor fireworks were occasioned when Sam D. Melson, candidate for the same group, after stating his platform, mentioned that one other candidate in the group was planning to be principal speaker during the week at a meeting of the colored East Side Civic League.

Vic Rooney, a candidate, arose to deny that he was the one referred to. Rooney now represents that section in the city council.

"Of course, as their councilman I would confer with them," he explained.

Melson arose to rebut, stated a portion of Rooney's remarks were fabrication of the whole cloth, added, "He ought to be told that he's the victim of a dirty trick, then — somebody's plastering his picture placards all over the colored sections of the city."

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Latest wrinkle in beauty parlors is an after-shampoo tonic of a bottle of beer on the scalp. Eggs were the former vogue.

George S. Leonard, owner of the Bay and Laura Grill bearing his name, is recovering satisfactorily from a recent operation at St. Vincent's Hospital but will be convalescent for another month.

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"Are you out of the race? I understand you've sold your paper and withdrawn."

Nothing could be farther from the truth, Melson said.

"I'm out to win and I don't think anything that may be said about me will hurt the program I espouse or me. Anyway, I'll see that any more 'dirt' that's dished out concerning me is given publicity in the paper," he added.

Circuit Judge Stanley Milledge, Miami, so far has stood aloof and silent while subjected to one of the most scathing attacks on record against a Florida jurist. Attorney Vincent C. Giblin, seeking to free Cub 86 from gambling injunction proceedings charged, among other things, that Judge Milledge had been elevated to the bench through efforts of Charlie Wall, Tampa gambler.

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JOE WILLIAMS RESTAURANT

Two Miles Out

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Steaks, Seafood, Chicken

At Popular Prices

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MELO IS A WATER SOFTENER AND CLEANSER

DANCE — AND JAM SESSION, AND POLITICAL JAMBOREE

Saturday, March 16th, 1946. Dancing 9 till. Duval County Armory, State and Market.

SAM FOOR PRESENTS

ABE LIVERT and His Orchestra

Advance admission $1.50 per person inc. tax. Table reservations free. Make your reservations now at Abe Livert's Records, 38 W. Duval St. and the Exchange Bldg. Cigar Stand.

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We are now set up with an able staff of trained investigators to handle claims of all kinds and character.

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James L. (Jim) Sanders

Will appreciate your vote and support for

Legislature Group 3

DUVAL COUNTY

(Paid for by GI Friends)

What Was Said Inside Temple

What the four candidates for state legislature, Group 1, told Labor's political committee at a recently held closed session when the committee separately and secretly heard the quartette of office seekers, was reported in the Labor Journal. The meeting was held in the Labor Temple.

The Labor paper wrote:

"Guy Crews pointed to his record in the legislature as evidence of proven friendship and interest in labor . . . traced record . . . enumerated several labor measures which actively sponsored and worked for . . . I have always been faithful to organized labor and you can depend on my continued support."

"City Councilman Victor Rooney, who opposes Crews in Group 1, also referred to his labor record in the council. He declared that he had constantly worked to raise pay of city employees and to improve their working conditions. Presently, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Rooney said he had been a union member for more than 30 years. His record, he said, was evidence that labor could depend on his support.

"Declaring that he was 100 percent for labor when it is right and 100 percent against labor when it is wrong, Sam Melson, publisher of the Jacksonville Chronicle, said he would represent no special interest if elected. He pledged careful and thoughtful consideration of all issues.

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Exclusive News

The University of Miami has just paid the Everglades Drainage District $927.93 taxes and received title back to most of its campus which had reverted to state ownership, with its valuable buildings

Long time Jacksonville resident, Mrs. J. E. Alderman, announced this week she is after the national Democratic committeewoman seat held by Mrs. Helen Barrs, present-

Sees Florida Farmers Harmed By Federal Red Tape and Regulations

"Right now we hear the voices of millions of Europeans crying out for food," said William L. Wilson, Director of Florida State Farmers' Markets here. "The great bulk of that food must be produced from American sources. Florida can and should contribute to that production.

"I feel, however, that if we are to make a maximum contribution, it is essential that the red tape which has so frequently and sometimes disastrously hampered our efforts in these recent years, must be cut to a minimum. Florida strawberry growers, poultrymen, and other producers have some unhappy memories to write off the records.

"Just now, for instance, while eggs are an almost unobtainable luxury in Britain and other lands overseas, we in Florida are faced by a condition which is forcing farmers to sell their flocks. Unless there is some readjustment in egg prices and in feed costs, it is apparent that Florida egg production will be cut far below what it might be."

"We cannot get around the fact that directives from Washington will not boost egg production in Florida unless those directives allow the Florida farmer or poultryman a reasonable profit. The fact that flocks are being sold off is proof positive to me—and I feel, to any reasonable observer— that current arrangements do not permit a reasonable profit. No farmer or poultryman would sell his flocks if they were capable of producing a profit any more than any other sensible business man would discard a profit-making product.

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Storey's Smoke Shop

Sporting Events, Ticker Service

IN THIS, the Original, Batteries and Transmitter "All-in-One", PARAVOX Hearing Aid you have only one small case. No separate battery carrier, no battery cord to bother you. Convenient to wear. Economical to operate. Try it.

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FROM HERE TO EAR — only one cord — THAT'S ALL — THERE ISN'T ANY MORE

JACKSONVILLE HEARING SERVICE

518-519 Masonic Temple Building

TELEPHONE 5-3169

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"E. P. Jernigan, a pensioned World War I veteran who is trying for the Group 1 House seat for the fourth time, said he had always been a friend of labor and promised his support if he is elected."

Lumber Concerns Refund Veterans

Two Jacksonville veterans have received refunds for over-the-ceiling sales of lumber during the past week, according to Richard E. Cotton, district OPA enforcement attorney.

Check for $241.50 was refunded yesterday by the Mason Lumber Company on an $800 sale of lumber, a large proportion of which was culls, Cotton said.

A second veteran who purchased lumber valued at $190 from the Beach Lumber Company, Jacksonville Beach was refunded $50 after he appealed to the OPA enforcement division.

Both firms were charged by OPA with upgrading or charging higher than ceiling price for a specified grade of lumber. Refunds were made through the office of Ed White, enforcement attorney.

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Mrs. Mankin, the newly elected Georgia congresswoman has suggested to President Truman that he make Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, chairman of the Demoractic Party if Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan resigns.

Further evidence of a Florida boom is a road count which shows that an average of 300 cars and trucks, hauling household furniture are crossing into Florida each week.

Truman Green, Tampa newspaperman, head of its Chamber of Commerce, in his annual report stated that the Tampa Chamber broke precedent, took an active part in decaying city politics there and thus restored "neighborhood confidence" in its city.

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John H. Perry, Journal owner, has purchased property to the northwest rear of his newspaper building. What use he plans to make of it is unknown at present.

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TOM MUSSER
And Boys
Businesses of all kinds at once.
We have the buyers.
Confidential, Courteous, Consideration
703½ Main. Phone 5-5113

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
HARVEY BELL
IN PERSON with
Riggoletto Bros. and Aimee Sisters with the Three Clare Sisters
Buddy Sawyer's Orchestra
Florida's Finest Food, Prepared by PANCHO, of the Ambassador of Los Angeles; the Surf Club, Miami.
Dinner 8 to 1—Reservations, Please.
Phone 9-7161. 100% Air Conditioned
The Riviera Club
4 Miles out Philips Highway, at Love Grove Road. Take Love Grove Road Bus

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Register Now
And Vote May 2nd
For
H. L. (Pinky) Pinkston
Legislature, Group 2

H. L. PINKSTON

He will support:

1—State bonus for veterans; all legislative benefits to vets.

2—A medical college for Jacksonville.

3—A new bridge over or tunnel under the St. Johns.

4—Increased old age pensions.

5—Repeal of the cigarette tax.

6—Repeal of local law governing "Package Stores," leaving it to free competition, thus gaining increased revenue for Jacksonville.

He Will Not Support:

1—A sales Tax.

2—Repeal of the Homestead Act.

3—Any increase in taxes whatsoever.

(Paid Political Ad)

FLORIDA STATE THEATRES OF JACKSONVILLE

WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 17

FLORIDA
Today through Wednesday — SCARLET STREET with Joan Bennett and Edward G. Robinson.

PALACE
Today through Tuesday—CORNERED with Dick Powell and Walter Slezak.

TEMPLE
Today through Tuesday — STAGE REVUE, also DICK TRACY with Morgan Conway.

ARCADE
Today through Thursday—BELLS OF ST. MARY'S with Bing Crosby and Ingrid Bergman.

EMPRESS
Today through Tuesday—PARDON MY PAST with Fred MacMurray and Marguerite Chapman.

IMPERIAL
Today and Monday — WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? (T) with Fred MacMurray and Joan Leslie.

ROXY
Today and Monday — THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS (T) with Evelyn Keyes and Cornel Wilde.

Neighborhood Theatres

SAN MARCO
Today and Monday—RHAPSODY IN BLUE with Robert Alda and Joan Leslie.

BRENTWOOD
Today and Monday — IT'S A PLEASURE (T) with Sonja Henie and Michael O'Shea.

CAPITOL
Today and Monday—FALLEN ANGEL with Dana Andrews and Alice Faye.

FAIRFAX
Today and Monday — CONFLICT with Humphrey Bogart and Alexis Smith.

BEACH THEATRE
Today and Monday—KISS AND TELL with Shirley Temple and Walter Abel.

March 22, 1946

Mr. Chester Cowart
610 Duvall Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Cowart:

May I thank you for your many kindnesses during my frequent trips to Jacksonville, and particularly for the pleasure of accompanying you and the young lady to the play on Tuesday night and later to dinner. You two will remain in my memory and my gratitude indelibly.

There is one thing that I intended to take up with you and didn't. It is very important and very confidential. It is this. Have you ever heard of a "Disappointment Club" there in Jacksonville? This is supposedly composed of a group of colored domestic servants who permit their names to be used as prospective employees and do not show up after promising to go to work. I have some names which I shall not risk putting in this letter. If you know of any, would you be kind enough to let me know about them when I come to Jacksonville on April 3? Be sure to remind me of this when you see me. I have the names of four or five persons.

With kindest good wishes and highest personal regards, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

Jacksonville

March 22, 1946

Dr. J. Henry Highsmith
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Highsmith:

I am certain that you will wonder why I am bringing this matter directly to you. You must realize, however, that I could not be associated with the development of high schools for so many years and not be interested in one like the Boylan-Haven School at Jacksonville, Florida.

This school is somewhat like the Allen High School at Asheville. It is larger, however, and has a small kindergarten in addition. Miss Edith M. Carter, the superintendent, is interested in securing recognition from the Southern Association. I suggested that she write directly to you in view of the fact that one problem is involved with which I have no familiarity. In North Carolina it would not exist. She informs me, however, that there is some question of accrediting schools with a bi-racial faculty and Negro students. This may be a Florida law. I do not know. I am sure, however, that you would be glad to tell her without creating an embarrassing situation between her and the Florida State Department of Education.

This office is acting in advisory capacity to a survey of the Jacksonville Negro community and my visit to Boylan-Haven school was incident to my work in the community.

I trust that all goes well with you. With kindest good wishes, I remain,

Si

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

MEMORANDUM TO DR. GUY B. JOHNSON MARCH 22, 1946

From H.L.T.

This is a narrative report of my visit to Jacksonville.

On Monday morning, March 18, at 9:30 A.M., I met with Mrs. Frances A. Ewell and a Mrs. Powell who is the Negro home agent for Duval County. Mrs. Powell gave us much valuable information as to Negro housing outside of the Jacksonville corporate limits.

I later talked to Mrs. Henry Havens about the situation involving Ed Koelman, alias Elbert Coleman. Mrs. Havens gave me a copy of the Chronicle for March 15, a paper published in the city of Jacksonville. This contains information to the effect that Ed Koelman, CIO national representative in Jacksonville, was received at the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on January 6, 1930 and served a part of a five-year sentence upon conviction of stealing government property. At that time he lived under the name Elbert D. Coleman. In August, 1944, he was also arrested and fingerprinted on charges of impersonating an FBI operative. The federal grand jury dismissed the case. I learned at Jacksonville that Koelman had called the office of the clerk of court, as I remember, for some information, and had said that he represented the CIO. An employee of the office understood him to say FBI. He was cleared of this latter charge.

At 2 P.M. I met with the Survey sub-committee on Industry and Employment. There were present Mr. Sherwood Smith, director of the Community Chest, Mrs. Ewell, Mrs. Havens, a Mr. Harper, representing the Pullman Porter's Union, a Mr. George B. Washington, representing the Cab Drivers' Union, and Mr. Joe James of the local social services office. At 4 o'clock I met at the office of Judge J. Ollie Edmonds with Mr. R. P. Daniel, Mr. George Simons, Jr., Mrs. Henry Havens, and Mrs. Frances Ewell. This meeting was on Law Enforcement, and plans were drawn up for gathering the data on the Law Enforcement section of the Survey. The chief problem arose because no court records in Duval County distinguish between the races. It was finally decided to approach the homicide bureau for this information.

On March 19 at 10 A.M. , in Mrs. Ewell's office, a Mr. W. D. Holloway, supervisor of the colored division of the USES gave pertinent information to members of the committee on Industry and Employment. At 12 noon I met Mrs. J. Leonard Lewis, Mrs. Leaphart, and Mr. G. B. Washington on the transportation problem as it involved taxi service. Mr. Washington is president of the local Cab Drivers' Union. At 4 P.M. the Welfare Committee of the Survey met at Mrs. Ewell's office. Mr. Sherwood Smith, Mr. L. I. Alexander, Mr. J. M. Baker, Miss Eartha White were present. On Wednesday March 20, I reviewed the entire Survey program with Mrs. Ewell in the morning. At 2 P.M. Mrs. Ewell, Mrs. Havens, and I went to the Boylan-Haven School, a private school in Jacksonville operated by the Methodist Church. At 4 o'clock Mrs. Ewell, Mrs. Havens, and Attorney J. Leonard Lewis and I met in the office of Judge J. Ollie Edmonds to complete plans for gathering the data on law enforcement.

On Tuesday Dr. Ira Reid called and said that he was coming down during the weekend and wanted to know any specific problem that he might render assistance with. I suggested certain sections of law enforcement, particularly those involving attitudes of police toward Negroes and attitudes of Negroes toward the police; also the data on homicides. Dr. Reid is to meet with a small group on Saturday morning at Jacksonville.

April 30, 1946

Mrs. Frances A. Ewell
Survey Co-ordinator
711 Consolidated Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ewell:

I have just returned from a trip which took me over into Texas and then back to Richmond, Virginia. This accounts for the delayed reply to your letter of April 23.

I think you are right in suggesting that a recommendation be included at the end of the transportation section which would propose a meeting of the representative of the cab corporation, of a member of the colored taxi drivers' union, and the Negro Businessmen's League. Good cooperation will iron that situation out. Definite rules should be set up so that the people of Jacksonville can receive improved service.

We are having some calls for samples of the forms that we used in the survey. Would you be kind enough to send me a complete set as soon as it is convenient?

I trust that all goes well and that you will have other opportunities to render the very effective service which Jacksonville has received from you in the past three months.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

GEORGE W. SIMONS, JR.
PRESIDENT

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TREASURER

File

Transportation

118 EAST BAY STREET

COUNCIL
of Social Agencies

711 CONSOLIDATED BLDG.

TELEPHONE 5-5358

JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

April 23, 1946

SHERWOOD H. SMITH
SECRETARY

MARY E. JUDY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Dr. Harold Trigg
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doctor Trigg:

Following your suggestion, I have talked with G. B. Washington of the Colored Taxicab Drivers Union, Local #674, regarding the taxicab situation for Negroes in Jacksonville.

He is necessarily conservative because he represents the drivers and their desire to earn as much as possible.

It seems to me that our best bet is to make a recommendation at the end of the Transportation Section or among the general recommendations at the end, to the effect that a representative of the Cab Corporation (white), a representative of the Colored Taxicab Drivers Union, and a representative of some citizens group like the Negro Businessmen's League sit down and discuss improved taxicab service for colored. It seems to me that the delivery of new cabs will not entirely iron out the situation as long as the bargaining motive is unchecked either by company regulations or by regulations of the Taxicab Drivers Union.

Sincerely yours,

Frances A. Ewell

Frances A. Ewell
Survey Co-ordinator

FAE:lr

file
Jax Survey

May 15, 1946

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Daniel:

I know that you are glad that the end of the survey seems to be in sight at last. I talked to Mrs. Ewell by telephone this morning, and the final chapters which we mailed last night were delivered to her office while we were talking. She reported good progress with the printer, with a good chance that the job could be delivered on time.

I don't know what we would have done if Mrs. Ewell had not come up here last week. We got all of the survey material into a room by ourselves and we really dug in. There were dozens of points which she could clear up on the spot because of her knowledge of the materials and she did a great deal of the re-writing herself. She is a grand person, with a lot of horse sense and she deserves great credit for getting the survey work done. I know that she was worried because she could not take back everything with her in final form, but it was humanly impossible to complete the write-ups, check for errors, for consistency in style, foot notes, sub-titles, etc., and to get a good job of typing done by Saturday night.

I can honestly say that I am very proud of the Jacksonville Survey. It is a comprehensive piece of work and the information in it is reliable. I believe that most of the six-bit words have been eliminated and that the thing is quite readable. The recommendations are reasonable and specific, and they ought to give Jacksonville citizens plenty to think about for some time to come.

It has been a pleasure for us to work with you and the others on the survey, and we want to follow up by helping in any way we can to bring about action on the recommendations.

Dr. Trigg and I hope to be there on May 30. Here's hoping that printer does his stuff so that the finished product can be unveiled before the assembled multitude! Highest regards and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

JACKSONVILLE LOOKS AT ITS NEGRO COMMUNITY

THE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
May, 1946

Jax Survey

June 10, 1946

Miss Mary E. Judy, Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
711 Consolidated Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Miss Judy:

Thank you for your letter of June 5. The express package of 100 copies of the Survey arrived this morning. We appreciate these copies and we shall try to make the very best use of them.

Dr. Trigg and I consider it a privilege to have been associated with the Jacksonville Survey. We thought that the meeting last week was splendid. If the continuation committee will work as hard as the survey committee, I am confident that some very good things will come out of the survey.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

GEORGE W. SIMONS, JR.
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VICE-PRESIDENT

JOSEPH F. MARRON
TREASURER

118 EAST BAY STREET

COUNCIL
of Social Agencies

711 CONSOLIDATED BLDG.

TELEPHONE 5-5358

JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

June 5, 1946

SHERWOOD H. SMITH
SECRETARY

MARY E. JUDY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Doctor Johnson:

I can't tell you how much I appreciate the contribution which you and Doctor Trigg made in the annual meeting as a climax to the whole-hearted cooperation you have given throughout the Survey.

The reactions which have come to me following the meeting have been most gratifying. It is likely that the continuation committee will be named this week. I am confident that some things at least will begin to happen very shortly.

We shipped you yesterday, railway express, prepaid, 100 copies of the Survey. I hope that they reach you promptly and in good condition.

Again, our very genuine gratitude to you, Dr. Trigg, and the Southern Regional Council for your guidance to us in this community effort.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Judy

Mary E. Judy.

MEJ:lr

The Southern Regional Council

cordially invites

---

to Membership in the Council

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63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

A Council for . . .

Origin

The Southern Regional Council is the outgrowth of two movements: (1) the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences of 1942-43, in which Southern leaders, white and Negro, covenanted together to work for a better South for all; (2) the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Council was chartered by the State of Georgia on January 6, 1944, and it held its charter meeting on February 16, 1944. At that time the Commission merged with the new Council.

Purpose

The Council represents the forward-looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. Although it is bi-racial in its membership and staff, it is not exclusively a "race relations" organization. It believes in the improvement of economic, civic, political, and educational conditions for the good of all the people.

Functions

The Council believes that sound information, honest discussion, and cooperation, rather than agitation, are the best methods for promoting social progress. Its functions are: (1) research and survey to find the facts and to determine the possibilities of constructive action; (2) educational work through its own publications and through the press, radio, exhibits, conferences, and personal contacts; (3) cooperation with other agencies which have liberal and humanitarian aims; (4) consultative services to private or public agencies; and (5) formulation of constructive plans and proposals for "the South that could be."

Membership

The council welcomes to membership all liberal minded persons who believe in its purposes and methods. Voting members must be residents of the Council area: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. Persons living elsewhere may become associate members. Dues are two dollars a year, but members are urged to contribute additional amounts according to their financial ability. Members receive *New South* and all Council pamphlets.

Southern Regional Development

Structure

The Council belongs to its members. At the annual meeting, which is held in Atlanta on the second Wednesday in November, the members make decisions on policy and program. Every member in good standing is entitled to vote either in person or by proxy. The Council has a Board of Directors elected by the members; an Executive Committee elected by the Board; and an executive staff which devotes its time to the promotion of the Council's program. Eventually the members living in various states will be organized into state divisions of the Council.

Publications

The Council publishes *New South,* a monthly paper, successor to *The Southern Frontier,* which was initiated by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in 1940. It is keeping in print such popular Commission pamphlets as "America's Tenth Man" and "Understanding Our Neighbors," and it has published a number of additional pamphlets and leaflets bearing on Southern problems.

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June 17, 1946

RECEIVED
JUN 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of June 14th concerning the survey made in cooperation with the Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies. I note with interest your comment on this undertaking and shall look forward to examining the publication itself on its arrival.

Yours sincerely,

A. R. Mann

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Jay Sawey

Dr. D. R. Price
511 Title Guarantee Building
Birmingham 5, Alabama

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Lincoln Institute of Kentucky
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation

Mr. Leo Favrot
805 Lake Park
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Louisiana Commission on Interracial Cooperation

The Rev. Leon Russell
St. Paul Methodist Church
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1444 East Main Street
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Department of Interracial Cooperation of the
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Mr. J. R. Ewbank,
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson
Fort Wort h Urban League
Rooms 11-12, 411½ East ninth St.
Fort Worth, Texas

Jackson

June 17, 1946

Dr. D. R. Price
511 Title Guarantee Building
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Dear Dr. Price:

For the past several months, the Southern Regional Council has been assisting the Council of Social Agencies at Jacksonville, Florida with a survey of the Jacksonville Negro community. This survey has been completed, and has been published under the title Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community. A copy is being sent to you under separate cover.

We think that this survey has possibilities not only for constructive action in Jacksonville, but as a pattern which might be taken up by other Southern communities. The distinctive thing about it is that it was a self-survey. Over 200 local citizens of both races took part in the work, formulated the recommendations, and committed themselves to setting up a continuing committee for implementing the recommendations.

I hope that you will go over the Jacksonville Survey and consider the possibility of encouraging several communities in Alabama to undertake similar projects in cooperation with the Alabama Interracial Committee and the Southern Regional Council. Additional copies of the survey may be obtained from the Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies at one dollar each.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

This letter also to: Tydings, Favrot, Rev. Leon Russell, O. D. Duncan, M. A. Wright, Porterfield, Allen, Ewbank, Mrs. C. D. Johnson.

M
6/17/46

CHESTER BEDELL
PRESIDENT

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TREASURER

Jay Survey

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

711 CONSOLIDATED BLDG. 118 EAST BAY STREET
TELEPHONE 5-5358
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

MARY E. JUDY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

June 18 , 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta , Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The enclosed letter from Dr. Granger of the National Urban League may be interesting to you and Dr. Trigg. Mrs. Ewell, Mr. Smith and I thought you all would enjoy it !

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Judy

Mary E. Judy

j

P. S. Although Mr. Daniel is improving nicely , we are not sharing this letter with him for obvious reasons!

MEJ

Granger's

COPY

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 Broadway
New York 10, N.Y.

June 13,1946

Miss Mary E. Judy , Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
Consolidated Building
Jacksonville , Fla.

Dear Miss Judy:

I read with interest and shared with Dr. Banner the copy of your report, "Jacksonville Looks At Its Negro Community". We agreed that the report is attractively prepared for the purpose of easy reading and that an excellent typographical job has been done. I realize, however, that this is not the kind of criticism that you wish. I believe moreover that you want me to be completely frank in commenting on the completed job.

Both Dr. Banner and I were disappointed after completing our study of the report. Our disappointment does not have to do with its presentation of facts. There is enough material in the report to inform a reader thoroughly on social conditions among Jacksonville's Negro population. What is lacking is a tying of these conditions to the relationships that exist between the white and Negro population of Jacksonville, and the provisionof direction to groups whaich may wish to improve both racial relations and the social conditions described in this report.

I am interested in the closing paragraph of the Chairman's foreword. The Jacksonville study cannot set a precedent for the entire South, because the study's analysis process is certainly a part of a number of studies which have been carried on in Southern cities -- notably the six cities which have used the services of the National Urban League during the past two or three years. But this point is unimportant in comparison with questions which are left unanswered in your report.

For instance, I looked in vain for any recommendation reagrding action to open the field of industrial employment to Negroes or any other field of skilled employment except the building trades. There is a recommendation regarding the training of adults in all phases of domestic service. There can be no argument reagrding the need for more training of Negroes and other workers in this field of employment , but the real problem of the Negro worker lies in the barriers placed against his entrance into remunerative induatrial and business employment.

The recommendations under the section on Delinquency and Law Enforcement include one to the effect that the law enforcement officers of the city and county investigate the results of the use of Negro police in other cities and that they then determine whether their use in Jacksonville's Negro sections would materially help to reduce crime rates. Our experience is that where police authorities of a city are left to determine of their own will whether or not Negroes shall be appointed are practically certain to decide against any change in their previous policy. An expression of influential public opinion is required to change a set attitude but reference to such expression of opinion is not made

in this report.

These two specific criticisms indicate what to my mind is seriously lacking in the report. Our experience in the numerous studies and community projects whichwe have carried on throughout the country convinces us that in every city, North or South, influential and intelligent leadership can be found which is ready to break with practices of the past that fail to produce opportunity to American citizens for security, health and growing development in the life of their community. But this leadership must be shown a path to follow and must be given examples of the kinds of jobs which they can do in following that path. It is this direction and example which seem to me to be lacking in your study.

I appreciate the chance you have given me to read it.

Sincerely,

(signed) Lester B. Granger
Executive Secretary

LBG/nib

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

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4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

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RECEIVED
JUN 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

June 18, 1946

Dear Mr. Johnson: I shall look over with much interest the Jacksonville self-survey. I am sure this kind of thing is helpful not only for the survey that results but for the arousing of social interest during the course of finding the facts.

Thank you also for sending the tributes from Gene Talmadge. It seems to me he is not as virulent as he used to be. Is he losing his vim?

Sincerely yours,

ERE:RCC

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 11, 1946

Mrs. Frances Ewell
3676 Hedrick Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Ewell:

I suppose Virginius Dabney has written you that he has called off his trip to Jacksonville. I suppose the Polio scared him off.

Mr. Dabney thinks that he will have a better chance of getting an article accepted by a national magazine if he does not try to confine it to the Jacksonville Survey. He thinks that he can write a good article about trends in the South and work in something about the Survey. I suspect he is right about this. I hope that you and Miss Judy and Dick Daniel will all write some notes giving the human side of the story of the Survey and send them to Mr. Dabney. Dr. Trigg and I will do likewise.

We have had a couple of interesting letters about the Survey. As soon as I have a chance to catch my breath I am going to get copies made and send them to you. One is from an Urban League man here in Atlanta. I was amused by his comment to the effect that he wished that the Survey had had better coverage of social welfare agencies!

The weather and politics are both as hot as you know what. We think that Carmichael will beat Talmadge, but of course, we are sort of holding our breath until the Primary is over next Wednesday.

I hope that Dick Daniel is improving and is able to get back to his office. Dr. Trigg and I had a nice letter from him sometime ago.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Memo to send to Mr. Dabney

MEMORANDUM

July 12, 1946

From: Harold L. Trigg

Re: Jacksonville Survey

The study of the Negro community in Jacksonville, Florida, depended upon the cooperation of thousands of citizens of the city and Duval County. Conditions were exposed to observation which ordinarily would have been hidden but for the evident desire of everybody to get at the true conditions.

On many occasions responsible persons could not conceive of the remote possibilities of anything being out of order in a given phase of living.

One of the major difficulties incident to the Survey was the necessity for convincing certain people that some specific data were needed.

1. It required three hours of discussion in the office of Judge J. Ollie Edmunds before the right people were convinced that a study of homicides in the county over a five-year period was of any value. The County and City Court records do not indicate the race or color of any offender. It was felt therefore that the data could be secured, when it suddenly occurred to Judge Edmunds that the City and County Detective Bureaus would keep such data in order to keep up with repeaters. Judge Edmunds asked "What do you want to prove by such a study?" He was told that the Survey was a camera, it merely took a true picture of the situation and was not meant to prove anything. The picture might be good, in which case congratulations would be in order. Judge Edmunds immediately consented to pave the way with the proper authorities for securing necessary data from their records.

2. The County had adopted a single salary scale for all teachers but was not paying according to this scale. It was desirable to get copies of the current pay rolls for white and colored teachers. The latter was readily available, but nobody wanted to assume responsibility for exposing the white pay roll. A group including a member of the school board (Mr. Fred Noble) deliberated over the question for some hours and ended with the conclusion that only the true picture would be of value. The white pay roll was made available at once.

3. One or two prominent Negro leaders thought that the Survey was designed to hide certain undesirable conditions. They were asked to see that no phase of life of Jacksonville Negroes was hidden from view, and were assured that any oversights would be charged to them. They cooperated accordingly.

Joy Sierary

July 23, 1946

Miss Mary E. Judy
Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
711 Consolidated Building
118 East Bay Street
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Miss Judy:

Thank you for your good letter of July 19. I think you are quite right in not pursuing the argument with Mr. Granger. I had a letter from Nelson Jackson of Atlanta, who is in charge of the Urban League, Southeastern Field Division. He stated that he wished the survey had made a more comprehensive coverage of welfare agencies, which I thought was a rather silly criticism, since this was by far the best coverage of any section of the survey.

I was at the Fisk University Institute of Race Relations a couple of days last week, and Mr. Granger was there for a short time. He is a very fine fellow, incidentally. I wanted to have a good talk with him about surveys, but there was no opportunity. In his lecture to the Institute, he spent most of his time telling how hard the Urban League survey people work on two points in particular: (1) getting the cooperation of a large number of local people, and (2) being sure that machinery is set up to implement the recommendations of their survey.

We would indeed like to know the cities which show an interest in the Jacksonville survey. We shall also keep you informed about any requests that we fill from our supply here. You know, of course, about Norfolk, Virginia. Then there has been an expression of interest from Louisville, Kentucky, and we have sent two copies of the survey up there. I think they are going to ask us to join in with the Council of Churches to help them with a very brief survey and conference.

Of course we are all downhearted over the Georgia election. It is bad enough for Talmadge to get the nomination, but to see him get it with a minority of the popular votes is really humiliating. I think this is going to wake up the state to the unfairness of the county unit system. At least it will be discussed as an open question. However, it is so deeply entrenched that it is going to be a long time before we can get rid of it.

Cordially yours,

GBJ:m

GUY B. JOHNSON

CHESTER BEDELL
PRESIDENT

JOHN S. BOND, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. J. W. SHANDS
VICE-PRESIDENT

SHERWOOD H. SMITH
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. MARRON
TREASURER

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

711 CONSOLIDATED BLDG. 118 EAST BAY STREET
TELEPHONE 5-5358
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

MARY E. JUDY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 19, 1946

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have no intention of pursuing the argument with Mr. Granger or his Regional representative in Atlanta, who recently wrote you in much the same vein as Mr. Granger raved on.

Things are certainly discouraging here at the moment and will continue to be until September 1. People, particularly business and professional men, are taking the first vacations they have had in five years. Elliott Adams is celebrating the return from military service of his law partners by taking a month's vacation. As you may know, although no publicity has been given it yet, Mr. Adams has accepted the Chairmanship of the Bi-Racial Continuing Committee.

We all regret very much that Mr. Dabney could not go through with his plan to spend a few days with us in Jacksonville just about now. However, Mrs. Ewell tells me he is going ahead with the magazine article which, after all, is the important thing.

I keep wondering whether you would want to know cities that are ordering copies of the survey for use in connection with similar studies in their own communities. You know, of course, about Richmond, Virginia, but I wonder if you know about the Mayor's Advisory Committee in New Orleans. Let me know if you would like us to keep you informed on these requests.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Judy

Mary E. Judy
Executive Secretary

MEJ:S

P.S. Can't Southern Regional do something about the Georgia County Unit voting system?

Richmond Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED MORNING AND SUNDAY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Zone 11.

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
EDITOR

TELEPHONE 3-4242

July 26, 1946.

Dear Guy:

The comprehensive information which you have sent me concerning the work of the Southern Regional Council in general, and the Jacksonville Survey in particular, is most helpful. I hope I did not put you to too much trouble. You certainly came through in wonderful style with all the data which I need.

I talked with Norman Cousins of the forthcoming magazine USA, and he was much interested in my proposal for an article on the interracial situation in the postwar South. He asks that I get him the manuscript by the middle of September, and I hope to do that.

There is only one hitch. It is not entirely certain when USA will make its bow, or even that it will appear at all. He and all the others connected with it hope very much that it will appear this winter or next spring. Various complications as to paper and other matters make this still uncertain. He says he wants to use the article if and when the magazine appears, and that if he doesn't use it, I am at liberty to offer it elsewhere, or he will use it in the Saturday Review, which now has nearly 100,000 circulation. I can cross the latter bridge when we come to it. Meanwhile, I shall go ahead with preparation of the article, and I may take the liberty of consulting you further.

I am much pleased to learn that your boy came through the accident without permanent injuries of a graver character than he sustained.

Thanking you so much for your help, I am

Sincerely yours,

Virginius Dabney.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

August 6, 1946

Miss Mary E. Judy, Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
711 Consolidated Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Miss Judy:

Thanks for calling our attention to John Temple Graves' column. I probably would have missed it otherwise.

It is good news that you have less than 100 copies of the Jacksonville Survey left, but it does bring up the problem of whether to reprint and if so, how much. My guess is that there will be some demand for the Survey for the next year or two, and that it might be advisable to get about 200 or 250 more if the cost is not excessive. I wish we could offer to help pay for the reprinting, but the best we can do is to say that we will order copies from time to time to replenish our stock, which by the way, is pretty low.

Thanks also for your letter about the story which we released on Mr. Talmadge's claim that there had been no lynchings during his three terms as Governor of Georgia. We gave this to the press services last Wednesday and it has still not been carried by the Atlanta papers, although it seems to have been pretty widely used elsewhere in last Friday's and Saturday's papers.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

CHESTER BEDELL
PRESIDENT

JOHN S. BOND, JR.
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711 CONSOLIDATED BLDG. 118 EAST BAY STREET
TELEPHONE 5-5358
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

MARY E. JUDY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1946
Southern Regional Council

July 30, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I hope that Mr. Granger read John Temple Graves' column which appeared in our paper this morning. I further sincerely hope that before very much longer Mr. Granger, who is indeed a very fine person, will really come to know how his Urban League survey staff operates. Inasmuch as the League is working in so many southern communities, it is important to me that they carry out the two points which he stressed in his lecture at the Fisk University Institute.

I had not known about the interest of Norfolk, Virginia in the survey. I think we have had no new or startling request for the survey since my last letter. We will keep you informed. By the way, we have less than 100 copies on hand. What suggestion have you about a re-print at this point? Is it reasonable to suppose that articles such as John Temple Graves' column this morning and Mr. Dabney's article later on will result in requests? You may recall that the printer agreed to hold the plates for six months, which means that we should make some decision before November. Frankly, I don't know what to do, and what's worse, I don't know when to do it. Will the Southern Regional Council please counsel!

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mary E. Judy

Mary E. Judy,
Executive Secretary

MEJ:S

August 16, 1946

Mr. Nelson C. Jackson
Southern Field Division
National Urban League
158 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I appreciated very much your letter which arrived quite some time ago, and I would have acknowledged it at once had it not been for a very heavy schedule of travel. I hope you will forgive me for this unavoidable delay. We are glad to have your comments on the Jacksonville Survey. We have had a great many comments on the published report, most of them commendatory, although we had only a consultative function.

Considering the limitations of space and the cost of printing the report, I think that the section on Community Services is quite good. In fact, the community welfare agencies received more detailed attention than any other subject in the survey. Of course there was a great deal of material developed which was not included in the write-up because of limitations of space.

I think that insofar as there are any especially good points about the Jacksonville Survey, they are as follows:

(1) The wide-scale participation of citizens of both races in the actual survey work.

(2) The fact that the local people feel that this is their own work and that the responsibility for implementing the recommendations rests directly upon them.

A continuing committee to implement the recommendations has been set up, and it is now at work. We feel that there is a very good chance that a large number of the recommendations will be carried out.

A number of other Southern communities have expressed an interest in doing something similar to the Jacksonville Survey. We would like very much to work out some cooperative plan with the Urban League in any future surveys that we undertake. Let's talk this over some time soon.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

SOUTHERN FIELD DIVISION

158 AUBURN AVENUE ATLANTA, GEORGIA WALNUT 9601

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
General Secretary

NELSON C. JACKSON
~~WILLIAM Y. BELL, JR.~~
Southern Field Director

LESTER B. GRANGER
Executive Secretary

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Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes.

July 5, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have recently read a copy of "Jacksonville Looks At Its Negro Community." It is an interesting study of some conditions existing in the community but I would have appreciated seeing more inclusive treatment of Community Welfare Services. This section, if stronger, would lend itself to a basis for further community planning. In social work, one of the important phases of community organization is the fact-finding process. Research from that point of view is a means to an end. Community organization people are concerned with what is to be done with facts.

It would be extremely helpful to me as a community organization person working in the Southern Field to know what plans are being developed to carry out recommendations made. Unless local groups are carried along with the study process and with continued stimulation to get a job initiated usually nothing lasting is accomplished.

The Urban League, as you know, has operated a Southern Field Division since 1919. Much work has been accomplished in the area of social welfare and its studies have been used as a basis for positive welfare planning. It shall continue to operate in the field of social welfare and our services are available to communities for doing the sort of job which will serve to strengthen the community through social work among Negroes.

I appreciate having a copy of the study and hope that we may confer on many pressing problems in our region from time to time.

Sincerely,
Nelson Jackson
Nelson C. Jackson,

A federation of social agencies in 51 American cities working for better race relations, health, housing, recreation, employment, and other social services among Negroes.

NCJ:MW

LAW OFFICES

DANIEL & POUCHER

RICHARD P. DANIEL
JAQUELIN J. DANIEL
ALLEN L. POUCHER

1100 FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

August 15, 1946

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
care Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I enclose for your confidential information copy of letter to me from my son-in-law, Edward Barrett, Directing Editor of Newsweek, and copy of memorandum to him from one of his sub-editors. Please destroy when read. However, I do want you to put Edward on the Southern Regional Council mailing list and send him some circulars from time to time showing what the Council is doing. He knows and likes Virginius Dabney, and if V.D. wrote any of your articles be sure and send them to Edward. He will relay them to his sub-editor. On the 17th instant I am flying up to visit Edward Barrett and his wife Mason (my daughter) for two weeks at their summer cottage in Rye, N. Y. (Frank Squier cottage, 169 Grace Church Street).

Destroyed 9-9-46 GBJ

Chester Bedell and I have about completed selecting the personnel of the Implementing Committee. It is a strong one - the President of the Rotary Club - President of the Kiwanis Club - Judges - etc.

Be sure and send Edward some pamphlets stating succinctly what the objects and purposes of your Council are, and that its membership is limited to Southerners.

Hurriedly, but sincerely,

Dick

RPD/s
Encls.

PS. Ed is 35 yrs old & a Birmingham boy. You might write him a personal letter (marked Personal) care Newsweek & tell him I asked you to send him the dope re SRC & solicit his ~~of~~ for membership. I'll tell him all about you etc. If we can line up Newsweek it will help in the future. Dick.

August 19, 1946

Mr. Edward Barrett
Newsweek
Broadway and 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, our Executive Director who is away on vacation, has just received a letter from your father-in-law, Mr. Richard P. Daniel. Mr. Daniel suggests that Dr. Johnson send you some information concerning the Southern Regional Council. I know that Dr. Johnson will want to get in touch with you as soon as he returns to the office early in September. In the meantime, we are sending you herewith several of our publications which I hope you will find of interest. The pamphlet entitled The Southern Regional Council, Its Origin and Purpose gives the history of the organization of the Council. For a brief description of the Council, see the leaflet, The South Is Yours. Membership dues are $2.00 a year, and those members who reside outside the South are enrolled as "Associate Members."

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

In duplex envelope - #1, SIY, March, May, June New South.

September 13, 1946

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Dick:

Your letter of August 15 came just after I had gone away on my vacation. Mrs. Tillison wrote to Edward Barrett and sent him some Council literature. I hope you had a good visit with him, and that you enjoyed your vacation trip. A note from Mrs. Havens a few days ago said that Newsweek is going to say something about the Jacksonville survey. I think that is just fine.

I have a clipping about the committee which has been set up in Jacksonville to implement the findings of the survey. It sounds like a very strong committee. Let us know what we are to do to help the committee along.

Very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:MJ

August 19, 1946

Mr. Richard P. Daniel
Frank Squier Cottage
169 Grace Church Street
Rye, New York

Dear Mr. Daniel:

Dr. Johnson is out of the city on a much-needed vacation at this time. In his absence I wish to thank you for your letter of August 15, and for sending us the name of your son-in-law, Mr. Edward Barrett. I know that Dr. Johnson will want to write to him just as soon as he gets back to town. In the meantime, I will send Mr. Barrett some of our literature explaining the purposes of the Council, and some copies of our monthly magazine New South.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison

September 27, 1946

Miss Mary E. Judy, Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
711 Consolidated Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Miss Judy:

Thank you very much for your most interesting letter of September 24. Dr. Trigg and I are glad to have this up-to-date report on what is going on in Jacksonville. The minutes of the Committee meeting of September 12 are very encouraging I think. We shall keep the minutes confidential, as you requested.

We were terribly sorry to hear of Judge Gibbs' death. This is a real blow to all of us.

The price for the re-run of the Report does seem pretty high. Particularly if the printer still has the off-set plates. We can take at least fifty copies with the possibility of needing more than that, and we can take the fifty as soon as they are ready.

It is quite probable that the annual meeting of our Florida Division will be held in Jacksonville about October 28 or 29. I think this is a good idea for our first big state meeting to be held there.

Highest regards from Dr. Trigg and myself.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

CHESTER BEDELL
PRESIDENT

JOHN S. BOND, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. J. W. SHANDS
VICE-PRESIDENT

SHERWOOD H. SMITH
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. MARRON
TREASURER

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

711 CONSOLIDATED BLDG. 118 EAST BAY STREET
TELEPHONE 5-5358
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

MARY E. JUDY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 24, 1946

RECEIVED
SEP 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Several things are on my mind in connection with SRC, so this communication may prove quite a concoction!

First - all credit to Mr. Daniel for the new memberships.. I was merely the collecting agent. You would have enjoyed hearing him take the stump at the very first meeting of the Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee and demand that every member of the Committee must immediately join SRC. The eight new memberships made that day's attendance 100% SRC! There were six absentees and I bet he will catch them on the wing before long.

Second - I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the first meeting. I have marked them CONFIDENTIAL because I have not cleared with anyone on sending them outside the Committee, but I wanted you to see what is in the air. I hope you will share the content with Dr. Trigg. All I ask is that they be given no airing generally, unless Mr. Adams or Mr. Daniel initiates the move. I am sure you will appreciate my position.

Third - Just in case you had not heard of it, I am enclosing a clipping about Judge George Couper Gibbs' very sudden death which comes as a shock and a real blow to the Committee.

Fourth - The re-run of the report is $230.00 for the first 200 and about $60.00 for additional 100s thereafter ordered at the same time. This is almost twice as much as we had understood they would be so we are recounting our resources. Have you any idea how many we could count on SRC taking, and when you would be getting them? I understand that you cannot assist with the reprinting but I am coming in the back door to know how many we might count on you buying!!

Fifth - Dr. Trigg, already famous here in Jacksonville, added more stars to his crown at the Brewster Commencement. A number of the white people attending the exercises were hearing him for the first time and they cannot say enough nice things about him.

Sixth - Brewster Hospital is included in the Community Chest for $10,000.00 for next year. While the appropriation is for so many "days patient care", it will make possible a transfer of funds in the hospital to insure the continuation of the school of nursing on the basis it has been developed under the Federal Government Cadet Nursing Corps program.

Seventh - I see that the bids have been invited on the two incinerators advocated in the Survey. We have reason to think that the Survey report contributed to bringing this matter to a head in the City Commission.

Eighth - The National Housing outfit, and several of its numerous local constituents have ordered the Survey. Little Rock, Arkansas bought a copy of so and now writes to say thank you and that the Urban League is going to do their study but that local committees are to be used extensively after the Jacksonville plan!!

Ninth - When Dr. Trigg was here I think I mentioned to him that the Southeastern Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America is meeting here in November. I was distressed to know that arrangements were underway for two main meetings, a luncheon and a dinner, which would not permit full participation by all persons attending the Conference. I am delighted to report that the General Committee for the Conference met about ten days ago and vetoed all plans for any Conference sponsored activity which would not be open to everyone attending the Conference.

Kindest regards to you and Dr. Trigg.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Judy

Mary E. Judy
Executive Secretary

MEJ:S
encl.

Confidential

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
MINUTES
BI-RACIAL FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE

September 12, 1946

The Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee of the Council of Social Agencies met at the Seminole Hotel on Thursday, September 12, at 4:00 p.m., with Elliott Adams, Chairman, presiding and the following present:

L. I. Alexander
* Chester Bedell, Council President
Chester Cowart
W. Fred Cobb
Richard P. Daniel, Honorary Chairman
Mrs. Frances A. Ewell
Judge George Couper Gibbs
Mrs. Walter S. Jones
* Miss Mary E. Judy
Mrs. Nellie Lewis
Joe S. McLane
Dr. J. P. Patterson
D. W. Perkins
Mrs. Ethel Powell
Mrs. Thurston Roberts
Mrs. Wilhelmina Rutledge
Miss Eartha M. M. White

The Chairman in opening the meeting spoke of the encouragement to be derived from the fact that a number of the recommendations made by the Survey have already been put under way. He then called upon Judge Gibbs to report progress made in the field of Health - Section II of the Survey.

Judge Gibbs stated that Mayor Whitehead had advised him recently that the traffic situation in the vicinity of Brewster and St. Luke's Hospitals is now under study by the Traffic Committee. He also reported that the Medical Committee of Brewster Hospital is now planning to organize a strong staff which will permit interne training and lead to the accrediting of the hospital, without reservation. Plans are also under way to open up the isolation pavillion. It is hoped that the City Council will increase the subsidy for the hospital now that U.S. Government funds are no longer available. Judge Gibbs said that white and colored physicians have worked harmoniously at Brewster. Richard P. Daniel called attention to the need for Negro physicians and internes to have access, for training and teaching purposes, to other medical facilities for Negroes, including the Duval County Hospital, as in the past.

At the request of the Chairman, Miss Judy then reported on parts of the Survey recommendations which have been already undertaken voluntarily. Under Section II - Health and Medical Care, she stated that additional T.B. facilities have been opened at Marianna and are about to be available at Drew Field, Tampa. Locally, the "early case finding" program is ready to start as soon as the equipment arrives.

* ex-officio

"Section III - Sanitation and Safety

Recommendation No. 1.- Dr. Rogers advises that the Bond Issue proposal includes provision for the extensions and improvements of the facilities referred to in this recommendation. He further advises that additional personnel and equipment have been acquired and better scheduling for the collection of garbage has been put into operation during the past few months.

Recommendation No. 5.- Dr. Rogers advises that recommended re-routing of traffic in the vicinity of Brewster and St. Luke's Hospitals is under study by the Traffic Committee.

Section IV - Transportation

Recommendation No. 4.- Prior to the Survey the Traveler's Aid and the Terminal officials had begun working together for the improvement of the furnishings and conditions in the Negro women's rest room at the Union Terminal. Just this week Mr. Wilkes returned to his desk following an illness of several months. Mrs. Swicegood advises that he immediately began the improvements which had been previously planned.

Section VII - Recreation

The attendance and participation at Wilder Park have shown marked increase this summer. Mr. Mallison is confident that it is the wish and desire of that section of the community to have and use a full community center program. The greatest drawback to further development, in Mr. Mallison's opinion, is the slum appearance, unpaved streets, etc.

Section X - Community Welfare Services

Case Work Section:

Recommendation No. 2.- The Family Welfare Committee of the Council of Social Agencies is working on a proposal in line with this recommendation.

Recommendation No. 11.- Provision has been made in the 1947 budget of the Clara White Mission for the employment of a trained Program Director.

Group Work Section:

Recommendation No. 3.- The addition of a full-time Girl Reserve worker for the A.L. Lewis Branch of the Y.W.C.A. is included in the 1947 budget.

Co-ordinating Agencies:

Recommendation No. 4.- The Social Service Exchange Committee is working on this.

Co-ordinating Agencies (continued):

Recommendation No. 6.- The Council of Social Agencies is trying very hard to carry out this recommendation. The Council appreciates that at this time the four agencies serving Negroes only have selected their delegates and notified the Council office.

Recommendation No. 7.- The Executive Committee of the Council is this year planning three meetings of the Board of Delegates, one to be held probably in November.

Recommendation No. 8.- The membership of the Standing Committees is not yet completed. However, all Standing Committees have accepted responsibility to carry out the Survey recommendation that the membership be bi-racial."

The Chairman asked Miss Eartha White for a report on the current status of financing of the Parental Home for Negro Girls. It was stated that Miss White and Mrs. Walter Jones, Chairman, had attended a meeting of the County Budget Commission in August and were encouraged to believe that operating funds will be reinstated in the County Budget for the ensuing year.

Richard P. Daniel, Honorary Chairman, then pointed out the need for a general agenda for implementing the several recommendations of the Survey, and the Chairman read a communication from Miss White advocating that all recommendations not involving the expenditure of additional monies be acted on immediately. It was moved by Richard P. Daniel, seconded by Chester Cowart and carried unanimously that the Chairman appoint a committee of five - two white and two colored members, with Elliott Adams as Chairman - to draft a plan of operation to include the outlay of work and personnel needed to accomplish it.

Appointed 9/14: Donnel Cobb Alexander Perkins

It was then pointed out that members of the standing committees of the Council of Social Agencies should be consulted and invited to serve on appropriate sections. Mrs. Rutledge stated that in addition to these standing committees, other experienced and interested persons should be sought.

A general discussion ensued as to the importance attached by Negro parents to possible improvements at Stanton High School. Miss White suggested the possible use of temporary buildings from Camp Blanding to permit a single session and so control juveniles relative to improper recreation at the neighboring Fun House.

Donnel will head this & am sure!

Chester Bedell suggested that a special committee be appointed now to work for the securing of Negro law enforcement officers in Jacksonville. It was moved by L. I. Alexander, seconded by Mrs. Rutledge, that such a committee be appointed immediately. Dr. Patterson pointed out the great need for Negro sanitary police but after discussion it was determined not to include this in the initial effort for Negro police.

Mrs. Nellie Lewis commented that achievements to date should be a matter of pride for those who have assisted with the Survey. Mrs.

Rutledge stated that the Survey had been studied by a class of white and Negro students this summer at the University of Pittsburgh.

Richard P. Daniel asked that all committee members offer suggestions to the Chairman as to additional persons who would be valuable in securing implementation of the several recommendations.

After discussion it was decided that some publicity relative to the findings of the Survey with stress on the recommendations would promote understanding on the part of officials and the general public and so accelerate desired results.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Frances A. Ewell
Secretary

FAE:S

1-19-'47

TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

FROM: Harold L. Trigg

SUBJECT: Trips to Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, January 12, and 14th.

On Sunday January 12, I spoke to the Y.W.C.A. forum at Jacksonville Florida. The auditorium was filled with a representative group of colored people and three white persons; Mr. R.P. Daniel, Mrs. Henry Havens and Mrs. L'Engle. There were several questions from members of the audience and very interesting discussions. Mr. R.P. Daniel discussed the recent municipal election, and asked why a group of Negro ministers had supported a certain candidate in spite of the fact that the candidate was un-friendly to Negroes. He said that he felt that Colored leaders should give the facts concerning candidates and the election issues to the People. Then he used an expression which meant that if the Negro leaders gave information to prospective voters, the voters them selves would be "simple!" if they did not understand.

A Negro minister, Rev. H.J. Trapp arose to resent the statement which he said Mr. Daniel made, "that the Negro ministers of Jacksonville were "simple." It was a moment of tension. His unwarranted accusation was resented by the audience and the chairman dismissed the meeting. I visited Mr. Daniel the following day and found that he did not have any ill feeling. He wanted the ministers to come to his office and "make friends."

On Monday January 13, the Negro members of the Survey Continuing Committee asked me to meet with them at twelve (12) noon, and I did. I advised them to continue working for the implementation of the Survey recommendations. At 3:30 in the same afternoon I met with Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Havens in the office of the former. Mr. Daniel was optimistic over the possibility for securing the employment of Negro police. It seems that the only remaining opposition has come from the chief of police who is ill with a cancer of the mouth, and is not expected to return. Mr. Daniel asked my opinion about the Urban League and the advisibiliby of establishing a branch in Jacksonville. I told him that the Urban League was a good organization, and that a local branch could be of trememdeous assistance in implementing some of the objectives of the Jacksonville survey. I offered to get in touch with the New York office for the purpose of having a special representative go to Jacksonville to see Mr. Daniel. He accepted my offer.

Mrs. Havens could not give details of the plan for the publication and distribution report of the Governor's Citizens Committee. She said that she would get the information and call or write you.

Mrs. Havens discussed the campaign by a Mr. John Matthews of the Florida State Legistature to repeal the state primary election laws and establish the "White primary." She said that the most of the support for this measure comes from 11 counties on the Gerogia and Alabama border. It seems that marrying couples cross the border into Georgia and Alabama in order to get married quickly thereby avoiding the physical examination and five (5) day waiting period, and that the support of these border counties is being given in trade for some laws to prevent the Florida couples crossing the border.

On Tuesday January 14, I went to Daytona Beach to attend a meeting of the Good Neighbor Committee. On the afternoon previous to the meeting I had the privilege of conferring with Mr. Davidson, Editor of the local papers. Mr. Davidson is a native of the middle west, he is liberal and virile in his leadership. He gave me the history of the Good Neighbor Committee and some suggestions as to what I might emphasize at the evening meeting.

At 8 o'clock that same evening in the Good Neighbor meeting held in an A.M.E. church adjacent to the Bethune-Cookman College, the superintendent of Volusia County schools, some members of the school Board and an architect presented plans for a new school building for Negroes to replace the old one which had burned. The county has two hundred and twenty thousand dollars for the buildings that will accommodate a new high school and elementary. Bus transportation is planned for students living beyond the two (2) mile limit.

Following the presentation of this plan I spoke for one-half hour and subsequently, the group voted to ~~oppose~~ endorse two resolutions passed at the Annual meeting of the Florida Division of SRC. These resolutions were on the "White primary" and the plans for the improved education recommended by the Governor's Citizens Commi~~tt~~tion.

SRC Community Survey

March 24, 1947

Mr. Edwin Muller, Roving Editor
The Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, New York

Dear Mr. Muller:

Mr. Richard Daniel of Jacksonville, Florida, has written me about your interest in the Jacksonville Survey of the conditions of Negroes in that city. He has suggested that I send you some information concerning the Southern Regional Council. As he wrote you, the Council assisted in the Jacksonville Survey by giving professional consultant services.

The Southern Regional Council was organized in January 1944. It was, in part, an outgrowth of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which was established in 1919 and which was absorbed by the Council. It was also an outgrowth of a series of conferences of Southerners, white and Negro, which were held in Durham, Atlanta, and Richmond, in 1942-43. The Council represents an effort of progressive Southerners to do the best they can here and now to promote better economic, educational, health, civic, and racial conditions in the South.

The Council is a non-partisan, non-profit membership agency, which has its headquarters here in Atlanta and has members in thirteen Southern States. It has State Divisions in South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Kentucky; and the Interracial Councils of North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas are affiliated with the Council.

Rather than attempting to give you a detailed picture in a letter, I am enclosing several printed items by way of exhibit. These are as follows:

> Exhibit A is a membership invitation form, which tells in a nutshell what the Council is and what it does.
>
> Exhibit B, a booklet entitled The South Is Yours!, gives a bit more information concerning the work of the Council.

Exhibit C, a pamphlet entitled The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Purpose, contains the famous Durham-Atlanta-Richmond statements which led to the formation of the Council.

Exhibit D is a leaflet containing the resolutions and program adopted at the 1944 annual meeting of the Council.

Exhibit E is an editorial and resolution on the subject of the White Primary.

Exhibit F is the December issue of our monthly magazine New South, which contains a report of the work of the Council during 1946.

Exhibit G is a brief summary of Council projects during 1946.

We publish a good deal of pamphlet and leaflet literature which I shall not burden you with now, unless you want copies of everything for your files. I might mention, for example, the pamphlet entitled America's Tenth Man, which we inherited from the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and which we have kept in print. It is now in its 25th printing and has been distributed to the extent of nearly 300,000 copies. It is widely used by colleges, high schools, church groups, etc. A similar pamphlet is entitled Understanding Our Neighbors, which has had nearly a dozen printings. More recently we have issued such special pamphlets as The South: America's Opportunity Number One; Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation; and Wanted: A Healthy South.

We were particularly proud to have a part in the Jacksonville Survey because that project represents the kind of local effort which we believe is so important in working out the progressive measures which the South needs. We helped to plan the work, gave it constant attention throughout the Survey, and assisted with the editorial job. As Mr. Daniel wrote you, the Survey was a local product. The significant thing is that a Continuing Committee has been set up to follow through on the recommendations made by the Survey.

Before assuming the directorship of the Southern Regional Council in January 1944, I was connected with the Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina for twenty years. I have recently resigned my position here and shall return to the University of North Carolina during the summer. My successor here will be Dr. George S. Mitchell, a fine young Southerner who has been on our staff for the past year and a half, and who has had a wide experience in dealing with social and economic problems. He will assume office on April 1.

If there is any further information you would like to have, we shall be delighted to send it.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

LAW OFFICES

DANIEL & POUCHER

RICHARD P. DANIEL
JAQUELIN J. DANIEL
ALLEN L. POUCHER

1100 FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

RECEIVED MAR 18 1947 Southern

March 17, 1947

Mr. Edwin Muller,
Roving Editor, Reader's Digest,
Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Muller:

Complying with your request of March 8th (received the 15th), I am sending you under separate cover a copy of "Jacksonville Looks at its Negro Community", the recent Report of the Survey Committee of our Council of Social Agencies.

Our Committee consists of native Floridians and long-time White and Negro residents of Jacksonville. We thus avoided any local criticism of bringing in outsiders to dictate changes in our community life, and showed our Survey was made by people who thoroughly understood our local problems.

We employed Mrs. Frances A. Ewell as Survey Director. She is a native of Florida, a graduate of Vassar College and a social worker of wide experience, and a gentlewoman greatly beloved in our community. Mrs. Ewell did a perfectly swell job and to her goes most of the credit for the success of our Survey.

The Survey has been well received, not only locally but throughout the State and the South. A second printing of 500 copies was run to supply the demand.

Our quiet, persistent follow-up work has already achieved some good results, although it has been difficult to sustain the effort by purely volunteer personnel. However we now have reason to believe our Community Chest will finance our employment of a permanent, salaried executive, beginning May 1st.

At our request the Southern Regional Council (on whose Board I am) gave us invaluable sponsorship and practical help, at no expense to us.

One of our principal objectives is the employment of colored police officers and deputy sheriffs in our Negro sections. We are making headway towards this end, and are receiving active cooperation from Tampa and Miami.

Another principal objective is the betterment of the Negro school facilities. Our newly elected Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction and another member sympathize with our purposes and assure us the Negro schools will receive a far better share than formerly of the new

School buildings to be erected from the proposed large Bond Issue for schools.

I am asking Mrs. Ewell to write you in more detail.

Please accept our sincere thanks for your letter. Your proposed Article in Reader's Digest will be of immeasurable help in attaining our objectives, and others throughout the South.

Sincerely yours,

Richard P. Daniel

RPD/s

Dear Guy —
Please send Muller
some stuff about So. Reg. Council
write him — Dick

C
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P
Y

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1947

THE READER'S DIGEST

Edwin Muller, Roving Editor
Good Hill, Kent, Connecticut

Pleasantville, N. Y.

March 8, 1947

Mr. Richard Daniel
Jacksonville
Florida

Dear Mr. Daniel:

The Reader's Digest would like to publish an article describing some specific, successful effort of a Southerner or Southerners to help the South progress.

I have been asked to find a good subject and to write the article. Being myself from the South I like the assignment.

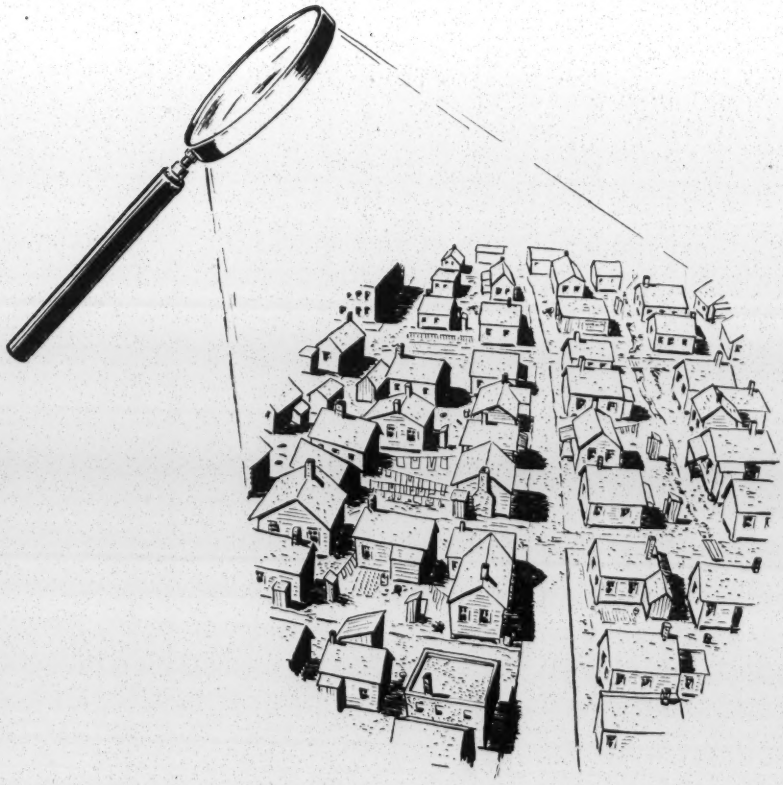
I wrote to my friend John Graves of Birmingham asking him to suggest a topic. He suggested the Jacksonville bi-racial investigation and report on conditions of Negro living that was made last year and the things that have been done to follow up the findings.

I'd be grateful if you would send me that report and tell me what the follow-up has been.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin Muller

'By the People...'



JUNE, 1947

Vol. 2 No. 6

New South

FORMERLY THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

Price, 20 cents per copy
dozen copies, $2.00
100 copies, $15.00

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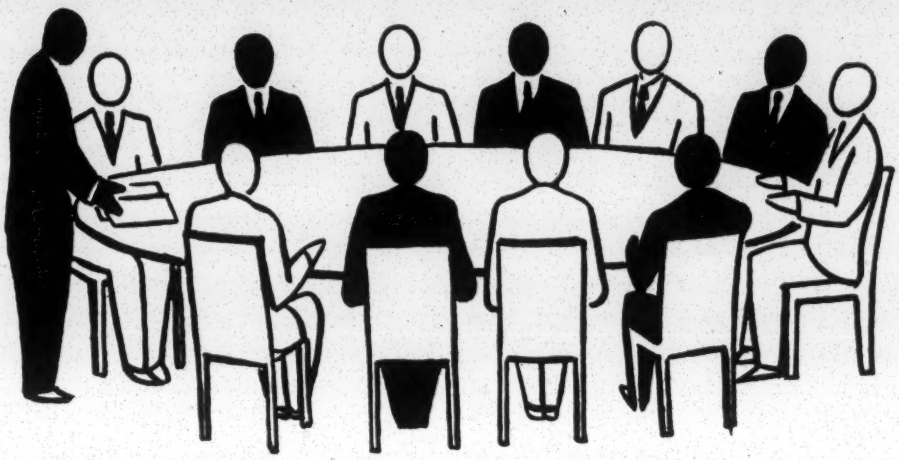


They Got Together

THIS is the story of how a Southern city—Jacksonville, Florida—took stock of itself and worked to get rid of the sore spots in the community. It is a story of people working together to make their town a better place to live. The Southern Regional Council is telling people about the Jacksonville survey partly because it is proud to have helped in the job, but mainly because it hopes that other citizens — meaning you, too — in other Southern towns will take up the idea and apply it to their own communities. This has already started in two other cities — Spartanburg, South Carolina, and Charlotte, North Carolina. Citizens in those towns have set to work to show that they not only "mean well" but also mean business.

It's a fairly simple story but, as you will see, it's not exactly a simple task; there is need for civic devotion and serious work, with good leadership, to get the job done. One important thing about this kind of community survey is that it is a local job from start to finish — "by the people, for the people" — so a few die-hards in your town can't kill it with that old complaint of "outside interference."

Community Leaders

Another reason for the Jacksonville survey's success is that it was done *within the framework* of the community. The makers of the Jacksonville survey wanted results. They knew that officials and influential citizens could help get those results. So they called

in city and county officials and leading citizens to take part in the survey. On the two top committees were a former juvenile court judge, the county supervisor of Negro schools, the secretary of the Negro Welfare League, as well as leading citizens from business and the professions. Among the members of the advisory committee were the mayor of the city and a retired judge of prominence and influence. The heads of the "section" committees, which supervised studies in specific fields, were people with responsibility or executive power in those fields: the city health officer was chairman of the health and medical care committee; the city director of the division of sanitation was chairman of the sanitation and safety committee; chairman of the housing committee was a member of the county welfare board; chairman of the recreation committee was the head of the city recreation department; chairman of the delinquency and law enforcement committee was a former juvenile court judge.

Local Product

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, one of the Southern Regional Council's representatives who helped in the making of the Jacksonville survey, said:

"We believe that the Jacksonville survey was worthwhile on several counts. First, it was a local product. We helped with techniques for fact-finding, but we imposed no recommendation. Every recommendation was agreed upon by local committees. Second, there was a high degree of participation in the work. Over 200 civic leaders, white and Negro, worked on the survey in one way or another. This in itself was a valuable educational process. Third, there is a determined follow-up on the recommendations of the survey. . . ."

In other words, almost anybody can make a survey and tell you what's wrong with your town; but when a group of local citizens do the fact-finding, follow it up with a list of specific recommendations, and follow that up with determination to get the recommendations carried out, then you have real community improvement.

The Jacksonville survey concentrated on the Negro community, because that area was in greatest need of improvement, as it is in almost all cities. However, this kind of survey is flexible and can be applied to any area of your own city with good results. For instance, if you live in a manufacturing town, you and your fellow-citizens may find that the mill district deserves study and planning for improvement. Wherever it is applied, such a survey can be made at low cost if it is launched with a will and plenty of earnest volunteer help, supervised by experts.

They Went to the People

THE ORIGINS of the Jacksonville survey are told by Mr. Richard P. Daniel, attorney and dynamic progressive, who served as chairman of the survey committee. Here is his foreword to the report—*Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community*—which grew out of the study:

"This study of Negro life in Duval County, Florida, had its origin in the disruption of the normal community pattern by the war. As the gateway to Florida, Jacksonville was host to a great influx of war workers and service men and their families. In the Negro community particularly, the facilities and ways of living were not ready for this abrupt expansion of needs and services.

"White and Negro leaders of Jacksonville grew keenly aware of inadequacies of ways and means for meeting current civic demands. They were especially concerned about the extent and quality of services being offered to the colored population in Duval County by existing social agencies. In some instances the functions of these agencies had never been clearly defined.

Beginnings

"Leaders conferred with our Council of Social Agencies, composed of 72 member organizations, and itself a member of the Community Chest. A Survey was requested in order to get a true picture as a basis for intelligently planned improvements.

"As a result, a Survey Committee of 15 white and 15 colored citizens was appointed by the Council to organize and give direction

to a broad study of as many existing phases of Negro community life as possible. This Committee was later augmented. At the suggestion of the University of North Carolina, the Committee secured the cooperation of the Southern Regional Council, composed exclusively of Southern civic leaders. Without the understanding and guidance of its Director, Dr. Guy B. Johnson, its Associate Director, Dr. H. L. Trigg, and its Florida Field Secretary, Mrs. Jane C. Havens, the success of this study would have been in doubt. Also trained personnel from the faculty of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College in Tallahassee were enlisted and have rendered effective service in certain phases of the Survey.

"A competent local staff was secured, headed by Mrs. Frances A. Ewell, as Co-ordinator. The Committee is deeply indebted to her for her tireless devotion to the project. An outline was accepted by the Survey Committee, and work was started around February 1, 1946. A bi-racial group with special skills or experience was enlisted to assist in bringing in data for each section of the survey. An initial meeting of each section was then called to determine the range of information sought and to explore all sources for securing this. Civic leaders, white and colored, suggested important additions to the original outline and a few deletions of unobtainable data.

Operations

"In general, Negro committee members were asked to carry the responsibility for obtaining special data, with white members preparing the way by interpretation to county and city officials, agencies and individuals concerned. Credit goes to the Community Volunteer Office, Negro Division, for recruiting workers on the housing and transportation surveys. Other volunteers surveyed street and sidewalk paving; compiled a listing of Negro business firms and labor participation; visited the municipal court and recorded findings; recorded homicide data and compiled information on community welfare services.

"Every effort has been made to keep the study to the essential outlines of a truthful picture of existing conditions, ruling out emotional bias. Facts have been recorded from first-hand observations, interviews and data furnished currently by agencies, groups and individuals, as well as from published data. As complete information was assembled in the Survey Office, the section committees again met to approve summaries and formulate recommendations. After the material was edited, with consultant assistance, the study was submitted to the Survey Committee for approval.

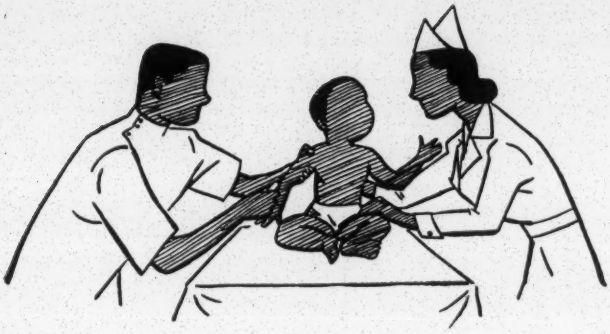
"While this method of citizen participation is slower than the one-man community study, advantages have been obvious. The Survey Committee believed results would be secured by having local

persons responsible for our community services and agencies examine their own situation, instead of having a written report made by out of State investigators. Already the people who must make constructive changes have seen the need for many of them. White and Negro leaders have had an extensive opportunity to work and plan together on community problems. Also Negro citizens, who will be most affected by future action, have participated in the findings and will feel responsible for their share in the cooperative effort towards desired goals.

"The Survey Committee heartily thanks the volunteers of both races, over 220, who have worked unselfishly and faithfully on the Study. Also the Committee acknowledges gratefully the interest and effort of all agency executives and committee chairmen in supplying information promptly. To our City and County officials, we extend sincere appreciation for their courteous cooperation and assistance in many phases of this Survey.

"It is hoped that Jacksonville may have set a precedent for the entire South in this community self-analysis."

Out of the Jacksonville survey came a 104-page printed report. It gave a detailed picture of the Negro community, its problems and its needs. But it didn't stop there: the report also made specific recommendations for improvement. In this detailed report there was a fund of statistical information that will be useful to city officials and welfare groups in the city for some time. We shall give here a digest of the full report, made up of the summaries and recommendations from each section.



Health and Medical Care

THE City Health Officer, in contemplating the overall picture, has this to say:

"There are not enough colored physicians in this community to take care of the medical needs of the colored population. One of the principal reasons for this deficiency is the inadequately organized staff of Brewster Hospital, which has deprived this hospital of its approved rating for interne and resident training. Until this situation is corrected, few young colored medical graduates will be willing to come to Brewster for their interne training and therefore a relatively small number will come here to settle in the community.

"The inability of the hospital to throw its isolation pavilion open for service is also contingent upon this difficulty of obtaining hospital staff. Both of these situations are of serious import to the community.

"There are 65 Negro student nurses at Brewster Hospital with a class of twelve graduating in September, 1946. Fewer Negro nurses were called into the armed services and the local shortage is therefore not too acute. There is, however, a shortage in nurse instructors, with two vacancies needing to be filled at Brewster Hospital.

"There is a great need for additional tuberculosis beds available to patients of this community. Through the X-ray survey clinic, now in operation, large numbers of new cases will be discovered and the need for more beds will become more and more apparent."

It is recommended that white and Negro physicians and the combined citizen population lend every aid to Brewster Hospital to the end that its staff may be organized and completed in such a way that it may attain accredited rating for interne training.

It is further recommended that such internes have access, for training and teaching purposes, to other medical facilities for Negroes, including the Duval County Hospital.

It is recommended that the Duval County Welfare Board and other interested agencies and groups exert every effort possible to provide more adequate facilities for the correction of physical defects, including dental deficiencies and vision abnormalities, among Negro children of low income groups.

It is recommended that legislative action be fostered to establish minimum requirements of sanitation, safety and supervision for all nursing homes with special reference to institutional care for Negroes.

It is recommended that all interested agencies actively support the State Hospital Board in an effort to provide more tuberculosis sanitoria throughout Florida, to care for the large numbers of cases being discovered through the current X-ray survey.

It is recommended that the official agencies be given every support in maintaining an adequate venereal disease control program and that more emphasis be laid upon all educational phases of this program, particularly as they relate to the Negro population.

Sanitation and Safety

PUBLIC sanitation in the Negro sections and in some white sections leaves much to be desired. Contributing causes are the lack of sewers, the miles of unpaved streets, lack of sidewalks, and poorly drained paved and unpaved streets. The street cleaning and garbage collection services of the City have been seriously impaired by lack of equipment, repairs, and personnel during the war years, and have thus contributed to poor sanitation. Other factors are ignorance, poverty, and carelessness of citizens.

Jacksonville and Duval County have a very high record nationally for street and traffic accidents which have resulted in injuries and death. Traffic accidents among the Negro population are higher than the percentage of Negroes owning cars would seem to warrant. Traffic lights are needed at certain intersections in Negro neighborhoods.

It is recommended that:

In post-war planning for extensions and improvements of facilities, first and basic consideration be given to drainage, sewage disposal, extension and improvement of the water supply system, garbage collection and disposal system, pest control measures and other such problems, the neglect of which imposes hazards to public health.

The Office of City Engineers formulate and promulgate an over-all city plan for paving, considering the public health of the whole community rather than merely the separate requests of wards and precincts.

The condition of the open branch of Hogan's Creek, running west at Seventh and Jefferson Streets and intersecting all north and south streets in this area, be called to the attention of the City Engineer's Office. (It is particularly dangerous in the neighborhood of Cookman School where it is frequently used by children for swimming.)

The City place lights in Springfield Park from Fourth to Eighth Streets, since the walkway through the park is dark and likely to be dangerous to pedestrians.

Trucks be re-routed away from the hospital zone at Jefferson and Eighth Streets so that patients in Brewster and St. Luke's Hospitals may be relieved of the disturbance of heavy traffic.

The Safety Council or other appropriate group call the attention of the proper City authorities to the need for traffic lights at the intersections above mentioned.

Housing

THE present survey of private Negro housing in Jacksonville points up sharply the urgent need for better housing for this population group. In those areas where the Negro population is concentrated there is much overcrowding. Conditions of health are far below standard, and in far too many cases are actually primitive. The overcrowded, unhealthful conditions help to explain the high mortality rate among Negroes in Jacksonville. Decent housing, then, should be provided either by public funds or private investment. Housing itself, however, is not enough. The City must assume a greater responsibility in making the segregated areas in which Negroes live more habitable. This can be done by increasing the appropriation for paved streets and sidewalks in Negro neighborhoods, and by increasing facilities for health and sanitation. Otherwise, even new houses soon tend to lose their newness and decrease in value; the slum conditions now so prevalent are thus perpetuated.

The high income brackets imposed in the provisions for building loans to veterans and the fact that the loan must be made for property in an improved and restricted neighborhood provide practical difficulties for Negro veterans in securing such loans.

Hotel and transient accommodations for Negro travellers are very inadequate. Many of the rural homes are inadequate for the number of people in the family. Modern sanitary facilities are lacking in most cases. Approximately 10 to 15 per cent of the rural Negro families have electric lights. A great many homes are wired for electricity, but service has never been provided.

The committee endorsed the current recommendations of the Housing Authority of Jacksonville as follows:

Completion of Joseph H. Blodgett Homes on land now owned by the Authority to provide dwelling units for families forced to move by development of Numbers 2, 3, and 4 below.

Purchase of sufficient lands within the area provided by Davis Street, Kings Road, Cleveland Street, and Fourth Street for slum clearance and development of Negro Municipal Civic Center, and playground by the City (swimming pool and other features to be on a self-sustaining basis) and housing by the Housing Authority.

Purchase of sufficient lands within the area bounded by McCoy Creek, St. Johns River, Forest Street and Myrtle Avenue for slum clearance with development by private corporations and with a protective fringe of housing along Myrtle Avenue by the Housing Authority.

Purchase of sufficient lands within the area bounded by Hogan's Creek, Liberty Street, Church and Ocean Streets, for slum clearance, rehabilitation, and redevelopment by private developers and a centralizing of certain State, County, and City offices in north end of the area, which already has many municipal buildings.

The Committee also recommends that Negro realtors, together with the Negro Business Men's League and the Negro Chamber of Commerce, confer with white leaders and realtors to plan for at least one commodious, first-class hotel for colored to serve the large transient population and more adequately represent the Negro population of Jacksonville.

Transportation Facilities

THE major problem in public transportation for Negroes in Jacksonville is lack of sufficient number of busses for the volume of traffic. Lines on which the congestion for Negroes is greatest are Myrtle and Florida Avenues and Davis Street. Peak hours for crowding in busses are 8:00 to 10:00 A.M. and 5:00 to 7:00 P.M. Certain Negro areas in the Moncrief section beyond 26th Street to the city limits and an area in South Jacksonville near Old St. Augustine Road are without bus service.

The bi-racial pattern of the city sometimes contributes to the inadequacy of facilities, since white passengers frequently sit one person to a double seat, leaving vacancies, while Negroes stand, and vice versa.

Taxicabs for Negroes in Jacksonville are in poor condition. Although there is an announced standard fare, taxicab drivers often disregard this. The taxicab is not regarded as a reliable method of transportation for arriving at work or an appointment on schedule.

Waiting room facilities for colored passengers at both the Terminal Station and the Union Bus Depot are inadequate. Waiting room and rest rooms at Bus Station are far too small, and no eating facilities are provided. The waiting and rest rooms at the Terminal are often dirty and the rest rooms are inadequately furnished. The lunch counter here is too small to give good service to Negro patrons.

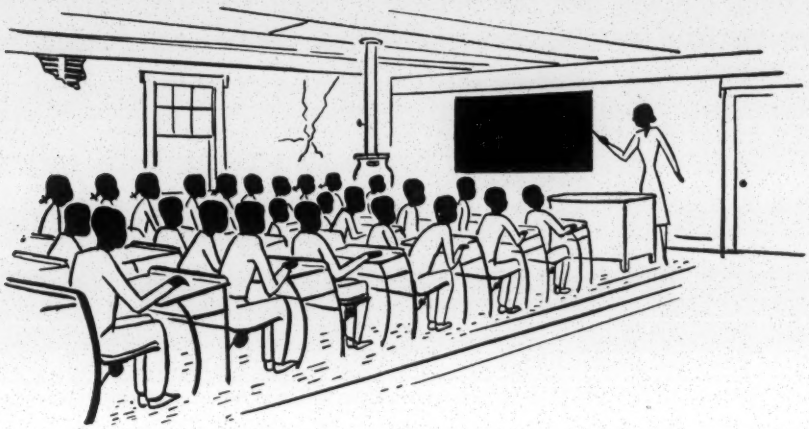
Allowing for the fact that wartime traffic was extra heavy and that Jacksonville is the gateway to Florida, the following recommendations are made:

That additional busses be put on as soon as available to relieve congestion on existing lines and provide service for areas not now served.

That the "gentlemen's agreement" in regard to bi-racial seating in city busses be enforced impartially for both white and colored to insure maximum use of seats.

That a representative of the cab corporation (white) owning taxicabs for colored meet with a representative of the Colored Taxicab Drivers' Union and representatives of the Negro Business Men's League and the Negro Chamber of Commerce, to discuss ways and means of regulating fares and insuring improved service.

Because of obvious inadequacies of waiting facilities for Negroes it is recommended that larger waiting facilities be provided for Negroes at both the Union Terminal and Union Bus Station; that these be furnished more adequately and kept clean; that Negro passengers have access to food and refreshment services.



Education

Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment

SINCE only one of the Negro schools in the County has a sufficient rating to justify rehabilitation, this indicates a need for an immediate building and modernization program on a county-wide basis to house the Negro school system.

The modernized or newly constructed buildings should contain such reasonably basic classroom equipment as: proper blackboards regulated to the height of the children, seats of proper size for the children, artificial lighting, enclosed cloakroom, shelves for books, storage lockers, teachers' desks and chairs.

For the buildings generally, provision should be made for cafeterias with hot and cold running water; window shades on the sides where the sun shines in; space for janitorial supplies; the necessary supplies and equipment to keep the buildings clean and sanitary; library space with adequate shelves, and containing an adequate number of approved books; auditoriums; health units; gymnasia.

Location and Accessibility

Transportation should be provided for all children living within the legal distance within which children are transportable.

When Duval County constructs its Negro Schools, it is urged that the urban railroad, gas house, and city dump districts be avoided, that impassable side roads be avoided, and that population trends be carefully considered.

Staff

More Negro supervisors should be added to the staff, including a supervisor of secondary education, to meet state requirements and to initiate or improve instruction in such areas as music, fine arts, health and physical education. (The Supervisor of Physical Education for Negroes gives part time only. This should be a full-time position.)

The elementary school teaching personnel should be increased in District I (Jacksonville) to meet State approved teaching load.

The high school teaching personnel should be increased to cut the teaching load from the present 35 children per teacher to 30 pupils per teacher.

Adequate office space, equipment, and clerical help should be provided for supervisory and administrative personnel.

Salaries

Salaries of Negro teachers and principals in Duval County should be brought to parity with those of white teachers and principals of similar training and experience.

High School Facilities

Stanton School should be abandoned for regular public school purposes and developed into a center for vocational education, distributive education, part-time education, adult education, or similar activities. Lack of playground space and proximity to undesirable influence condemn it for the purposes first stated.

At least two modern senior high schools should be developed. This committee concurs with the Reynolds, Smith, Hills Survey in recommending the Cookman Park location for one of these new senior high schools. A second senior high school should be built in a location to care for population trends. Attention is also invited to the possibility of converting the Douglas Anderson Junior High School, South Jacksonville (No. 107) into a combination junior-senior high school to care for the South side, beaches, etc.

Adequate clerical help should be provided in all the administrative offices of the schools in place of the teacher and student assistance now so current in the offices.

Transportation for rural senior high school students should be provided on a county-wide basis.

Vocational Education

When proper senior high school facilities have been provided, all vocational education should be moved into the renovated Stanton School structure.

The vocational program of Duval County should provide training in such dynamic vocations of today and tomorrow as radio, electricity, plumbing, marine plumbing, refrigeration, air conditioning, interior decorating, painting, airplane motors. Present vocational courses offered do not include these.

School Program and Curriculum

The school program of the entire county should include: part-time programs for working youths, special vocational guidance activities, vocational courses for both boys and girls, conservation of resources, adequate lunch programs, apprenticeship training, adult education in the 3 R's.

Music, religious training, fine arts, practical arts, handicraft, health and physical education should be reinstated in the curriculum where they have been eliminated due to the war emergency or lack of space, and added to the curriculum in cases where they have never been given.

Lack of close parent-teacher cooperation challenges the leadership of the Negro associations to provide more interesting and effective programs. The Negro organization should enlist all possible help from the white local associations, the state and national organization of Parent-Teacher Associations, in order to better its work in Duval County.

Private Schools

Duval County should initiate and support legislation authorizing the Board of Public Instruction to supervise private schools so as to require the observance of certain minimum standards.

Recreation

THE total picture of recreational and character building facilities and programs for Negroes in Jacksonville reveals great disparities and inequities.

No public swimming facilities are provided for Negroes. Access to the ocean front is denied. No park area has been developed for Negro adults, while they are not permitted to use the facilities in the city's 175 parks.

Wholesome commercial recreation is lacking.

It is recommended that first attention be given to the development of Wilder Park as a recreation area for Negroes. This should include:

a. Construction of a swimming pool, 75 x 120 feet.

b. Improvement of access to streets, especially 3rd, Mt. Herman, and Cleveland Streets.

c. Development of a park on the undeveloped portion of the Wilder tract which would include elimination of dump and trash deposits. This park area could serve as the first park for Negroes and afford outdoor recreational opportunities for adults after working hours. (This is in accord with post-war plans of the Federal Housing Authority with reference to improvement of housing in this neighborhood.)

Jacksonville is the only city of comparable size in the State without some swimming facilities for Negroes. In addition, no ocean front property is now available for a Negro beach, at Jacksonville Beach. It is therefore recommended that Negro leaders, together

with the boards of the Boy and Girl Scouts, now take the initiative in promoting and securing a swimming pool. This should be presented to the appropriate city officials by representative numbers as an immediate need for local Negro youth.

It is recommended that the play area at Forrest and Palm Street be furnished supervision by the city and thus serve the sub-standard Brooklyn area.

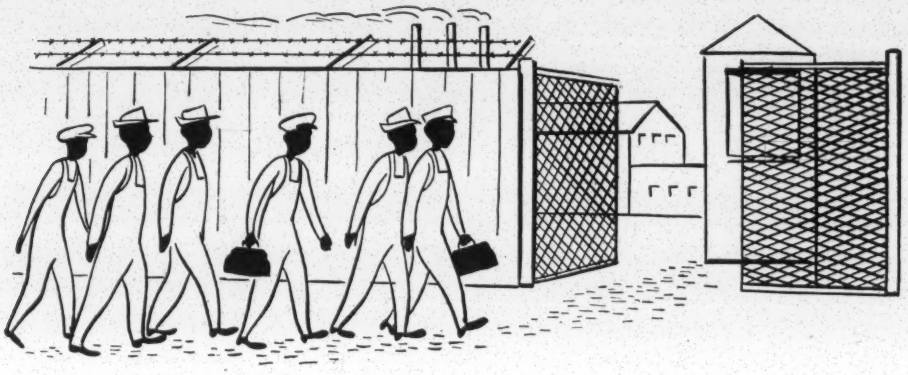
It is recommended that recreational facilities for Negroes be developed on the site of the Longbranch School grounds in the Northeast section of the city, and that supervision be effected subsequent to this development.

It is recommended that Bookmobile service for the Negro population, approximately 14,220 in the East and South sections, be furnished as an extension of service from the Jacksonville Public Library.

It is recommended that the Negro Business Men's League, and the Negro Chamber of Commerce urge Negro capital to put money into wholesome recreation, bowling alleys, roller skating rinks, archery, shooting galleries, etc., to afford Negro youth opportunities in contrast to the numerous unwholesome beer parlors and "jooks."

It is recommended that the Negro Ministerial Alliance, Negro Business Men's League, Chamber of Commerce, etc., check on the numerous beer parlors and "jook joints" to enforce the city ordinance forbidding minors attending places where alcoholic beverages are sold.

It is recommended that some commercial interest develop a high-class fishing camp for Negroes on one of the tributaries of the St. John's River.



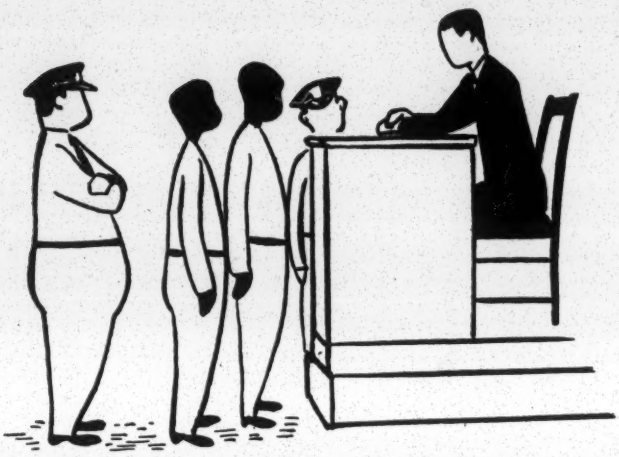
Industry and Employment

It is recommended that the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce appoint nine members to work jointly with a Negro committee composed of three representatives of the Jacksonville Negro Business League, three from the Negro Chamber of Commerce, and three citizens at large. The aim of this bi-racial committee would be to promote better industrial relations and to improve the business interests of Jacksonville.

It is recommended that the Vocational Department of the Duval County Board of Education and other facilities be opened for training adults in all phases of domestic service. It is understood that facilities, federal funds, and space are available and that qualified instructors can be recruited.

It is also recommended that vocational training be expanded to afford opportunities for Negroes to learn skilled jobs in the building trades, and that employment in these trades be opened to colored citizens.

It is recommended that the State Child Labor Law requiring work permits for children under 16 be enforced in regard to Negroes. There is considerable evidence that a great many Negro children are now working without permits.



Law Enforcement

THE number of homicides (when considered by population ratio between white and Negro) is too great among Negroes. This may indicate a laxity in police supervision of Negro amusement places, where liquor is sold. Also, it may reflect too lenient attitudes of courts toward prosecution and conviction of Negro assailants where the victim is also a Negro.

Statistical reports reveal that (from 1942 to 1945 inclusive), out of a total of 14 interracial homicide cases, 11 were committed by whites against Negroes. Nine out of these 11 white assailants were exonerated by Coroners' juries according to a report made to our Committee. The Negro population feels this indicates unjustifiable differential in prosecutions where Negroes are killed by whites.

Prosecuting officers informed members of our Committee of the reluctance of some Negroes to give information to white investigating officers. This handicaps effective prosecution of Negro assailants in homicide cases. Our State Attorney informs us that from 1937 to 1942 he convicted 21 defendants of murder in the first degree, all of whom were sentenced to death. (He was in the U. S. Navy from 1942 to 1945). Out of this number only 3 Negroes were sentenced to the electric chair for killing other Negroes, and out of these 3 only 2 were finally electrocuted. This not only illustrates the facts stated above, but also shows the reluctance of the average white jury to render a verdict of murder in the first degree in cases where a Negro kills a Negro.

The statistical report of homicides committed by Negroes upon city streets reveals the inability of prevailing police patrol systems to cope with that situation. It is hoped that more dismounted police officers will be assigned to patrol beats in Negro sections where reports show frequent homicides have occurred.

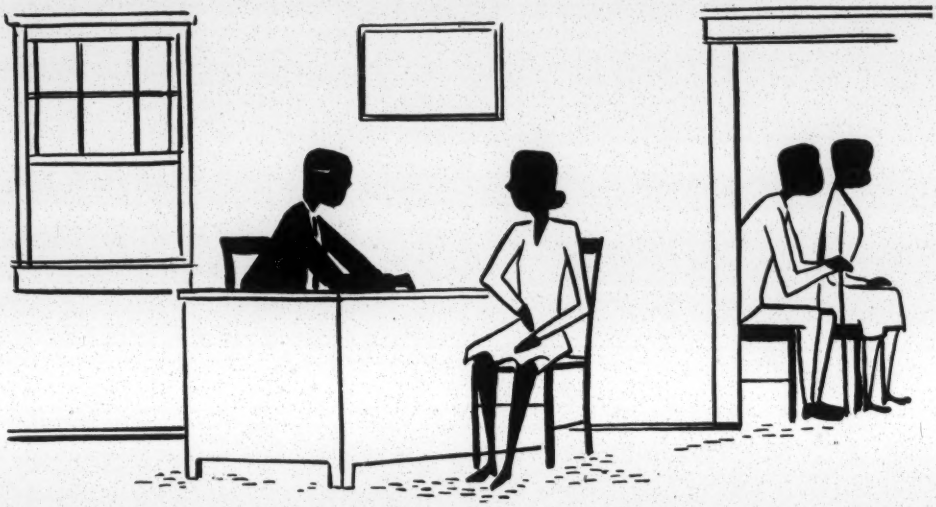
To the credit of our State Attorney, we report that in 1938 he convicted a white man for rape of a colored girl. Defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment; which was affirmed by our Supreme Court. Defendant is still in the penitentiary, despite many applications for his pardon. This case received nation wide approval.

The Committee recommends that the law enforcement officers of the City of Jacksonville and Duval County promptly investigate and determine the results now being accomplished by the Negro law enforcement officers in [other Southern] cities . . . and then decide whether or not their use in our Negro sections would materially help in reducing the incidents of crime now taking place in Negro districts here.

The Committee believes that there is a growing public conviction in our community of the urgent necessity for reducing the lawless conditions that prevail among both races in our city and county and urgently recommends that law enforcement officers intensify their efforts to protect our community from all forms of lawlessness.

It is further recommended that detention quarters other than the city and county jails be developed for young children who must be forcibly detained, as runaways or for other minor offenses.

The Committee recommends that the city authorities take under consideration the advisability of developing a training course for law enforcement officers designed to increase their understanding and appreciation of the development and problems of Negro citizens.



Welfare Services

Case Work Agencies

It is recommended that agencies serving both races include both colored and white persons on boards and advisory committees, with active participation by boards and advisory committees in developing programs of the agencies. Such boards should be elected or appointed for a definite period and a limited number of terms on a rotating basis.

That consolidation of tax-supported agencies offering general assistance be effected in order to insure the best possible standard of services and assistance to persons in need, with greater economy in expenditure of funds for administrative purposes.

That more adequate facilities be developed for care of chronically ill, colored and white, on a community basis.

That family and children's counseling service available to both colored and white who need such services be instituted under private auspices, thereby insuring greater freedom in demonstrating and developing standard case work service to children and families. As rapidly as practical, special services such as psychiatric consultation, child guidance, placement service for dependent children, foster home programs, and related services, should be added to the basic casework program.

That community leaders, through their organizations, support the Probation Department's effort to provide more adequately for the care and training of dependent Negro children.

That community leaders, through their organizations, in the interest of welfare of children, lend their support to the provision of adequate facilities through a State program for the care and training of mentally deficient children, white and colored.

That those agencies having no written personnel standards should proceed to establish them in accordance with recognized professional standards for their fields and in line with the capacity of the community; that standards of personnel in all family and children's agencies conform as far as possible to the best thinking of those experienced in working with people in need of social services; that there be a continuing program of education of the community, agency boards, and staffs to improve case work services and standards of assistance, since better service to the community is dependent on progressive improvement in standards developed by the agencies, through encouraging training in schools of social work and/or supervision by persons equipped to broaden knowledge and understanding of service to people.

That the Social Service Exchange Committee consider immediately the fact that some Negro agencies, namely the Clara White Mission, Old Folks' Home, and Sunshine Day Nursery, do not participate in the Exchange.

That the Sunshine Day Nursery become a member of the Duval County Nursery School Association and conform to accepted standards of care for children.

That agency executives work out clear-cut procedures of referral of persons to other agencies.

That the well known strengths and values of the Clara White Mission be utilized in developing a much-needed settlement house program for the colored population.

Group Work Agencies

That steps be taken to meet the needs mentioned as paramount by all three groups, namely: (a) Swimming pool; (b) Public parks and playgrounds, equipped and supervised; (c) Camping facilities.

That better and more clerical help be provided to care for office work that takes the time, and is not the job, of a professional group worker who should be developing better and more volunteer leadership. Especially should this be done by the Boy Scouts.

That a full-time Girl Reserve worker be employed by the A. L. Lewis Y. W. C. A.

That a group work committee be formed within the Education and Recreation Division of the Council of Social Agencies to make frequent studies of community problems, looking toward better community planning and better programs of the group work agencies themselves. For example, a study should be made of delinquents and school drop-outs in relation to the present membership of group work agencies and the potential field.

Coordinating Agencies

That all standing committees of the Council of Social Agencies be filled to capacity from the sources provided and that these committees be given an opportunity to function.

In view of the fact that the Veterans Commission is an incoming organization whose activities are so far-reaching in scope, it is suggested that the activities and functions of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League be clearly defined in order that duplication may be reduced to a minimum.

It is recommended that the Board of Directors of the Negro Welfare League be organized to include representation of all Negro Welfare groups and committees as well as those agencies serving both white and colored. It is also recommended that this Board meet regularly, and that the officers and directors of this organization carry full responsibility for selecting personnel and operating facilities and programs.

It is suggested that all agencies holding membership in the Council of Social Agencies and are giving relief in any form be required to make full use of the Social Service Exchange.

That a closer relationship between the Council of Social Agencies and all member agencies be established from the standpoint of participation, counseling, general information, and referral services.

That all member agencies should immediately and carefully select their agency delegates to the Council.

That the Board of Delegates of the Council of Social Agencies meet quarterly at such time and place as will permit full attendance by all of the members, that all standing committees meet monthly, and that a report of their activities be made in the quarterly meetings of the Board of Delegates.

That the membership of all standing committees shall be bi-racial.

That a training institute be conducted for the benefit of member agency personnel looking forward to the setting of minimum standards for admittance and maintenance of membership in the Council of Social Agencies.

It Gets Results

You will note that the recommendations are *specific,* not just a general statement that "conditions" ought to be improved. Such recommendations can be specific only if the survey is thorough. It is useless to start such a self-improvement project in your community without careful planning and thorough fact-finding. Most citizens know in a vague way that certain neighborhoods or sections of their city are in bad shape. But it is only when the detailed facts are lined up that they are fully aware of them; and it takes full realization of the facts to get people concerned enough to do something.

We have seen the summaries of the detailed facts gathered by the survey, and we have seen the specific recommendations. You want to know, naturally, if anything comes of such devoted hard work. Does it get results? It doesn't, of course, remake the city at once. Some of the recommendations are for long-range improvements — such as in housing — and call for further planning and large amounts of money. Nevertheless, the people who made the Jacksonville survey are pleased with the results gained so far; and they are optimistic about future results.

Here is a digest of a report made in April, 1947 — ten months after the publication of the survey:

Health and Medical Care — Sanitation and Safety

The City Health Department announces:

One additional Well Baby Clinic for Negroes.

Two additional Mother's Classes — Every mother and new baby leaving Brewster and the Duval County Hospitals are now being followed up and infant care taught.

Health centers for immunization, etc., are being set up this spring, including one in Blodgett Homes. Others will be set up in Negro areas as appropriate space is available.

Brewster Hospital has organized a bi-racial staff of 30 (19 white and 11 colored).

Brewster residents have been invited to weekly staff conferences at the County Hospital.

Brewster has applied to the American College of Surgeons for accreditation and is now awaiting inspection.

Not directly connected with study recommendations but constructive developments which seem to have been facilitated by the "better atmosphere" since the study:

(a) Seminar in late April at Brewster for Negro physicians from Florida and adjoining States. (Before the war a seminar was held annually for Florida Negro doctors.) The State Board of Health participated in sponsorship. Three outstanding Negro specialists from other states, in Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease and Pediatrics and local white specialists in other fields, conducted the Seminar.

(b) Pediatrics service has been in blue print for many years but now is actually coming into being and on a much more extensive scale than originally planned. The building is almost completed which will provide maternity wards, school room and enlarged laboratory service.

(c) The United States Public Health Service has made two scholarships available to Brewster for graduate nurse study in Pediatrics and care of the pre-mature. One nurse is now away on leave and another has been selected to go.

(d) The City has painted curbs on curves to prevent parking on both sides of the street near Brewster Hospital; installed "quiet" signs on Center and Jefferson Streets; built a new footbridge across creek at Seventh Street; is cleaning up garbage and refuse dump at Fourth and Jefferson Streets; has installed traffic lights at Eighth and Davis, and Jefferson and Beaver.

(e) The City is arranging for paving of Illinois Street which will provide an exit from Hospital grounds which has long been sorely needed.

(f) School of Nursing going on at wartime capacity, largely due to initial Community Chest appropriation to Brewster this year.

(g) The Junior Service League, a private invitation organization of younger Negro women, has started giving regular volunteer service in the Negro TB wards of the County Hospital.

Transportation

Regarding transportation facilities for Negroes, they now have two way service on Moncrief which also goes on Eighth to Jefferson to Duval and to Myrtle. This represents a new cross-town service.

An additional bus has been put on Beaver Street. A new line using two busses has been opened on the Old St. Augustine Road.

A special bus runs between Eighteenth Street and the Swisher Cigar plant to transport Negro employees to and from Swisher's.

Only ten new busses have been acquired by the Coach Company during the past year, and these have been received within the last sixty days. It is estimated that service to colored citizens has been increased by 20 to 25 per cent. The additional equipment on order will further improve the service. Particular attention is being given to cross town service, for instance, from the Florida area to Ashley Street.

Education

The proposed Education Program for Florida, based on Citizen's Committee on the Education Report, is based on equality of opportunity in Education for every child in Florida.

The Duval County Council of Parent-Teacher Association, through its Inter-racial Committee, has launched enthusiastically on a program of counselling and assisting the Negro schools to develop active, effective PTA programs. Mrs. Henry Havens, of Southern Regional Council, served as Chairman of the County Council Committee working on this. A Bi-racial Committee of six is proceeding to develop the Negro PTA's.

Recreation and Cultural Opportunities

Last summer (1946) the Negroes showed a great deal more interest in the Wilder Park facility, to the end that the City Recreation Department is now assured the Negroes want and will make use of such a center.

One new movie theater for Negroes, "The Roosevelt," opened during the Christmas holidays.

A playground and Community Center is being built by and in connection with the Negro Catholic Church, St. Pius.

Industry and Employment

A *Small Business Conference* was conducted here on April 14th and 15th by the Department of Commerce under the joint sponsorship of the Afro-American Insurance Company, the Negro Business Men's League and the Negro Chamber of Commerce.

Delinquency and Law Enforcement

Legislation is proposed to require provision and maintenance of detention facilities, other than the jail, for juvenile offenders of *both* races. The Parental Home for Negro Girls is planning a series of three discussion meetings to bring together commercial recreation, law enforcement, the schools, etc., and other group representatives who play a role in Delinquency, its occurrence and correction.

Community Welfare Service (Case Work Section)

Recent study of the public relief programs of Duval County has revealed a growing interest on the part of citizens to consider favorably a consolidation of tax supported agencies offering general assistance. The same study has awakened an increasing number of citizens to the knowledge that family counselling and guidance related to prevention of social and economic breakdown is sorely needed.

But for the concern and support of community leaders, the existing Parental Home for Negro Girls would have been closed last summer (1946) when the County Budget Commission just omitted it from the 1946-47 appropriation! The community stir to restore the item to the budget also enlisted the continuing interest of the Negro women of the Y. W. C. A. to volunteer a "big sister" type of

program to the home. Members of the Flajax Club are serving as big brothers to the Parental Home for Negro Boys.

The Social Service Exchange Committee of the Council of Social Agencies has developed a Handbook on the use of the Exchange, issued a statement of policies and practices, and launched a drive to improve all aspects of the Exchange service. A colored member of the Exchange Committee who is a retired social worker is making contacts with the agencies serving Negroes only, which have not been clearing with the Exchange.

The proposed education program for Florida provides for training of special teachers to teach the "exceptional" child. The term "exceptional" includes those with defective hearing, vision, speech, the orthopedic crippled, the mentally deficient, socially maladjusted and those of superior mentality.

The State Council for the Blind has set up a project for adult Negroes in Jacksonville, including a Home Teacher. A Committee of local Negroes has been appointed to study and evaluate this work with a view to planning for its continuation.

The Sunshine Day Nursery has become a member of Duval County Nursery School Association and is now operating as the Sunshine-Everson Nursery School in the location of the old Everson Nursery School. The Board of the former Sunshine Day Nursery has become an auxiliary and advisory group to the Sunshine-Everson School.

The 1947 Budget of the Clara White Mission from the Community Chest includes the salary for a trained program director to develop the sorely needed settlement house program.

(Group Work Field)

The Y. W. C. A. 1947 budget from the Community Chest provided for the employment of the full time Y-teen worker for the A. L. Lewis Branch. The worker is on the job. A Negro branch of the Y. W. C. A. is now being organized.

A reorganization of the Council of Social Agencies Committee and Division structure for the year beginning June 1st, 1947, will facilitate the group work studies recommended in the report.

An 80 acre Camp site in Clay County, on Peters Creek, is being purchased now by the Girl Scouts for a Negro Girl Scout Camp.

A Camp site on Southside is being negotiated for by the Boy Scouts for the Negro Boy Scouts.

(Coordinating Agencies)

Additional Council Committees having Bi-racial representation this year, include the Membership, Legislative and Social Service Exchange.

The Community Chest in the 1946 campaign last fall eliminated a separate division for Negroes. Their efforts and contributions were thus recognized as an integral part of the whole.

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By Rupert B. Vance

Introduction by Ellis Arnall of Georgia

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Read also:

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By Dorothy Dickins

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Special Quarterly Number

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE, 1947

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

July 1, 1947

Miss Mary C. Judy
Council of Social Agencies
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Miss Judy:

We had a letter from Mrs. Havens, with various useful suggestions.

(1) We are sending on to you 25 copies of our condensation of the Survey.

(2) Here is a list of the 47-or-so people and institutions to whom we sent copies of the Survey. If you know of a suitable way in which use can be made of the list, without undue disturbance to the possessors of copies, I suggest you do what you think wise. Mrs. Havens' idea was that the availability of these copies would ease the load on the few remaining ones.

(3) I suggest that you keep there at your office your remainding copies of the Jacksonville Survey. We still receive from time to time an order for copies at one dollar a piece. We have our file copy and four or five more and we can not much longer fill these orders. Why don't we simply send these to you and if we get more orders then you can fill them. If they send you the dollar you keep it. If they promise a dollar, you bill them.

I hope I may someday have the pleasure of meeting you and the others, with whom everyone here formed such pleasant friendships.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:k
ATT:

PEOPLE TO WHOM COPIES OF THE JACKSONVILLE SURVEY WERE SENT:

(Note: this is only a partial list, compiled from letters easily accessible in SRC files.)

Mr. Edgar Ray, Editor
Tampa Daily Times
Tampa, Florida

Miss Noreen Dunn
Woman's Division of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Ill.

Mr. Andrew W. Gottschall
1010 Security Building
Miami 32, Fla.

Mr. A. A. Liveright
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Ill.

Dr. Edgar A. Love, Supt.
Department of Negro Work
(The Methodist Church)
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Mr. Albert R. Mann
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Mr. Gitel Poznanski
Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. John Q. Schisler
Board of Education
Methodist Church
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tenn.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Mr. Hodding Carter, Editor
Delta Democrat Times
Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Virginius Dabney
Richmond Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

President A. W. Dent
Dillard University
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

President Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. L. D. Milton
Citizens Trust Company
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. E. A. McDowell
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
Louisville, Ky.

Msgr. T. James McNamara
Savannah, Ga.
222 E. Harris Street

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Pres. F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

Mr. Edgar B. Stern
2110 American Bank Building
New Orleans, La.

Miss Florence Sytz
School of Social Work
Tulane University
New Orleans, La.

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Dr. Forrester B. Washington
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. F. C. Willcoxon
Y.M.C.A.
Vicksburg, Miss.

Mr. Louis Jaffe, Editor
The Virginia-Pilot
Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Forsythe Gordy
Chamber of Commerce
Atlanta, Ga.

John A. Griffin
Assistant to the President
Emory University, Ga.

Mr. Hugh Robinson
Y.M.C.A.
Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Albert R. Mann, Vice President and Director
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Dr. D. R. Price
511 Title Guarantee Bldg.
Birmingham 5, Ala.
Alabama Interracial Committee

Mr. Leo M. Favrot
805 Lake Park
Baton Rouge, La.
La. Interracial Committee

The Rev. Leon Russell
St. Paul Methodist Church
Goldsboro, N. C.
N.C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Dr. O. D. Duncan
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Okla.

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Conway, S. C.
S. C. Division of SRC
(present address, Linville Falls, N.C.

Dr. A. L. Porterfield
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Tex.
Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Dr. Thomas C. Allen
1444 East Main Street
Richmond, Va.
Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches
Dr. Allen ordered 10 additional copies of the Survey to be distributed to "key people in Richmond". His order was forwarded to the Jax Council of Social Agencies

Mr. J. R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson
Forth Worth Urban League
Ft. Worth, Texas
(Mrs. Johnson is now with Urban League in Oklahoma City)

Dean Charles H. Thompson
The Graduate School
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Miss Nancy O, Parker
1220 E. Broadway Street
N. Little Rock, Ark.
(sent on her request)

The following people were mailed copies of the Survey from the Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies, according to a letter from Mrs. Frances A. Ewell to Dr. Guy B. Johnson, June 4, 1946:

Community Chests and Councils
New York City

Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D. C.

The Survey Associates
New York City

National Federation of Settlements

John Temple Graves
Birmingham, Ala.

SRC Community Survey

CHESTER BEDELL
PRESIDENT

FRANK H. ELMORE, JR.
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MRS. WALTER S. JONES
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314 MARKET STREET
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JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

MARY E. JUDY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE
VOLUNTEER OFFICE

VOLUNTEER OFFICE BRANCH
1203 DAVIS ST.

July 16, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Enclosed please find list of persons and agencies to whom we would like to have a copy of the June 1947 New South mailed. We have recently written to Mr. Edwin Muller, Roving Editor of the Reader's Digest and to Mr. George Britt, Managing Editor of the Survey Associates, Inc., mailing them copies.

We are planning to present copies to the Mayor, the Jacksonville City Councilmen, City Commissioners and County Commissioners, and would therefore like to ask for at least fifteen or twenty extra copies for this purpose. This will serve as a graphic reminder of recommendations still not implemented.

We will keep you advised as to progress locally which includes the organization on July 11th of a local branch of the National Urban League. Since this group is to succeed the Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee, we will need to have on hand additional copies of the New South for June 1947 for the ready reference of a Board of Directors of twenty-one and an Advisory Committee of fifty. Therefore, if you could spare as many as ninety copies for use by the Council as outlined above, it would be greatly appreciated. It is understood that members of the Urban League will be asked to become members of the Southern Regional Council if they are not already.

100

Thanks for all your counsel and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Frances A. Ewell

Frances A. Ewell,
Assistant Executive Secretary.

FAE:dd
Enc.

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New York 9, N. Y.

August 6, 1947

Mr. Arthur Hillman
1000 Loyola Avenue
Chicago 26, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hillman:

It is a pleasure to send you a copy of our recent summary of our Jacksonville survey. It is a recent list of publications.

Enclosed with letter is a copy of ~~the~~ The People and that recent list of publications.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:EE
Enclosures 2

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

Arthur Hillman

Part One:

Introduction
I. Community and Community Organization
II. The Changing Forms of the Community

Part Two: The Planning of Communities

Introduction: Planning as a Process
III. Community Planning in Small Towns and Rural Areas
IV. The Scope of City Planning
V. The Role of the Expert and the Citizen in City Planning
VI. Community Life in Planned Communities and Housing Projects

Part Three: Organized Action in Community Life

Introduction: Coordination and Consensus
VII. Community Centers
VIII. Community Councils
IX. Leadership in the Community
X. Participation

Part Four: Functional Areas of Community Planning

Introduction: The Scope of Community Services
XI. Planning for Services to Children and Youth
XII. Planning of Social Work
XIII. Planning Recreation Programs
XIV. Community Race Relations Programs
XV. Planning in Other Fields

Part Five: Procedures in Community Organization

Introduction: Standards and Measures of Achievement
XVI. Policy Making and Administration
XVII. Relationship Between National and Local Planning

Conclusion

XVIII. Community Welfare: The Broader Focus

SRC Community Survey

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1947
Southern Regional Council

1000 Loyola Avenue
Chicago 26, Illinois
August 4, 1947

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. William Bell of the American Council on Race Relations has told me about the study made under your auspices in Jacksonville. I believe you have a pamphlet or a recent bulletin which contains a summary of the survey, and I should greatly appreciate your sending me a copy.

I need this for a book I am writing on Community Organization and Planning, a chapter outline of which is enclosed. It will be published by the Macmillan Company. Dr. Louis Wirth will edit it for the publisher and is very much interested in it.

Would you also send me a list of your publications? I have some information on the Council but I want to be sure I am up to date.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Hillman

Arthur Hillman

SRC - Community Surveys - Jacksonville (other copies in materials file)

JACKSONVILLE LOOKS AT ITS NEGRO COMMUNITY

(Twenty-one months after publication of the Survey - March 1948)

Brief Report of the Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee

Many of the following constructive developments were specific recommendations made by the Survey Committee. Other improvements would seem to have been facilitated by the "better atmosphere", wider understanding and discussions since the Study. The Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee wishes to acknowledge with thanks the continuing cooperation of City and County officials and departments.

I. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

The City Health Department

One additional Well-Baby Clinic for Negroes, making three in all.

Two additional Mother's Classes, making four in all. Every mother and new baby leaving Brewster Hospital and the Duval County Hospital are now being followed up and infant care is being taught the mother.

Health Centers for Immunization: Health centers for prevention of small pox, typhoid, diphtheria and testing for hookworm, set up in the spring of 1947, have been increased to six for colored. These are held in the neighborhoods where the children live, which is considered preferable especially for testing pre-school children.

Dental Clinic: Recent authority being granted by the City, equivalent dental services are now being opened for Negro children at the City Health Department. The Survey stressed this need for dental service.

The Duval County Health Department

A Dental Trailer with a part-time dentist now visits schools to care for emergent cases in low income families, white and Negro, on a nurse-teacher conference basis.

Duval County Hospital

A Tumor Clinic opened in the summer of 1946 at the Duval County Hospital and deep therapy treatments have been available to both white and Negro. A Tumor Conference is held Wednesdays at 12:30 for both white and colored.

Twenty-seven students from Florida A. and M. College are now receiving nurses' Training at the Duval County Hospital, with planned field work over the County in basic public health work.

The Junior Service League, a private organization of younger Negro women now gives regular volunteer service in the Negro Tuberculosis wards of the County Hospital.

Brewster Hospital

Brewster Hospital has reorganized a bi-racial medical staff of forty members, thirty white and ten colored. The Resident Negro physician has been invited to weekly staff conferences at the Duval County Hospital.

Brewster Hospital has applied to the American Medical Association for accreditation for interneship.

A Seminar was held in 1947 at Brewster Hospital for Negro physicians from Florida and adjoining states with sponsorship from the State Board of Health. Outstanding Negro specialists in Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease and Pediatrics and white specialists in other fields conducted the Seminar.

A new children's building was put into service in July 1947. This building of red brick, 75' x 42', with three stories and a basement, affords quarters for new-born, maternity cases and laboratories.

Negotiations are now underway to provide isolation service at Brewster Hospital.

In 1947 the U. S. Public Health Service made two scholarships available to Brewster for graduate nurse study in pediatrics and care of the premature.

The school of nursing is now going to capacity, largely due to Community Chest appropriations, Hospital officials report.

In connection with the need for more nursing homes for chronic cases and aged, and for higher standards of existing ones, Mount Ararat Sanitarium, 911 West 20th Street, supported by the Mount Ararat Baptist Church, is planning an enlarged plant which should relieve the current over-crowding of patients. This nursing home deserves credit for its voluntary private effort, characterized by cleanliness and a cheerful atmosphere.

Doctors and the Population

Only one qualified Negro physician has been known to have moved to Jacksonville since the Survey was completed. It should be noted that until full training of Negro physicians is available in Florida, it is probable that the ratio of Negro doctors will continue perilously low. The Survey showed only 10 practising in Duval County (seven of these over fifty) or one for every 7,385 colored persons instead of the recognized standard one for every 1,000 to 1,500 persons. (We know that the services of white physicians are not available to the majority of Negroes particularly with reference to home visits. This makes the out-patient clinics more necessary and more crowded for Negroes in ratio to their numbers in the population.)

II. SANITATION AND SAFETY

(Note: In May 1946 there were almost 135 miles of unpaved streets in sections where Negroes live inside the City limits.)

The City Engineering Department now reports that approximately 120 blocks in sections where Negroes live have been hard-surfaced (not permanently paved), since the above date, a substantial proportion of these blocks having curbing and gutters. Improved drainage in these 120 blocks has resulted. This work has been done from ward funds. It should be noted that a bond election for $10,000,000 authorized by the City Council would be required to correct paving and furnish needed sewage and drainage for the whole City, in white as well as Negro sections.

Garbage Collection

50,000 instruction cards have been issued by the City Street Cleaning Department and distributed by the Sanitary Patrolmen of the City Health Department to householders, white and colored, since the Survey. These give regulations for the care and placement of containers and define City responsibility for collection of tree and plant trimmings as well as garbage, but not for building materials. These and other cards bearing on spread of infectious and contagious diseases have been regularly carried on buses in all sections of town.

Literature on care of containers and premises is being distributed to Negro schools through cooperation with the new Jacksonville Urban League.

Garbage collection service was inaugurated during February 1948 on Mondays and Fridays on 25 streets west of Myrtle Avenue where Negroes live.

Incinerators

Erection of a large 350 ton incinerator plant has been approved by the City Commission, and construction will start this month at 5th and Cleveland Streets. This will serve as a central plant, will be electrically controlled with automatic stoking and afford much quicker service, expediting unloading of trucks. This should be of great assistance in clearing garbage more quickly from the West End where the largest Negro population is located.

(Note: Lack of hard-surfaced streets and the heavy rainfall of the last few months has slowed up collection of garbage in many Negro areas since trucks cannot operate through the mud and high water.)

Traffic Lights

Traffic lights have been installed at 8th and Davis, Jefferson and Beaver Streets, as recommended by the Survey.

Recently, following a number of homicides in the neighborhood, lights

have been added in Wilder Park at the urging of bi-racial citizen groups.

Curbs on curves have been painted by the City to prevent parking on both sides of the streets near Brewster Hospital. "Quiet" signs have been installed on Center and Jefferson Streets adjacent to Brewster Hospital.

A new foot bridge has been built across the creek at 7th Street.

Plans are underway for a beautification campaign through the Federation of Garden Circles and Woman's Club of Jacksonville. The newly organized Urban League of Jacksonville will attempt to coordinate this campaign for the colored group.

III. HOUSING

There has been some expansion of private housing to the North and West of the main Negro settlement, notably at College Gardens, Moncrief Park and Royal Terrace. These subdivisions provide housing for several hundred Negro families in the upper income brackets only.

(Note: The two large housing projects - Durkeeville and Blodgett Homes - effected the largest slum clearance in the United States to date, in 1937. A great need for further slum clearances through appropriations of the Housing Authority is particularly apparent in the West End, in Brooklyn and the East Jacksonville areas, where the majority of the Negro population continues to be housed inadequately in rickety wooden structures, with leaking roofs, set too closely together for decency or health.

An increase in Federal Housing units to carry out current plans of the Housing Authority here was endorsed by the Survey Committee as the most effective and quick way to insure minimum housing standards for our Negro population.)

IV. TRANSPORTATION

Bus service for Negroes has been increased over 35% according to estimates by the Jacksonville Coach Company. Additional cross-town buses have been added, including a two-way service to Moncrief Road, traveling from 8th to Jefferson to Duval and Myrtle. Night Service on this line has been decreased recently, an official of the company stated, due to acts of violence on the part of passengers. Also added are a bus on Beaver Street and a special bus to transport employees on 18th to and from the Swisher Cigar Plant. Also, just recently two additional buses have been added, one on Myrtle and one on Davis to care for peak loads morning and afternoon. Two buses have been routed to serve the hitherto stranded Negro population on the Old St. Augustine Road.

The Guy Marvin Company, owner of the two Negro taxi cab companies, the New Deal and the Lincoln, reports that these cabs, a hundred

in all, have been entirely replaced twice since the summer of 1946. Cabs are divided evenly, 50 each, between the two companies. There has been a slight increase in fares from 10¢ to 15¢ for the first zone.

V. EDUCATION

The most important step has been the complete and full equalization of pay of Negro teachers with that of white, beginning with the Fall term of 1947. The Salary Schedule Committee was bi-racial with three Negroes serving on it.

An inter-racial committee of the Duval County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations has assisted in developing the Parent-Teacher Associations in the colored schools, which at the time the Survey was made, were found to have little parent participation.

Five Deans of Girls have been appointed in the Negro schools, to carry out duties at the request of the Principals at the four junior high schools and one senior high school for colored. Assistant Principals are serving as Deans of Boys at two of the Negro high schools.

A qualified Negro teacher was assigned last summer, following efforts of a volunteer committee of the Visiting Nurse Association, by the School Board to instruct crippled and handicapped Negro children. Classes are held at Brewster Hospital and at Darnell-Cookman School.

Certain capital funds allocated by the 1947 Legislature to the several counties for the schools have made possible some repairs and replacements.

A new building site has been purchased for a Negro elementary school to replace the College Park School, #108. This twelve acre tract is considered by school officials to be among the most desirable in the county. The main building of the Darnell-Cookman School, #145, at 1901 Davis Street has been entirely remodelled.

Two additional rooms have been added to the permanent construction at the A. L. Lewis Junior High School. A number of other schools have had new portable buildings added to accommodate increased enrollment.

Most of the Negro schools have now had electric lights added.

School Libraries

The Library at Stanton High School now meets full requirements of the Southern Library Association. Also, the Douglas Anderson Junior High School, and the A. L. Lewis Junior High School are said by the Superintendent of Education, to have good libraries. Two or three of the elementary schools have shown definite progress towards approved library standards.

Note:

However, the Reynolds Smith Hills Report of 1945 pointed out that only one Negro School, Oakwood, was found fully worthy of rehabilitation. The one Senior High School remains over-crowded and cannot accommodate many Negro children who live out in the county.

In general many modern features as cafeterias, auditoria, gymnasium, lockers and basic equipment are still lacking in most Negro schools.

VI. RECREATION

A committee of citizens working with the City Recreation Department assisted last Fall in urging the Council Budget Committee to approve an appropriation of $40,000 towards construction of a public swimming pool for Negroes in a central location. Additional funds must be allocated to complete this construction which is planned for the Blodgett Homes area. A Committee from the Jacksonville Urban League has been appointed to follow this up since construction should be started at an early date.

Two private pools were opened by Miss Eartha M. M. White at the City limits in the summer of 1947 after approval of the City Engineering Department. Swimming and life saving classes were held here.

Volunteer supervision has been added to two Negro playground areas for younger children and the City has assigned a professional playground director to the Durkeeville Housing project.

A playground and community center with modern equipment has been built in connection with the Catholic Church, St. Pius, which cares for about 300 children, a majority from Protestant families.

The Day Spring Baptist Church, at Jefferson and Dew Drop Streets in the heart of the slum area, set up a playground for colored last summer. Recently the basement of the Ebenezer Methodist Church has been renovated for recreational purposes. The First Baptist Church of Oakland has recently added basketball and tennis courts on its grounds.

Also, the Mt. Zion Methodist Church, corner Newnan and Beaver Streets, has an equipped playground. It is noted that conferences between these and other church leaders and City Recreation Department officials might be productive of better trained volunteer leadership services on these church grounds.

A new theatre for Negroes, the Roosevelt, was opened in 1946.

(Note: The entire recreation picture for Negroes in City and County continues to be rather bleak since no beach front is yet available to colored and no public swimming pool has been constructed. Only one park, if we except the Ball Park at 8th Street, is available to Negroes and this one, Wilder Park, has neither trees nor benches.)

VII. INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

A Small Business Conference was conducted in Jacksonville April 14-15, 1947, by the Department of Commerce under joint sponsorship of the Afro-American Insurance Company and the Negro Businessmen's League.

To date the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce has failed to appoint a committee to assist appointees of the Negro Businessmen's League and the Negro Chamber of Commerce in a joint effort to improve community business conditions, as recommended by the Survey Committee. It is hoped that more interest will be shown by this influential body in the future, as Negro business interests need guidance in assisting their people.

VIII. DELINQUENCY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Parental Home for Negro Girls held a series of three discussion meetings to bring together commercial recreation interests, law enforcement, the schools, etc., and other group representatives who play a role in delinquency, its occurrence and correction.

The Duval County Board of Visitors, recently created by the Florida State Legislature to make regular inspections of County institutions, has recommended to the County Commissioners the remodelling of the old Duval County Armory to provide quarters for juvenile detention facilities for both white and Negro children. This will result in separating juveniles entirely from the City and county jails. The County Commission has already allocated $60,000 for this remodelling and another $40,000 is hoped for. Plans have been drawn and actual construction is expected to begin in April 1948.

A Committee from the Urban League and a group representing women's organizations in Jacksonville have worked over a period of months to promote the appointment of Negro police in Negro sections. To date endorsements for Negro police have been obtained from the following:

Jacksonville Woman's Club
Young Women's Christian Assn.
League of Women Voters
Ministerial Alliance
Duval County Council of Parent-Teachers Associations
Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies-Jacksonville Division
United Council of Church Women
Executive Board of the A.A.U.W.
National Council of Jewish Women, Jacksonville Section

Also letters commending the use of Negro police in Negro sections have been obtained from other Florida cities and forwarded to the Police Commissioner, Chief of Police and Sheriff of Duval County.

(Note: Forty-three Southern cities have reduced their crime rates greatly by the employment of qualified Negro police, ten of these being in Florida. The number of local homicides of Negro against Negro during the last year, with relatively few arrests, continues to point to the need to assign Negro police in Negro areas in Jacksonville at the earliest possible time.)

IX. COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

Children's Agencies

The existing Parental Home for Girls, 1918 Jefferson Street, would have been closed in the summer of 1946 when the Commissioners cut off appropriations, but for the concern and support of community leaders. Recently a new matron has been assigned here and a committee of volunteer colored leaders is assisting in the raising of standards.

The Sunshine Day Nursery, colored, has become a member of the Duval County Nursery School Association and is meeting standards along with the other four nursery schools.

Group Work

The Florida State Council for the Blind has assigned a qualified "home teacher" to train adult Negro blind in Jacksonville; and a temporary shop for twelve colored workers has been set up at the A. L. Lewis Y.W.C.A. Currently an effort is being made by the Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee to secure a larger permanent shop to accommodate more of Duval County's Negro blind, 75% of all blind receiving assistance. A Sub-committee of the Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee has drawn up a Charter and By-Laws and has secured a lot for this workshop.

A full time Y-'teen worker has been assigned to the A. L. Lewis Branch of the Y.W.C.A. and a Negro branch of the Y.M.C.A. is being organized.

The 1947 Budget of the Clara White Mission from the Community Chest included a salary for a trained program director to develop the sorely needed full settlement house program there, i.e., mothers' classes, household workers training courses, social nights for whole families, sewing classes, glee clubs, etc. To date no one has been appointed to fill this position.

A 72 acre tract in Clay County has been purchased by the colored Girl Scouts for a summer campsite, and a campaign is now in progress to raise money among the colored population to clear this and start some construction looking to next summer. Brownie Troops of Girl Scouts have been more than doubled since May 1946.

A campsite of 80 acres on the Southside has been purchased for the colored Boy Scouts. A combination mess hall, kitchen and dish washing quarters were erected in May 1947 and a sanitary unit purchased from Camp Blanding. Plans have been drawn for an administration building with storage and workshop facilities. About 100 Scouts enjoyed the camp last summer. Tents are used for sleeping quarters. Further parent education on the advantages of summer camp is probably indicated. Fees have been $7.00 per week. Seven Boy Scout Troops have been added and there has been a reorganization with more attention to qualified leadership.

Coordinating Agencies

Following reorganization of the Council of Social Agencies last year, all but two standing Committees have been made bi-racial. In the 1946 and 1947 Community Chest Campaigns, the Negro group was no longer considered as a separate division, their efforts and contributions being recognized as an integral part of the whole.

The Volunteer Leaders' Training course sponsored by the Negro Volunteer Office of the Council of Social Agencies and the Urban League began a series of six weekly programs on February 16, 1948, at the Clara White Mission auditorium. The Sessions included:

1. General Orientation - Public and Private Agencies
2. Child Care and Protection Services
3. Family and Single Adult Services
4. Health and Safety Agencies
5. Character Building - Informal Education-Recreation Services
6. Summary and Community Needs

Attendance has averaged 45 to 50 each session. Certificates will be issued for attendance of five out of six sessions.

The Social Service Exchange Committee of the Council of Social Agencies has developed a Handbook on the use of the Exchange, issued a statement of policies and practices, and launched a drive to improve all aspects of the Exchange service. For the first time some of the Negro agencies have begun to use the Social Service Exchange for regular clearance of cases, and all now use it for clearance of Christmas baskets.

Urban League of Jacksonville

Probably the most significant and far-reaching single step taken by and for the Negro population, since the Survey, has been the merging of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League with the National Urban League. The Survey had highlighted the weakness of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League, which with an all Negro Board was in need of better qualified direction. The Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee held meetings over a period of months with 25 appointed members of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League to effect a merger and on November 17, 1947, the Urban League was formally established with a bi-racial board, new Charter and By-Laws. A qualified Executive Secretary was installed at 704 Broad Street and in December the League was voted a member agency of the Community Chest. This is to be the coordinating body, serving as liaison and planner for all the Negro agencies and groups.

It is believed that implementation of many of the recommendations contained in the Survey, some of which require long-term planning, will undoubtedly be expedited through the day by day study and effort of the new Urban League.

SUMMARY

After twenty-one months it is fully apparent that the greatest strides have been made by and for the Jacksonville Negro population in the fields of health and social planning. The phases which lag most are housing, general sanitation, recreational facilities and the assignment of Negro police in Negro districts.

MAY, 1948
Vol. 3 No. 5

New South
FORMERLY THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

All material presented in New South may be used freely by other publications. A credit line will be appreciated.

Hospital Construction and Health In the Southern States

By Jane P. Simpson

WHEN Congress passed the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act — popularly known as the Hill-Burton Act — in 1946, it launched a huge program of hospital planning and building that should go far toward providing the medical care needed in the South today. The Act authorizes for a period of five years annual grants-in-aid to the States totalling $75,000,000 for the planning and construction of non-profit hospitals and public health centers. The States or their local communities must match the federal grants on a two-to-one basis.

This federal aid will help every State, but the Southern States stand to benefit most. For the funds are to be allotted on the basis of population, per capita income, and need. Thirteen Southern States[1] will receive $33,215,250 (or 44%) of the total annual federal grant.

1 Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

NEW SOUTH, in its October, 1947, issue, presented a summary of North Carolina's progress under the Hill-Burton Act. This article discusses the Hospital and Medical Care Programs in the remaining Southern States. Texas, for which no information was available, is not included. Copies of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Public Law 725 of the 79th Congress, may be obtained at five cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

To qualify for federal aid, each State, in addition to matching the funds, is required to appoint a single state agency to plan and administer the hospital program. This agency must make a thorough survey of existing facilities and needs, draw up a complete plan for the distribution of hospitals and health centers, and submit its plan to the Surgeon General for approval. The survey is really the key to the entire program, for it is the basis upon which federal funds are allotted and upon which the state hospital program is planned.

Development of State Programs

With the assurance of federal funds, ranging for the five-year period from about $7,500,000 to $24,000,000 per State, hospital programs in the Southern States have rapidly taken shape.

Many Southern States have realized the importance of an informed public and have made real efforts to publicize their needs and plans in order to stimulate local action. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, and Virginia have been busy making their hospital plans known throughout the State. Mississippi has been outstanding in this respect; there, even before the possibility of federal aid existed, the people themselves started and supported a far-reaching program.

Hospital Needs

The surveys of hospital facilities and needs undertaken by the Southern States reveal the expected bleak picture. No

State for which we have information has more than half the total hospital beds it needs. Deficiencies in the rural areas are acute. Many counties have no hospital beds at all. The greatest number of existing beds in every State is found in the larger towns and cities.

When the figures are broken down into different hospital categories, they show that the South needs at least twice the number of beds it already has in general, nervous and mental, and tuberculosis hospitals. The need, of course, varies greatly from State to State. But the most acute deficiency which the surveys found is in hospital beds for chronic illness. Nine States[2] have a total of only 1,877 chronic disease beds; they need 36,489. Five States — Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Oklahoma — actually have none.

In the South, which is predominantly rural, perhaps the greatest immediate need is for rural public health centers conveniently located, adequately staffed, and well equipped for both preventive medicine and routine medical treatment. Under the Hill-Burton Act, public health centers and small community hospitals will meet this need, referring patients who need more specialized care to the larger hospital centers. Today few rural facilities exist in the South. The eight States[3] which supplied us with complete figures on public health centers have a total of only 86 adequate centers; they need a minimum total of 453.

Facilities for Negroes

Bad as conditions are for the South in general, they are still worse for the Negro fourth of the population. There are no complete figures giving the number of hospital beds available to Negroes in the South, since the state surveys give almost no breakdown by race. But what figures we do have indicate that these facilities are almost non-existent for Negroes in rural areas and are far below minimum standards in the larger towns and cities. For example, the Arkansas Hospital Survey revealed that 72 general hospitals allot only 458 beds to Negroes, who make up one-fourth of the state population; this is a ratio of one bed per thousand. The same situation also exists with regard to tuberculosis beds — 195 beds for Negroes, although 1,000 are needed.

In Mississippi, the Southern State with the largest Negro population, there are only 0.5 beds per 1,000 Negroes, as compared with 2.3 beds per 1,000 whites.

The Hill-Burton Act specifies that any hospital receiving federal aid shall not discriminate because of race, color, or creed. However, the Act permits hospitals to provide separate facilities and services for Negroes, if they are approved by the Surgeon General as being substantially equal. It is interesting to note that few of the state hospital plans do more than briefly mention the federal provision against discrimination. In fact, the South Carolina plan, though mentioning compliance with the federal requirement, also states, "There are no special population groups, or areas with special problems, in South Carolina that require a special allotment of beds."

Two States stand out as exceptions. ARKANSAS broke down its hospital survey by race, and the Arkansas Hospital Plan recommends an increase of hospital beds for Negroes from the present ratio of 1 per 1,000 to 3 per 1,000. Another border State, OKLAHOMA, has taken a further step. The Oklahoma Hospital Plan declares not only that there will be no discrimination but also that priority will be given to general hospitals according to "the extent to which beds will be made available for groups of the population which by reason of race, creed, or color are less adequately served than other groups of the population."

State Plans

By this time, all the Southern States have had their hospital construction plans approved by the Surgeon General of the United States. MISSISSIPPI, on July 1, 1947, was the first State in the entire nation to have its plan approved. Although details of the state plans differ, they all follow the same basic outline of organization. Each State has divided its territory into three main hospital service areas — base, intermediate, and rural — determined by such factors as existing hospital facilities, population, transportation, accessibility, and financial resources.

2 Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

3 Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES: 1947

State	Acceptable Beds	Additional Beds Needed	Percent of Needs Not Met
Alabama	**11,056**	**23,776**	**68.3**
Arkansas	**9,665**	**15,419**	**61.5**
Florida	**13,798**	**14,102**	**50.5**
Georgia	**19,680**	**19,131**	**49.3**
Kentucky	**14,349**	**14,430**	**50.2**
Louisiana	**12,615**	**11,960**	**48.7**
Mississippi	*	*	*
Oklahoma	**12,957**	**13,352**	**50.8**
South Carolina	**8,543**	**15,221**	**64.1**
Tennessee	**14,912**	**23,218**	**60.9**
Texas	*	*	*
Virgina	*	*	*
TOTAL	**117,575**	**150,709**	**56.1**

* Complete information unavailable.

Regional or base areas have been designated in the largest cities. Here base hospitals will serve as medical centers for the entire State. The number of base hospitals varies from State to State — from one in Kentucky and Mississippi to three in South Carolina and Florida and four in Tennessee. In these centers, all types of medical services will be provided, including teaching, research, and the most specialized kind of treatment. Their services and personnel are to be available, when needed, to the smaller intermediate and rural hospitals.

In intermediate areas, the States have planned for medium-sized hospitals equipped for all general diagnosis and treatment. They are to be qualified for nurses' training, internships, and residencies, and provided with regional laboratories. In addition, these hospitals usually will contain a few specialized beds — often called "holding" beds — for use either by curable cases or by cases which are to be sent to more specialized hospitals after diagnosis and preliminary treatment.

The States have planned smaller community or rural hospitals to take care of both routine and emergency needs of people living in the remaining areas of the State.

Provisions for the care and treatment of chronic disease, tuberculosis, and nervous and mental illness have been made both in special hospitals and in special units of large general hospitals.

Completing the picture, public health centers — planned county by county in most States—provide for preventive medicine, outpatient treatment, and routine and emergency care. With such planning, each hospital and health center, regardless of size or location, will become an integral part of a statewide coordinated hospital system.

Under the Hill-Burton Act, the States are required to set up a priority system insuring aid to areas in greatest need and least able to finance new facilities. This requirement has been met. Consequently, the areas in the South which are to be given first chance at federal hospital aid are the poorest rural communities where health facilities are now almost non-existent. Many Southern States have also worked out a priority system for different types of hospitals. Most of them give special consideration to general hospitals and public health centers, which can meet a great number of needs quickly.

State Projects Planned or Started

With the planning stages of their hospital programs now behind them, most of the Southern States have begun work on actual projects. Although our information on this subject is incomplete, it appears that most of the States are launching their building programs with energy and dispatch. FLORIDA has already allotted most of its first year's funds to five general hospitals, two children's chronic disease hospitals, and one psychiatric unit — the first in the State. It is also completing plans for the construction of a 400-bed tuberculosis sanatorium and a hospital and nursing school at Florida A&M College.

A total of 11 projects approved in Georgia to date will provide 645 additional general beds and 50 additional chronic disease beds. In its distribution of funds, GEORGIA plans to devote one-sixth to public health centers. The city of Columbus, Georgia, has already raised the funds necessary to match a federal grant for its 154-bed general hospital, which will be the first hospital in the State to have a psychiatric ward for treatment of acute mental cases.

By last October, one county in KENTUCKY had already applied for federal funds for a hospital, another had completed its preliminary application, and seven counties had authorized the voting on bond issues for hospital construction and were planning immediate action if the bonds were voted. In addition, the State was helping 23 other counties formulate definite plans for action.

In ALABAMA seven projects have received approval, and ground has been broken for the first hospital.

Two other States, MISSISSIPPI and OKLAHOMA, have also taken action. By the end of 1947, 67 out of 82 Mississippi counties had full-time health departments, although many of them still operated in inadequate quarters. In addition, the state hospital authority had authorized the construction of 14 hospitals and seven health centers, and many other communities in the State were laying the groundwork for action. In OKLAHOMA a schedule for the first fiscal year has been set up for 20 projects — 14 general hospitals, two community clinics, two tuberculosis hospitals, one mental hospital, and one auxiliary laboratory — all projects in areas and categories having highest priority. By January, 1948, these projects were ready to begin construction.

Although information was not available on projects actually begun in Louisiana and South Carolina, these States report that they have planned their distribution of funds among the different types of hospitals. SOUTH CAROLINA is devoting about two-thirds of the total funds available during the five-year period to the building of general hospitals, and LOUISIANA is allotting for the first year 70% of its total funds to general hospitals, 12% to public health centers, and 9% each to tuberculosis and mental hospitals.

Despite federal hospital aid, the Southern States will have to expand their health programs a great deal if their citizens are to have really adequate medical care. The Hill-Burton Act provides aid only for the construction of hospital facilities; the States themselves have many problems to face. They must find ways to attract needed medical personnel. They must find some solution for those communities which have the greatest need and are least able to match their federal grants. And they must provide for the low-income groups—large in the South — which are unable to bear all or part of the cost of medical care.

A few States have begun to experiment with means of meeting some of these problems, and their experiences may suggest ways to others also faced with the difficulty of providing adequate health and hospital care on meager financial resources.

Need for Medical Personnel

Both MISSISSIPPI and VIRGINIA have embarked upon a sensible plan to attract medical personnel. Realizing that poor economic prospects as well as inadequate facilities discourage the majority of medical graduates from practicing where they are most needed, both States have begun medical scholarship plans which will eventually help increase the number and improve the distribution of physicians. Last year Virginia gave twenty scholarships of $550 each to students agreeing to practice in rural areas of the State for at least one year after graduation; soon it expects to increase its number of scholarships substantially.

Mississippi's plan is more extensive. Since 1946 Mississippi has been giving scholarship loans up to $5,000 for four years of training. In return, the student agrees to practice at least two years in a Mississippi town of under 5,000 population. For each year of practice in an approved rural community, a doctor will eradicate one-fifth of the loan he receives from the State, so that in five years his loan will be completely repaid. So far, sixty students, including six women and seven Negroes, have received such scholarship loans.

Financial Aid to Local Communities

Since the Federal Government puts up only one-third of the cost of a project, the other two-thirds must be supplied by the Community or the State. Federal aid to the State is granted in proportion to

HOSPITAL BEDS IN PROPORTION TO INCOME AND RURAL POPULATION, 13 SOUTHERN STATES, 1940*

State	Population — Percent Rural 1940	Per Capita Income 1940	Number of General Hospital Beds per 1,000 Population, 1942
Minimum Standards — U. S. Public Health Service:			**4.5**
Florida	**44.9**	**$471**	**2.9**
Texas	**54.6**	**413**	**2.3**
Louisiana	**58.5**	**357**	**3.0**
Oklahoma	**62.4**	**356**	**2.1**
Virginia	**64.7**	**450**	**2.7**
Tennessee	**64.8**	**317**	**2.0**
Georgia	**65.6**	**315**	**1.9**
Alabama	**69.8**	**268**	**1.8**
Kentucky	**70.2**	**308**	**1.9**
North Carolina	**72.7**	**316**	**2.4**
South Carolina	**75.5**	**286**	**2.0**
Arkansas	**77.8**	**252**	**1.7**
Mississippi	**80.2**	**202**	**1.6**

* In reading this table, it is well to bear in mind that the figures, low as they are, undoubtedly portray higher standards than actually exist in most parts of the South. They include all the large cities — areas which possess the bulk of the South's medical resources. Shortages in the rural areas, which comprise most of the South, are therefore much more acute than these figures show.

population and income, and the States are required to give hospital priority to areas of greatest needs and weakest financial resources. Yet these are precisely the areas which are unable to raise the necessary funds.

This situation has apparently been accepted, at least temporarily, in some of the States — for example, Kentucky and Florida, whose hospital authorities announce that, since areas of highest priority are not expected to use up their first year's allotments, lower priority areas may apply for funds.

Three States have done more than merely recognize the problem. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and SOUTH CAROLINA have appropriated state funds to supplement federal and local funds for hospital construction in the neediest communities.

LOUISIANA is in a different position, since its unique statewide system of government-owned hospitals is believed adequate for charity cases. Existing charity beds can care for about 30% of the entire white population and 50% of the entire Negro population of the State. The Louisiana system is, in effect, a form of state aid to local communities. Consequently, the Louisiana Hospital Plan is giving private non-profit hospitals higher priority than state hospitals.

In the rest of the Southern States, communities have been left to finance their hospitals with local funds. However, the legislatures of ARKANSAS, KENTUCKY, and VIRGINIA are considering bills authorizing state aid to areas which cannot match available federal grants. So far as we know, none of the other States has adopted or is planning to adopt any measures involving aid to local communities.

Medical Care for Low-Income Groups

The people who live in the neediest areas not only have the least adequate health services but also can least afford to pay for them. Voluntary health insurance plans, such as Blue Cross, are being encouraged by a number of Southern States as one way of helping these people meet medical costs. A major weakness of voluntary health insurance, however, is that it is too expensive for those who need it most. In addition, since insurance is usually available only on a group basis, many individuals are unable to participate, particularly in rural areas. Also, those who are covered by insurance are protected against only a small part of their total medical costs.

In the 13 Southern States in 1943, Blue Cross plans had a membership of only 4% of the estimated population. Other prepayment plans covered an even smaller fraction of the population. It is clear that other methods are needed to bring ade-

(*Continued on page 7*)

A Community Survey Gets Results

DO surveys get results?

An emphatic "yes" was the answer given recently by the Bi-Racial Follow-Up Committee of the Jacksonville Survey. And the Committee had facts to back up its answer — some 65 concrete improvements in the Negro community since the survey was published.

Not quite two years ago, the Jacksonville Survey Committee, made up of leaders of both races, brought out its findings under the title "Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community." This report was the result of first-hand investigation of the health, housing, transportation, law enforcement, recreation, and welfare services available to the city's Negro population. The Committee secured the cooperation of all the people who could help, including city officials, leaders of private agencies, students, and just plain, everyday citizens. The Southern Regional Council supplied technical advice on how to get the facts, but the job itself was a purely local product. It was not a question of "experts" coming in to do a professional study; it was simply a Southern city taking a frank look at itself.

Growing Interest

This approach paid off from the start. Not only the people participating in the survey, but everyone it touched grew interested in the problems of the community and what could be done about them. People and groups began to find out more about each other and started working out new patterns of cooperation. Highly significant was the fact that city officials taking part developed a new understanding of the needs of the colored population. So, by the time the survey was completed and the facts published, public and private agencies, responsible white and Negro citizens, were ready to start a cooperative effort to find the remedies.

Today the Follow-Up Committee can point to a number of achievements which grew, directly or indirectly, out of the survey. For instance, equal dental care for Negro children — one of the health needs stressed in the survey — has become possible through the opening of facilities at the City Health Department. Moreover, a dental trailer now visits schools to care for emergent cases in low-income families, white and Negro. Brewster Hospital for Negroes has reorganized a staff of forty members, drawn from both races, and the resident Negro physician is invited to attend weekly staff conferences at the Duval County Hospital.

Sanitation and Safety

In the area of sanitation and safety, the Committee reports that since May, 1946, 120 blocks in Negro residential sections have been hard-surfaced. Badly needed garbage collection service on 25 streets was started during February, 1948. Putting up of a number of traffic lights and street lights has led to a reduction in the number of accidents and homicides.

Low-cost housing remains a problem in Jacksonville, as in most other cities. But new subdivisions have provided private housing for several hundred Negro families of substantial income. This is in contrast to many Southern cities which have provided for no expansion of Negro housing, even for those families which can afford to pay today's high prices.

The survey's recommendations for improved bus and taxi service for Negroes have also yielded results. Since the recommendations were made, bus service has increased 35%, and the two colored taxi companies have twice replaced their vehicles with new ones.

The most important step in education has been the complete equalization of pay

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Longstanding readers of NEW SOUTH will recall the June, 1947, quarterly issue, "By the People," which discussed the Jacksonville Survey. Here is a report on the progress made in Jacksonville since publication of the Survey findings 21 months ago.

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of Negro teachers with that of whites, beginning with the fall term of 1947. The Salary Schedule Committee now includes three Negroes. Other gains include the addition of electric lights in most of the colored schools which were without them, and the purchase of a 12-acre tract for the construction of a new elementary school.

The City Council last year appropriated $40,000 — recently supplemented by private funds — for the construction of a public swimming pool for Negroes in a central location. The Follow-Up Committee is presently trying to secure a beach front and additional park facilities, both of which are sorely needed.

As the "most significant and far-reaching single step" taken since the survey, the Committee cites the establishment of a strong Jacksonville Urban League. A member agency of the Community Chest, the Urban League is the coordinating body for all the city's Negro organizations. Also noteworthy is the fact that all but two standing committees of the Council of Social Agencies have representatives of both races. More and more, the Negroes of Jacksonville are assuming their rightful place as full citizens working for the objectives common to all who are interested in civic improvement.

The Follow-Up Committee itself points out that its job is far from completed, especially in the fields of housing, sanitation, and recreation. But Jacksonville's self-survey has set a pattern that other cities and towns may well adopt — that is, the practice of facing its problems honestly and trying to do something about them.

Hospital Construction

(*Continued from page* 5)

quate medical care within the reach of the majority of Southern people.

A few States have made a beginning on the problem. In LOUISIANA, statewide government hospitals have provided general charity hospital care for over a century. At present, according to the Louisiana Hospital Survey, charity hospitals have facilities to care for all indigents, if sufficient private beds are provided for both whites and Negroes who are able to pay. VIRGINIA also operates a medical care program for its indigent. In the Virginia plan, the State supplies funds to local community hospitals on a matching basis. This type of care will probably become more common throughout the South, since, under the Hill-Burton Act, hospitals receiving federal aid are required to provide a "reasonable amount of free patient care."

A much more interesting and hopeful development has taken place in TEXAS. Here a number of highly successful cooperative health centers and hospitals have been organized. The development of these hospital cooperatives is legally limited to towns of 2500 or less population; as a result, the cooperatives are strictly rural, thus reaching the people who need them most. Financed, owned, and operated locally, they have proved sound ventures in providing their communities with complete low-cost medical services on a wide basis.

Importance of Hospital Programs

In spite of the problems which still remain, federal hospital aid will have far-reaching results in the South. Well-planned state hospital programs mean much more than just an increase in hospital facilities. For the first time, the Southern States have a complete and accurate picture of their needs and problems. Intelligent planning, based on an accurate knowledge of conditions, can result not only in more and better facilities, but also in greater efficiency, the attraction of sorely needed medical personnel, better medical training, and an increase in the availability and quality of medical care for everyone.

For the first time, too, state hospital programs in the South will be based upon the same minimum standards of planning and medical care. As a result, the various States will have a common basis for a cooperative interchange of ideas and experience. Such an interchange can be especially significant in the South, where the States are faced with such common problems as low income, low standards of living, and a largely agricultural economy. Possessing both common resources and common problems, the Southern States have been given a strong foundation upon which to build better health and medical care.

Notes and Comments

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, field secretary of SRC and a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, was the main speaker at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, held in Charlotte, N. C., April 25. Mrs. Tilly's address on "The Church and Civil Rights" was followed by an open discussion of individual responsibility in securing human rights. Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson, chairman of the N. C. Commission, reported on the organization's activities during the past year.

The South Carolina Division of SRC had its annual meeting on April 30 in Columbia, S. C. Featured on the program was a panel discussion of "The Condition of Our Rights." Among the participants were Miss Cassandra Maxwell, librarian of the Law School at State College; Miss Josephine Pinckney, author; Mr. John McCray, editor of the Columbia Lighthouse and Informer; the Rev. Mr. Robert Ayers; and Mr. Harold C. Fleming of the SRC staff. The Rev. Mr. J. O. Kempson served as moderator.

Among other business, the S. C. Division made tentative plans for a one-day leadership training session on the subject of "Citizenship and Its Privileges."

"We believe that men and women of good will should not wait until changes are forced upon them from without, but should themselves take the initiative and work for justice and fair play for all elements of our population." This statement is made at the beginning of "A Program of Interracial Cooperation for Virginia," published by the Virginia Council of Churches. The Virginia Council outlines a comprehensive program covering political and civil rights, military service, employment, education, health and social services, and the church. "It is hoped," states the conclusion, "that church groups, ministerial groups, and lay groups, as well as young people's groups, will use these proposals as special study projects toward making the abundant life available to all people."

At a meeting of Tennessee members of the Council held in Nashville on April 14, a Tennessee Division of SRC was launched. Mr. Alfred Mynders, of Chattanooga, was elected chairman, and a committee was named to advise him in selection of temporary officers. Proposed by-laws are being circulated to the Tennessee membership for approval. SRC now has State Divisions or affiliated State Interracial Committees in all but four Southern States, and it works closely with local or State Committees in three of these four.

Mr. Virginius Dabney, a member of SRC's Board of Directors, has been awarded the 1947 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished editorial writing as the liberal editor of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch.* Mr. Dabney's editorials were characterized as having "clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion." The Council congratulates Mr. Dabney for this well deserved honor.

Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are tax-exempt.

NEW SOUTH

Published by

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MAY, 1948

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

SRC - Community Surveys - Jax

July 2, 1948

Miss Mary Judy
Council of Social Agencies
314 Market Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Miss Judy:

Mrs. Havens has written us that the New York Times and Chicago stories of the Jacksonville Survey follow-up have brought wide response from all over the country. Naturally we are quite pleased about the whole thing and are anxious to see the material which Mrs. Havens says she will send us about it.

Mrs. Havens told us of your suggestion that our manual on community self-surveys carry a criticism of the mistakes made in the Jacksonville Survey. We are wondering if you would write a critique of the Survey, pointing out the strong points as well as the mistakes? Your criticisms and suggestions would be invaluable to Jane Simpson and me in writing the manual, for we would have a better idea of what should be tried in future surveys. Then whether a section on criticism of the Jacksonville Survey should be included in the manual or whether your criticisms should be incorporated in the body of the material could be decided later, as the manual takes shape.

We shall be most grateful for all your criticisms and suggestions.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

SRC - Community Survey
Jacksonville

July 7, 1948

Mr. Maurice B. Fagan
Executive Director
Philadelphia Fellowship Commission
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Fagan:

We appreciate your writing us for further details of the Survey of the Negro community of Jacksonville, Florida

Enclosed are a copy of the popularized account of the Survey and a copy of the results of the Survey, twenty-one months later. These two articles, along with the enclosed copy of the "Foreword" to the complete report (available for $1.00 from this office or from the Council of Social Agencies, 314 Market Street, Jacksonville) will give you an idea of how the Survey came into being, techniques, follow-up action, etc.

Pg. the People
May N.S.

We feel that the Jacksonville study set a new pattern for community surveys, for the need for a survey was felt first by a group of Jacksonville citizens, and the planning and actual surveying was done by committees of citizens, white and Negro. The Southern Regional Council acted as professional consultant, making suggestions, advising, and helping interpret findings. The fact that the planning and surveying was done by citizens themselves meant that when the recommendations were made, the entire community was conscious of the needs to be met and was ready to act. Another important point in its success was the inclusion of key community leaders in the work of each area of the survey. Thus when the survey was completed, the follow-up was made easier by an informed community leadership.

You might be interested in the enclosed memorandum on making surveys in local communities. The Council's major interest is in the area of small communities, but the memorandum is suggestive of points to be included in any community survey.

Memo dated June 30, 1946 Field research community surveys

If we can be of further assistance to you, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

JACKSONVILLE LOOKS AT ITS NEGRO COMMUNITY

The Council of Social Agencies
Jacksonville, Florida
May, 1946

FOREWORD

This study of Negro life in Duval County, Florida, had its origin in the disruption of the normal community pattern by the war. As the gateway to Florida, Jacksonville was host to a great influx of war workers and service men and their families. In the Negro community particularly, the facilities and ways of living were not ready for this abrupt expansion of needs and services.

White and Negro leaders of Jacksonville grew keenly aware of inadequacies of ways and means for meeting current civic demands. They were especially concerned about the extent and quality of services being offered to the colored population in Duval County by existing social agencies. In some instances the functions of these agencies had never been clearly defined.

Leaders conferred with our Council of Social Agencies, composed of 72 member organizations, and itself a member of the Community Chest. A Survey was requested in order to get a true picture as a basis for intelligently planned improvements.

As a result, a Survey Committee of 15 white and 15 colored citizens was appointed by the Council to organize and give direction to a broad study of as many existing phases of Negro community life as possible. This Committee was later augmented. At the suggestion of the University of North Carolina, the Committee secured the cooperation of the Southern Regional Council, composed exclusively of Southern civic leaders. Without the understanding and guidance of its Director, Dr. Guy B. Johnson, its Associate Director, Dr. H. L. Trigg, and its Florida Field Secretary, Mrs. Jane C. Havens, the success of this study would have been in doubt. Also trained personnel from the faculty of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College in Tallahassee were enlisted and have rendered effective service in certain phases of the Survey.

A competent local staff was secured, headed by Mrs. Frances A. Ewell, as Co-ordinator. The Committee is deeply indebted to her for her tireless devotion to the project. An outline was accepted by the Survey Committee, and work was started around February 1, 1946. A bi-racial group with special skills or experience was enlisted to assist in bringing in data for each section of the survey. An initial meeting of each section was then called to determine the range of information sought and to explore all sources for securing this. Civic leaders, white and colored, suggested important additions to the original outline and a few deletions of unobtainable data.

In general, Negro committee members were asked to carry the responsibility for obtaining special data, with white members preparing the way by interpretation to county officials, agencies and individuals concerned. Credit goes to the Community Volunteer Office, Negro Division, for recruiting workers on the housing and transportation surveys. Other volunteers surveyed streetand sidewalk paving; compiled a listing of Negro business firms and labor participation; visited the

municipal court and recorded findings; recorded himicide data and compiled information on community welfare services.

Every effort has been made to keep the Study to the essential outlines of a truthful picture of existing conditions, ruling out emotional has. Facts have been recorded from first-hand observations, interviews and data furnished currently by agencies, groups and individuals, as well as from published data. As complete information was assembled in the Survey Office, the section committees again met to approve summaries and formulate recommendations. After the material was edited, with consultant assistance, the study was submitted to the Survey Committee for approval.

While this method of citizen participation is slower than the one-man community study, advantages have been obvious. The Survey Committee believed results would be secured by having local persons responsible for our community services and agencies examine their own situation, instead of having a written report made by out of State investigators. Already the people who must make constructive changes have seen the need for many of them. White and Negro leaders have had an extensive opportunity to work and plan together on community problems. Also Negro citizens, who will be most affected by future action, have participated in the findings and will feel responsible for their share in the cooperative effort towards desired goals.

The Survey Committee heartily thanks the volunteers of both races, over 220, who have worked unselfishly and faithfully on the Study. Also the Committee acknowledges gratefully the interest and effort of all agency executives and committee chairmen in supplying information promptly. To our City and County officials, we extend sincere appreciation for their courteous cooperation and assistance in many phases of this Survey.

It is hoped that Jacksonville may have set a precedent for the entire South in this community self-analysis.

SURVEY COMMITTEE

BY
(signed)
Richard P. Daniel

Chairman

May, 1946

Mr Price: Please draft reply for Gene's signature.

PHILADELPHIA
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RECEIVED
JUL 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

July 1, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The New York Times of June 6th reports a self-survey pattern initiated by the Southern Regional Council, Inc. which produced 65 "concrete improvements" in Jacksonville, Florida.

We would appreciate receiving as full details as possible concerning the technique of conducting the self-survey and the concrete improvements which resulted from it.

Our appreciation in advance.

Sincerely,

Maurice B. Fagan
MAURICE B. FAGAN
Executive Director

MBF:ml

File w. JX Surveys stuff
(part of the foolscap) GVD

Welcome to Jacksonville and the GATOR BOWL CLEMSON MISSOURI New Year's Day 1949

DECEMBER

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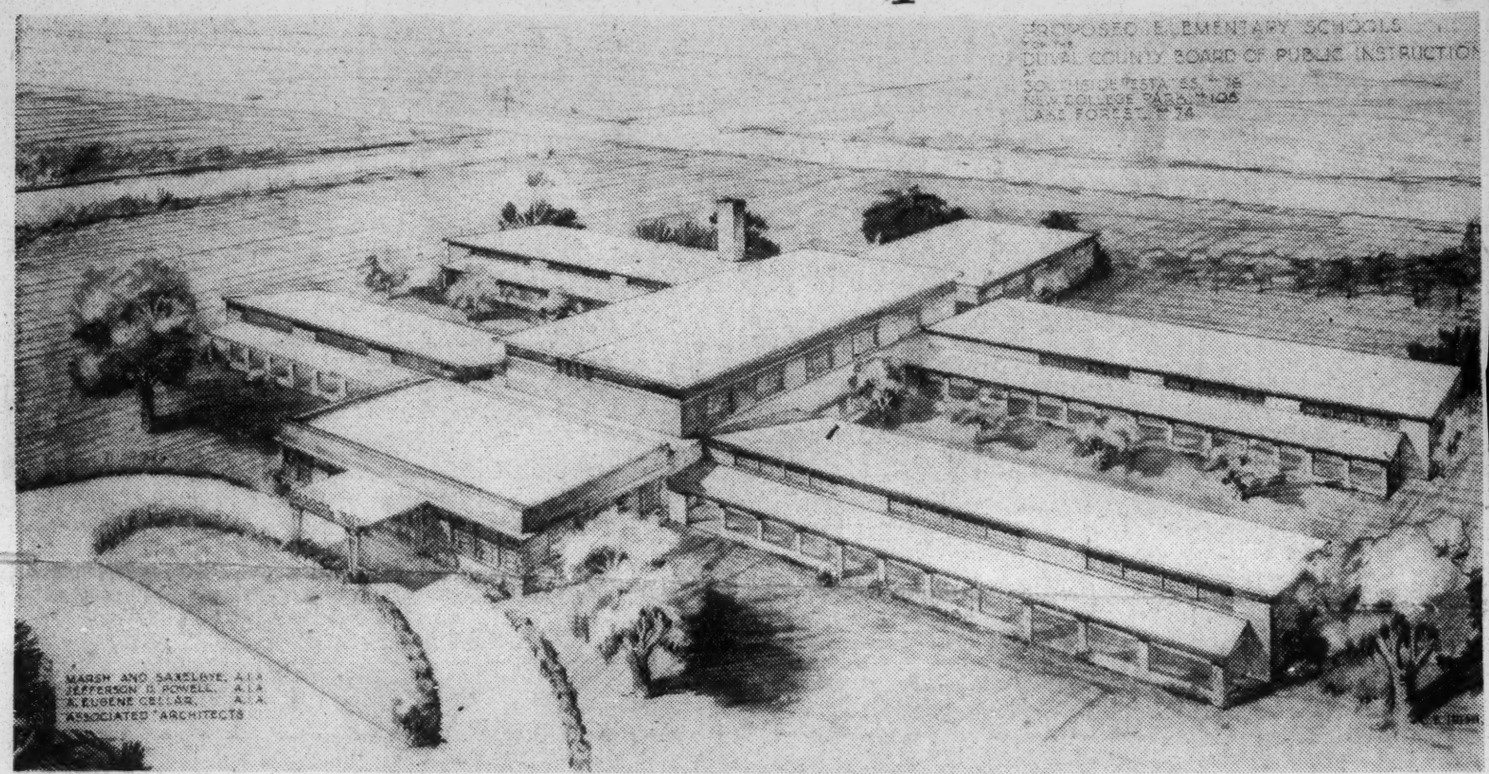
Jacksonville Journal

WJHP—1320 KILOCYCLES

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1948

New School Buildings Begin to Replace Old As Board Tries to Catch Up on 25-Year Lag



A study in contrast are these two school buildings for Negro students. Above is an architectural sketch of the New College Park school, now under construction, first of a type which school officials hope will relieve and eventually replace such structures as overcrowded LaVilla school at right.

Move Made Increasing Teaching Pay

This is the third of a series about Duval County schools, what has been accomplished to improve the school system in the last 12 months, a look at the bright side of the picture. Many faults and defects have been found in surveys during the year—but much has been done to correct them, as this series will show.

By JOY REESE COLEMAN

The green light twinkles merrily on Progress Road as the Duval County school system ploughs steadily forward toward a solution to its most pressing problems.

Its pockets clanking with the first spare cash in years, Duval's school

and eventually replace such structures as overcrowded LaVilla school at right.

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By JOY REESE COLEMAN

The green light twinkles merrily on Progress Road as the Duval County school system ploughs steadily forward toward a solution to its most pressing problems.

Its pockets clanking with the first spare cash in years, Duval's school system turned the ignition key last December. Today, one year later, this county has made great inroads into its two most desperate difficulties—teachers' low salaries, and a critical shortage of space.

With a lag of 25 years to make up, the track has been a virtual obstacle course. But the finish flag of the first lap is in sight.

* * *

The largest single building program, probably in the system's history, has been launched, with a view toward turning "sardine shells" into buildings with at least adequate elbow room for students. And teachers' salaries have been shoved upward to competition level with over counties of the state.

A construction program totaling well over $1,000,000 is under way. Permanent additions to existing buildings, costing $400,000, either are complete or are under construction. These are of brick or masonry, to match present structures.

Already complete are the following: Two-room addition to Arlington School, $30,209; four rooms, Hogan Spring-Glen, $44,290; two rooms, Atlantic Beach, $21,808; two rooms and library, Spring Park $43,545.

Under hammer and saw are five more rooms for Oceanway School, $59,824, and six rooms, including cafeteria, at Duncan U. Fletcher high school at the beach.

* * *

These all relieve jam-packed conditions in schools where various types of emergency classrooms—on auditorium stages, in hallways, in gymnasiums—were being pressed into service.

Contracts for three entirely new schools have been let and foundations already are being laid. For Baldwin students, now housed in war surplus buildings, there will be a modern $330,000 school. Going up in Southside Estates, to house children in that new and rapidly expanding subdivision, is a 12-room building, which will cost $218,291.

The crying need for more space for Negro schools will get considerable relief through a new $216,534 plant at New College Park, providing 12 rooms and a cafeteria. Construction is under way.

Children in that area now are occupying a building leased from Edward Waters College, with approximately twice as many pupils piled in as the building should accommodate.

* * *

More help for Negro students will come through a permanent addition of six rooms, including home economics and industrial arts facilities, at Matthew Gilbert School. This addition is nearing completion and will cost $90,000. Already finished is an addition to Davis Street School—four rooms which cost $38,219.

* * *

This year also has seen a masonry band building constructed at Landon High School on the Southside at a cost of $6,900. Four frame classrooms each have been set up to relieve overcrowding at Hogan and Lake Shore schools, with $5,000 being spent at each location.

Ten play courts totaling $10,000 in cost have been laid at various schools during the year, and $7,000 in fences have been erected.

A large shop building for Negro vocational schooling has been constructed at a cost of some $11,000, and bids are in for an athletic field building at Lee High School which will cost in the neighborhood of $24,000.

* * *

In the field of teachers' salaries, Duval County has leaped from a position of about 40th in the state to its rightful place among the top-paying counties. Local teachers now draw the largest checks in the system's history.

In the four-year-degree bracket, into which classification 1,078 of the system's teachers fall, annual pay ranges from $2,400 for beginning teachers to $3,240 for those with 10 years' experience.

This scale extends in both directions, from $1,400 to non-degree beginners to a maximum of $4,060 for a teacher with 10 years' experience and a doctor's degree. As a result, Duval's teacher turnover has dropped sharply and better-qualified teachers are available.

As for internal needs of the school system's subject matter, courses of study, grade arrangements, etc., a $10,000 study is being made under the guidance of Dr. Kenneth R. Williams, prominent in the field of educational research.

School officials estimate that the present program of construction will mend or eliminate only about 1/15 of the needs. But they agree it's easier to look to the future with courage when they can look to the past with pride. And that's how they may look at the year 1948 in Duval County.

Next: Diversified Co-operative training.

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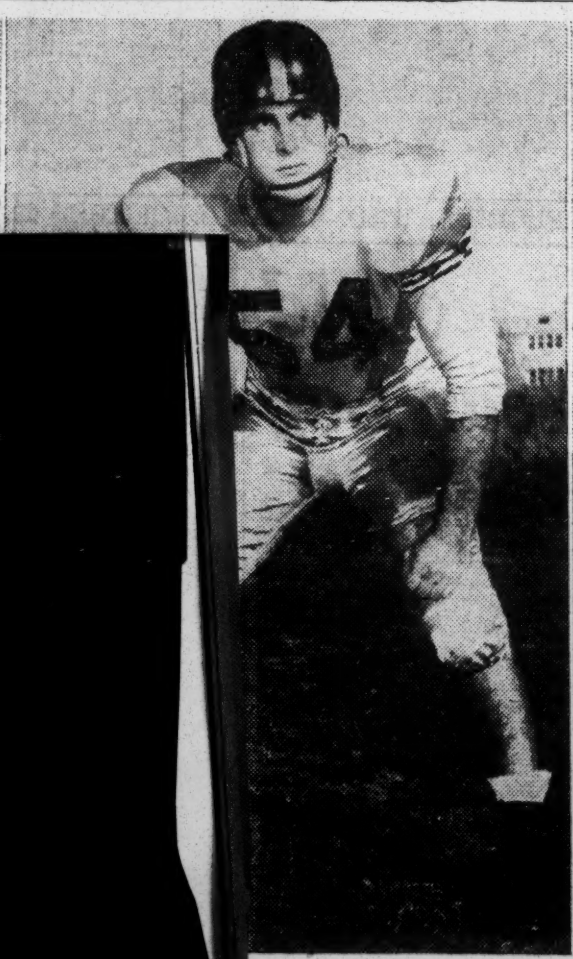
SRC - Community Surveys - Jacksonville Survey



ro ng Potion for Clemson

the regular season; Bob Robinson, quarterback and

Atl. Const.
6 Oct 49

School Bond Issue Voted in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(INS) Some $12,000,000 was made available yesterday to finance a comprehensive four-year school building program in Duval County (Jacksonville).

The appropriation was put to a bond issue vote Tuesday and 12,161 persons were for it while 2,344 voted against it.

Jacksonville (Fla) Times-Union
Nov 3-1949

Work Will Start Before Christmas On Pool for Negroes

Construction of a swimming pool for negroes will be started before Christmas, City Commission decided yesterday.

The deadline was fixed by a clause in a deed, ordered filed for record, providing that if work is not started by December 22 the property will go back to the Housing Authority of Jacksonville.

Commission Chairman Richard D. Sutton, noting that the city has been saving up budgeted sums for two years for this work, said advertising for bids will be authorized

Jacksonville (Fla) Times-Union
4 Nov 49

Work Ordered On Negro Pool

Construction of a swimming pool for Negroes at Fourth and Jefferson streets will start next month.

City commissioners acted yesterday, as the site will revert back to the Jax Housing Authority unless work is started by December 22.

Commissioners authorized Marsh and Saxelbye, architects, to complete plans for the $100,000 project. They will advertise for bids at their first December meeting.

SURVEY COMMITTEE - JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

January, 1950

I. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

The City Health Department

One additional Well-Baby Clinic.
Three additional Mothers' Classes.
A program of Nurses-Parents Conferences.
Six Health Centers for Immunization.
Three Child Hygiene Clinics for children between the ages of two and six, sponsored by the women's clubs through the City Health Dept.
Increased school nursing and health education of teachers.
Increased emphasis on case finding and treatment of TB patients.
Movie program by Health Department showing services to all citizens of the community.
Dental services to school children.
Weight correction classes.

The County Health Department

Tumor Clinic
Training program for F.A. & M. College student nurses.
Opening of a modern psychiatric unit.

Brewster Hospital

A new children's building and an isolation ward.
Scholarships made available with the U. S. Health Department for graduate nurse training.

Mount Ararat Hospital

New stone building completed. Now in process of equipping building for service.

Note: As a supplementary report to the Survey in March 1948 pointed out, only one qualified Negro physician has moved into Jacksonville since the survey. This addition has been nullified by the death of one of the old physicians, and the report remains the same of 7,385 Negro patients per doctor, which is far from the recognized standard of 1,500 persons per doctor.

II. PAVING

No marked improvement has been made in the area of paving. The majority of paving provided has been on the East-side.

III. SANITATION AND SAFETY

Garbage Collection

Garbage collections have been increased and new services inaugurated. The City has constructed a new 350-ton incinerator which increased the services of that Department.

Traffic Lights

Many traffic lights have been installed and also street lighting has been improved.

IV. HOUSING

Private housing is providing adequate housing for Negroes in the upper economic bracket. However, as yet housing below the $5,000 area has not appeared on the market. There is also a need for increased low-rent housing.

The first step in this direction was taken recently by the City Council in approving a Slum Clearance Survey.

V. TRANSPORTATION

Bus services have increased to the point that the Negro community is now being adequately serviced. Extension of the Ashley-Franklin Streets line to the College Park area and connection service on Twenty-first Street has been provided for the greater convenience of residents in that section of the City.

VI. EDUCATION

In Education, the greatest advancement has been shown. Teachers' salaries were equalized in the fall of 1947. Deans for both boys and girls have been appointed in the junior and senior high schools.

Five ~~new~~ teachers are now employed to instruct crippled and handicapped children.

A new elementary school has been constructed in the College Park section.

Additions were made to Davis Street School and Matthew-Gilbert School.

Matthew-Gilbert School is now a high school for students living on the East-side.

Douglass-Anderson School is in the process of being made a high school.

A bond issue calling for the expenditure of 14½ million dollars has been passed.

Approximately 50 per cent of this amount is to be spent on Negro schools.

The priority program already set up for new school buildings calls for nine schools, four of which are for Negroes: three 24-room elementary schools and one 35-room high school.

There has been a conscious effort on the part of the school authorities to work toward the development of an ideal school system, and to this

end an attempt has been made to revise the curriculum, bringing into their planning Negro and white teachers working on an unsegregated basis.

VII. DELINQUENCY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

An additional visiting teacher employed.

Report on the employment of Negro police cannot be made at this point. Information concerning developments is expected in the Urban League office within the next few weeks.

VIII. RECREATION

Mr. Robinson, Director of the Recreation Department, reports that the plans for a new swimming pool will be completed in a few days, after which bids for construction will be advertised. He further states that the pool will be completed in time for use in the coming summer months.

The State Department of Parks announced plans late last year to establish an Ocean Beach for Negroes on Little Talbot Island located on new Road 105.

SPC - City Surveys - Jax

January 2, 1951

Mr. L.W. Armwood, Executive Secretary
Jacksonville Urban League
704 Broad Street
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Mr. Armwood:

About a year ago you were kind enough to send Dr. Mitchell, our Executive Director, a list of the follow-up results of the Jacksonville Survey. We wonder if you now have available a later list covering the recommendations of the Survey Committee which have been carried out this past year.

We have just had a request from Virginius Dabney of the Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH for such information. We have sent him the earlier list, but we thought that, if anything else had happened since then, we ought to send him that information also. We would appreciate it if you could send us the latest material you have on the follow-up of the Survey.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

SRC- Community Surveys- Jacksonville

BRIEF FOLLOW-UP ON SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS
Made by
THE SURVEY COMMITTEE (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Given at Mtg., Advisory Cttee Jacksonville Urban League, Jan 1950
(By L.W. Armwood, Exec. Sec., Jax Urban League)

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Jacksonville Urban League
704 Broad Street

1/19/50

Funeral Planned Friday For Judge George C. Gibbs

Funeral services for former Judge George Couper Gibbs, 66, who died of a heart attack shortly after 11:30 p. m. yesterday, will be held at 11 o'clock Friday morning in the Riverside Presbyterian church with Dr. Albert J. Kissling officiating.

Burial will be in Evergreen cemetery under the direction of Hardage and Sons funeral home. The family has requested that flowers be omitted.

Judge Gibbs, noted as a jurist in Florida and a former attorney general of Florida, had not been in ill health and his death at his home, 2717 Riverside avenue, was unexpected, members of the family said today.

He was a member of the Riverside Presbyterian church and of its board of trustees.

Judge Gibbs was judge of the Fourth judicial district until 1935, and in 1938 was appointed state attorney general. He held that position until 1941, when he voluntarily retired from the bench.

He was born in Jacksonville on Oct. 28, 1879. His father was George William Gibbs and his mother Margaret Watkins Gibbs. The Gibbs family had been long identified with Florida history. His grandfather was Col. George Couper Gibbs of the Confederate Army, and his great-grandfather George Gibbs, was first clerk of the eastern district of the territory of Florida at St. Augustine. He was appointed by President James Monroe in 1822.

After receiving his early education in schools at St. Augustine, Judge Gibbs entered Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va., in 1901 where he received the degree of bachelor of law in 1903.

He was then admitted to practice in Virginia and in Florida and entered the office of A. W. Cockrell and Son in Jacksonville, with which firm he was associated until 1907. From 1907 to 1912, he practiced law alone.

On December 3, 1912, upon the recommendation of the bar of Duval county, he was appointed circuit judge under the constitutional amendment adopted that year which provided for an additional circuit judge for Duval county. He held this office until April, 1913, when he resigned to accept the appointment of judge of the Fourth judicial district, succeeding Judge Rhydon M. Call. In June, 1916, he was nominated in the Democratic primary and in 1917 was appointed for a full term to succeed himself. He remained as judge until 1935.

During 1942-43, he was chief attorney for the Florida Office of Price Administration in various matters involving the compliance with and enforcement of the law respecting price control, rationing, etc. He resumed the private practice of law in 1941.

Survivors include his widow; two daughters, Mrs. William Worthington, Kent, Conn., and Mrs. Asa B. Bardiner, Baltimore; a son, William W. Gibbs, of Miami; two brothers, George W. Gibbs, Sr.,

JUDGE GEORGE COUPER GIBBS

an honorary member of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He was also a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association and the state association, and the Seminole, Timuquana and Civitan clubs.

School Board Delays Action On Jax Survey

Report on Schools To Be Taken Up At Meeting Friday

The school board has set next Friday to consider the recently-completed survey on the physical conditions of the county school system.

The report was formally accepted by the board late yesterday, but further action was held up until next Friday.

Vocational Expansion Okehed

The board approved an expanded program of vocational training with full utilization of the vocational school building, now idle, on King street.

A new position of director of vocational education and the Jacksonville School of Technology was created, but not filled. This will be done later, board members said.

Abolish One Post

The board abolished the present post of director of vocational training, held by W. R. Scheel. It was announced Scheel would be retained in the school system as assistant director of the expanded vocational plan.

The board approved sale of property near the Catholic church in Loretto to Anton Fitchner on a bid of $3,200.

Draft for Race Relations Sunday Feb, 1948

THE HOME-TOWN SELF-SURVEY

A Down-to-Earth Program for Better Race Relations in Your Community

sent to M.S. Davage

One concrete way to improve race relations in your own community is to plan and carry out a local self-survey. Experience has shown that local citizens, acting together and honestly examining their own communities, are highly effective in making them better places in which to live. When people gather facts and see for themselves, they take a long step forward in community improvement. Fact-finding, done by citizens themselves, almost always leads to action for improvement. And action for community improvement is action also for improvement of the community's human relations.

The self-survey is an extremely useful technique for attacking the whole problem of prejudice and discrimination on many fronts at once. It gives people who want to "do something" a concrete program on which to work in their own communities. It hits at the causes of prejudice and discrimination by investigating conditions in health, welfare, education, employment, housing, and any other field which local citizens may want to include in their survey. Because of wide citizen participation, the self-survey is an educational process in itself. As the survey progresses, citizens and community leaders gain knowledge and understanding of their community's needs and problems. And when the survey is completed, an informed community is ready and willing to act.

The success of a self-survey, however, depends a great deal upon the caliber of its leadership. Here the churches ~~community~~ can provide an essential community service. Enlightened and unselfish leadership, such as that provided by the churches in every community, can be of immense help, not only in creating a climate of opinion in which ~~communities~~ towns will be willing to take an honest look at themselves, but also in helping citizens find the facts and ~~then~~ act upon them.

To guide local citizens of small communities who want to undertake such a survey, the Southern Regional Council has prepared a Manual, The Home-Town Self-Survey. The Manual contains suggestions for getting a survey started, organizing and carrying out the survey, enlisting ~~community~~ support, ~~obtaining~~ getting the facts, and carrying out the recommendations which result from the findings. It is conveniently divided into 15 different sections -- each with an explanatory text, schedules, and questionnaires -- covering all the different parts of community life. Thus local groups can use the Manual in surveying either selected fields or their entire community.

The Home-Town Self-Survey is available from the Southern Regional Council (63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Georgia) at 25¢ per copy.

Southern Regional Council
June 30, 1948

MEMORANDUM ON MAKING A BRIEF SURVEY OF A LOCAL COMMUNITY

The volunteer workers should meet and decide upon the areas or problems to be surveyed. They should then divide into groups or committees to deal with specific problems. Each group can meet and lay out out the most important questions that are to be asked or observations that are to be made, after which responsibility for particular items can be allocated to various members of the group. Every effort should be made to get agreement upon definitions, observations, etc., and to have uniformity of reporting. Below are some of the problems areas which are usually covered in community surveys with some suggestions as to procedure:

POPULATION

Consult the U. S. Census and the county and State Bureau of Vital Statistics for figures on population characteristics of the county and town or dity to be surveyed. These should show age, sex, and race distribution, and should show changes and trends over a 10, 15, or 20 year period. Such figures provide good background information for a survey of community services and how they have changed or should change to meet changing community needs. For instance, if the birth rate is increasing or decreasing, it may affect future education plans for the community. Age distribution of the population may affect types of recreation and health services which should be provided.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Begin by finding out whether the city or state Vital Statistics Bureau have any official statistics on births and deaths. Leading causes of death should be listed. If figures are obtainable by race, comparisons should be drawn. Other items to be considered are:

A. Number of doctors, white and Negro, in the community, in relation to population.

B. Hospital facilities available; number of Beds; number of free beds (these figures should be broken down by race)

C. Free or low cost clinics available

D. Adequacy of public health facilities

E. Interviews with doctors to determine health hazards and areas of greatest need.

SANITATION AND SAFETY

This part of the survey should consist of observations on the following points (if residential segregation by race is practiced, these points should be considered by racial areas):

A. Proportion of total length of streets paved and unpaved.

B. Street cleaning, sanitation of streets, etc.

D. Draninage, mud holes, mosquito ponds, etc.

D. Sidewalks--adequacy and general conditions

E. Traffic lights and other safety regulations, particularly at busy crossings, schools, and churches

HOUSING

Private Housing

First, consult the city government or the Housing Authority, if one exists, to see whether there is any map or survey of housing or land use already available. If such information is available, make as much use of it as possible and try ot find out what changes have occurred in the housing situation since the survey was made. If none is available, make a survey which will reveal the most important facts about the housing situation.

If the community is not too large, you might wish to visit every house. Otherwise, a sampling process should be used. In this case, make every effort to see that the sample is random, that is, a real cross-section of the housing situation. For example, you could take several streets representing various levels of housing and visit every fifth house. If the sample is truly random, it is just as good as if you had visited every house.

The items usually included in such a survey are:

A. General condition of house
B. Number of rooms
C. Number of occupants
D. Type of house -one or two family dwelling
E. Owned or rented: Amount of rent
F. Electricity, water, gas, heating
G. Toilet facilities
H. Types of neighborhood--residential, part residential-part business

This might be supplemented by a brief interview with the householder to get his reactions on such topics as owning, renting, loan situation, desire for better housing, etc. Also, you might wish to adopt certain criteria for classifications and classify the housing into three or four types, such as: A--Excellent; B--Fair; C-- Bad; D--Very bad, or unfit for human habitation.

Another point to be considered is availability of home-building loans to veterans and other citizens, both white and Negro.

Availability of hotels and transient accommodations should also be considered. This is especially important in the Negro community.

PUBLIC HOUSING

These points should be considered:

A. Number of projects and units for white and colored citizens
B. Requirements for admission to homes
C. Rent
D. Operation and maintenance of project by housing authority

E. Tenant life—crime and delinquency among residents; maintenance of homes by tenants; number of and resons for evictions; social life among tenanss—clubs, cooperatives, and the like.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

A. Local bus transportation—any areas not served; degree of overcrowding on city busses; friction between the races

B. Taxi cabs—number; availability for each race; city ordinances governing operation

C. Terminal facilities for busses and trains—condition of waiting rooms, restrooms, eating facilities

EDUCATION

From the state superintendent of education or from the local superintendent, you should be able to get statistical information on enrollment, attendance, number of teachers, pupils per teacher, per capita expenditures, etc., for white and Negro students. This information will be very useful and revealing if you can get it. If it is not available, you can attempt to compile it by getting the basic data from school superintendents and principals.

Training and salary scales for teachers should also be considered.

Other items to be considered here are condition of school buildings, class room equipment, playgrounds and recreational facilities, library facilities, adequacy of curriculum, vocational courses, etc.

Facilities for adult education should also be studied. Are there night classes for adults? If so, what courses are offered? Where? Condition of buildings? Library facilities? If no course s are offered, the survey might investigate the need for adult traihing and availability of facilities.

RECREATION

Recreational facilities might be classified as follows:

1. Public—e.g., swimming pools, parks, ball grounds
2. Private
   a. commercial—e.g, movies, bowling alleys, poolrooms, skating rinks
   b. non-commercial—e.g., facilities of such agencies as YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts

There should be a simple survey of facilities available under each of the above headings, taking into account such factors as location, adequacy, safety, admission chafges, type of patronage, extent of use, etc. Do not overlook the more sordid or vicious types of recreation which are undoubtedly patronized by a good many people. Try to find out what might be done to close such places or to regulate them so strictly that they are not entirely vicious.

Cultural activities and opportunities should also be considered. This should include (1) public library facilties—number of books, use by citizens, placement of branches, budget, hours, staff; (2) number of and attendance at public lectures, concerts, exhibits; (3) condition and use of municipal auditorium.

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

This section should show occupation patterns by race for the city, as given in the U. S. Census. Other points to be studied include:

A. Types of business and industry in city and surrounding area and number of employees

B. Extent of unionization of industry

C. Participation of unions in civic life

D. Employment figures broken down for skilled and unskilled workers (also by race)

E. Existence and adequacy of employment services, public and private

F. Business and vicic organizations, such as Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Kiwanis, Pilot

G. Types and extent of Negro business and business organization

H. Extent of cooperation between white and Negro business organizations

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OBSERVANCE

This part of the survey might include the following topics:

A. Crime rates by race, age, and sex, over a period of months and years
B. Observations in municipal courts, taking notes on treatment of prisoners and principal witnesses.
C. Condition of city and county jails
D. Extent of police brutality in making arrests
E. Attitude of citizens toward law enforcement, gained through confidential interviews with informants on various social levels.
F. Disposition of offenders by race—statistics on arrests and dispositions of cases, by race, in the city court and the county court, covering a period of at least ten years, should be assembled, if possible. If it seems advisable, a special study of homicides with special reference to Negro-vs. Negro cases. It has been found repeatedly in other places that from 50% to 90% of all murders are murders of Negroes by Negroes. This has a very direct relation to the attitudes of the police, the leniency of courts in dealing with Negro in-group cases, and certain attitudes of Negroes which make them reluctant to testify against such offenders.
G. Provisions for juvenile offenders—number of such offenders by race, age, and sex; trial in regular or juvenile court; detention in special homes or in jail; use of probation officers; use of reform schools or jails in punishing offenders.

COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

In general there are three types of agencies rendering welfare services:

1. Case Work Agencies
   a. private agencies serving families and individuals—e.g. Salvation Army, Traveler's Aid, Red Cross, missions, etc.
   b. public agencies —e.g. city welfare bureaus, Family Welfare Agency
   c. Agencies serving children—Nurseries, Child Welfare Agency
2. Group work agencies — e.g. Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Girl Reserves, Hi-Y., etc.
3. Co-ordinating agencies—e.g. Council of Social Agnecies, Community Chest, Welfare Exchange, Veterans Council

The following types of information should be gathered for each agency:

A. Governing boards
B. Services rendered
C. Numbers and types of people served
D. Budget
E. Personnel—paid and volunteer
F. Inter-agency relationships
G. Extent to which needs are met and unmet
H. Adequacy of facilities

If there are special agencies serving Negroes, be sure to include these—as Urban League, branches of YM and YWCA, Boy Scouts

CHURCHES

This may be a separate area of studym or may be included in several of the above delineated areas, depending on the desires of the group. In any event, no community survey would be complete without taking into account the activities of churches in such areas as community welfare, recreation, adult education, cultural opportunities.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

A. Number of persons of voting age
B. Percentage of voting-age-group who are registered voters
C. Percentage of registered voters who voted in last election
D. Extent of inclusion of all groups on governing boards and committees—e.g. labor, industry, Negroes, Jews, etc.
E. Willingness of citizens to serve on juries (this might be included under law enforcement)
F. Form of city government—mayor-council, mayor-commission, manager, etc.

These points are merely suggestive and are not designed to delve deeply into the intricacies of city and county government. It takes persons skilled in techniques of research and analysis to do an adequate study of government. However, the survey committee might want to sit in on sessions of the city council or commission and study grand jury recommendations.

Southern Regional Council
July 19, 1948

PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM ON MAKING A SMALL COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEY

This memorandum is not a complete guide to community self-surveys -- it is merely suggestive of points which should be covered. The Southern Regional Council is in process of preparing a manual for such surveys.

In a self-survey, citizens of a community make the plans and do the surveying themselves, instead of hiring a professional staff to dig out the facts. The survey thus becomes an educational process as well as a fact-finding effort. Citizens discover for themselves what the facts are, what problems exist, and what needs to be done. Since key community leaders, professional heads of organizations, and city officials are included in the survey group, they as well as lay citizens know the facts and help make recommendations. Thus when the findings are completed, citizens as well as officials who have made the recommendations are responsible for carrying them out.

.....

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E. Interviews with doctors to determine health hazards and areas of greatest need.

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D. Operation and maintenance of project by housing authority
E. Tenant life--crime and delinquency among residents; maintenance of homes by tenants; number of and reasons for evictions; social life among tenants-clubs, cooperatives, and the like.

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C. Terminal facilities for busses and trains-condition of waiting rooms, restrooms, eating facilities

EDUCATION

From the state superintendent of education or from the local superintendent, you should be able to get statistical information on enrollment, attendance, number of teachers, pupils per teacher, per capita expenditures, etc., for white and Negro students. This information will be very useful and revealing if you can get it. If it is not available, you can attempt to compile it by getting the basic data from school superintendents and principals.

Training and salary scales for teachers should also be considered.

Other items to be considered here are condition of school buildings, class room equipment, playgrounds and recreational facilities, library facilities, adequacy of curriculum, vocational courses, etc.

Facilities for adult education should also be studied. Are there night classes for adults? If so, what courses are offered? Where? Condition of buildings? Library facilities? If no courses are offered, the survey might investigate the need for adult training and availability of facilities.

RECREATION

Recreational facilities might be classified as follows:

1. Public--e.g., swimming pools, parks, ball grounds
2. Private

a. commercial--e.g., movies, bowling alleys, poolrooms, skating rinks
b. non-commercial--e.g., facilities of such agencies as YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts

There should be a simple survey of facilities available under each of the above headings, taking into account such factors as location, adequacy, safety, admission charges, type of patronage, extent of use, etc. Do not overlook the more sordid or vicious types of recreation which are undoubtedly patronized by a good many people. Try to find out what might be done to close such places or to regulate them so strictly that they are not entirely vicious.

Cultural activities and opportunities should also be considered. This should include (1) public library facilities--number of books, use by citizens, placement of branches, budget, hours, staff; (2) number of and attendance at public lectures, concerts, exhibits; (3)condition and use of municipal auditorium.

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

This section should show occupation patterns by race for the city, as given in the U. S. Census. Other points to be studied include:

A. Types of business and industry in city and surrounding area and number of employees

B. Extent of unionization of industry

C. Participation of unions in civic life

D. Employment figures broken down for skilled and unskilled workers (also by race)

E. Existence and adequacy of employment services, public and private

F.. Business and civic organizations, such as Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Kiwanis, Pilot

G. Types and extent of Negro business and business organizations.

H. Extent of cooperation between white and Negro business organizations

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OBSERVANCE

This part of the survey might include the following topics:

A. Crime rates by race, age, and sex, over a period of months and years
B. Observations in municipal courts, taking notes on treatment of prisoners and principal witnesses.
C. Condition of city and county jails
D. Extent of police brutality in making arrests
E. Attitude of citizens toward law enforcement, gained through confidential interviews with informants on various social levels.
F. Disposition of offenders by race--statistics on arrests and dispositions of cases, by race, in the city court and the county court, covering a period of at least ten years, should be assembled, if possible. It it seems

advisable, a special study of homicides with special reference to Negro vs Negro cases. It has been found repeatedly in other places that from 50% to 90% of all murders are murders of Negroes by Negroes. This has a very direct relation to the attitudes of the police, the leniency of courts in dealing with Negro in-group cases, and certain attitudes of Negroes which make them reluctant to testify against such offenders.

G. Provisions for juvenile offenders--number of such offenders by race, age, and sex; trial in regular or juvenile court; detention in special homes or in jail; use of probation officers; use of reform schools or jails in punishing offenders.

COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

In general there are three types of agencies rendering welfare services:

1. Case Work Agencies
   a. Private agencies serving families and individuals--
      e.g. Salvation Army, Traveler's Aid, Red Cross, Missions, etc.
   b. Public agencies --e.g. city welfare bureaus, Family Welfare agencies
   c. Agencies serving children--Nurseries, Child Welfare Agency

2. Group work agencies -- e.g. Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Girl Reserves, Hi-Y, etc.
3. Co-ordinating agencies --e.g. Council of Social Agencies, Community Chest, Welfare Exchange, Veterans Council

The following types of information should be gathered for each agency:

A. Governing boards
B. Services rendered
C. Numbers and types of people served
D. Budget
E. Personnel--paid and volunteer
F. Inter-agency relationships
G. Extent to which needs are met and unmet
H. Adequacy of facilities

If there are special agencies serving Negroes, be sure to include these- as Urban League, branches of YM and YWCA, Boy Scouts.

CHURCHES

This may be a separate area of study or may be included in several of the above delineated areas, depending on the desires of the group. In any event, no community survey would be complete without taking into account the activities of churches in such areas as community welfare, recreation, adult education, cultural opportunities.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

A. Number of persons of voting age
B. Percentage of voting-age-group who are registered voters

C. Percentage of registered voters who voted in last election

D. Extent of inclusion of all groups on governing boards and committees-e.g. labor, industry, Negroes, Jews, etc.

E. Willingness of citizens to serve on juries (this might be included under law enforcement)

F. Form of city government--mayor-council, mayor-commission, manager, etc.

These points are merely suggestive and are not designed to delve deeply into the intricacies of city and county government. It takes persons skilled in techniques of research and analysis to do an adequate study of government. However, the survey committee might want to sit in on sessions of the city council or commission and study grand jury recommendations.

Work Copy

THE HOME-TOWN SELF-SURVEY

--How To Get The Facts

--Then What To Do

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

November 1948

Rewrite

What a Home-Town Self-Survey Is

Towns, like people, need to stop every once in awhile and take a good look at themselves. ~~Most~~ Many towns, like Topsy, have "just growed". Few people give a thought to what the town has grown from, how it has grown, what it is really like now, and where it is going from here.

MANY people may have a vague feeling that something is wrong with the town, but few know what it is or what to do about it. ~~Most people are proud of their towns, and rightly so. But down underneath, people who really know and understand their community and want the best for it know there are some things about that could be improved.~~ Young people complain that "there's nothing to do in this town". Adults shake their heads and wonder what the younger generation is coming to as young people get out of hand, looking for new thrills and excitement. Adults as well as young people find themselves growing "stale" ~~because there are not enough opportunities for reading, seeing good movies, hearing lectures on current issues, playing wholesomely and creatively.~~ when there are few books, predominately class B and C movies, few cultural opportunities such as lectures, plays, concerts, and few chances for creative recreation.

Young couples and whole families search vainly for decent houses in which to live, then are forced to rent or buy run-down property or to pay more than they can afford for new houses. Large groups of the population live in slum areas, where whole families are crowded into one or two poorly lighted, poorly ventilated rooms, sharing toilet and bathing facilities with five or six other families. In these sections crime rates are high, sickness and poor health abound, and men and women, boys and girls, are lost to the community as far as contributing their best in citizenship, personality, creative ability, and earning power is concerned.

Whole communities go without good medical care because there aren't enough doctors or hospitals or beds, but no one knows quite what to do about it.

Social welfare workers discover that two or more agencies are contributing to the support of one family, each agency without the knowledge that others are helping too. Assistance grants in many cases are too small to meet even the minimum needs of those being helped.....

A town may jog along like this for years, then decide something should be done. It may hire an expert to come in, survey the town, and tell the citizens what's wrong and what should be done to correct the bad features. And the citizens may take his advice and set to work. The chances are, however, ~~that they won't take it~~ ---- they will mean to, perhaps, but since they have not seen, with their own eyes the ills, the expert points out and the need for changing, ~~only been told the things that are wrong with the community, without seeing for themselves,~~ their actions are likely to fall behind their intentions.

On the other hand, citizens may decide to look at their town themselves, finding out what is good about it, what needs ~~improving, what needs getting rid of, and what needs adding to,~~ to be done to make it the best sort of community in which to live and bring up their children. When citizens look at their town themselves, they are making a self-survey. And ~~because~~ when they ~~are~~ seeing for themselves, they come to know what should be done and get busy ~~to get it done.~~ doing it.

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This home-town self-survey manual is a guide to such a survey. It was written for use in towns of 30,000 people or less. We have tried to make it broad enough for all sorts of towns to use - - towns with industries, market towns, county seats, resort centers, and just plain burgs.

The manual has been written and put together so that the whole community and the services it provides its citizens may be studied. Community life is so intertwined that it is hard to get the whole community picture without studying all its parts - - population, health, sanitation, education, law enforcement, recreation, public welfare, transportation, economic life, government. For instance, juvenile delinquency is closely tied in with housing, recreation, the police system, schools, public welfare. It would be hard to set up a program to cut down juvenile delinquency without knowing why young people are breaking laws, and to find this out you would have to study all those things which contribute to it.

If, however, your town thinks a whole self-survey would be too hard to manage, would be too expensive, or would take too much time, study the parts of the town that most need attention, whether it is housing, schools, health, or what not. Each section of the manual may be used alone, with some changes. If you cannot manage a whole community survey at first, go ahead with the parts you can study and perhaps later you can finish the job.

How to Get the Survey Started

There are ways and ways to get the survey started. Often the best time is when the town is faced with a crisis - - its schools have lost their rating because of lack of funds or inadequate buildings; the crime rate has mounted; juvenile delinquency has increased to serious proportions; the water supply has become contaminated - - and so on, ad infinitum.

In this case, you have an advantage, because citizens are aroused and want to act. But unless they have immediate leadership and direction, their enthusiasm is likely to fade and nothing will be done - - so you should begin immediately to take action to get the survey going. There is, however, a disadvantage in this situation, because citizens are apt to want to act at once, without bothering to get all the facts. Your problem is to keep the enthusiasm for action, but steer it first into fact-finding, then action.

In other cases there may be no crisis as such, but just one citizen or a group of interested, wide-awake citizens who realize that their community is failing to provide the best in services for its people and who think the beginning step in improving the community is to take stock of resources and needs. The problem, in that case, is to arouse the interest of the rest of the community and get their backing for the survey.

However the survey idea starts, the first thing to do is to begin talking the idea around, contacting individuals, clubs, organizations of various kinds. Talk about reasons for making a survey and the tentative plans you and your group have made. Read up on successful surveys in other towns and discuss them with the groups you contact.

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The survey will also need a sponsor. It might be a civic club or several clubs joining together; it might be an already organized community council, or a Council of Social Agencies, or the Community Chest. Or it might be a group of citizens who have organized themselves into a community council for the purpose of making the survey. Do not forget, however, that the survey belongs to the whole community, not to just one club or organization, and that it will need the widest sort of citizen participation if it is to ~~be successful.~~ succeed.

You will need the help of all types of citizens- - leaders, followers, professional people, business men, housewives, club women, church people - - clergy and members - - city officials, working people, young people. Do not forget, also, that you will need the help of all minority groups in the community, whether they are racial, religious, or foreign-born. These groups are a part of the community. The way they live affects the whole community, and what the community does affects them. You will want to include their representatives in the planning, surveying, and action which follows.

The more people who help to gather facts and see for themselves what really makes up a community, the more people there will be who will back up the findings and demand action. That is one of the reasons for including city officials in the survey - - the more they cooperate in the survey, the more aware they become of the interest of all citizens, the more they understand needs and reasons for recommendations made by the survey committees, and the more willing they are to join any action. The education of citizens which goes along with the survey is one of its most important functions.

Area To Be Surveyed

The area to be included in the survey will depend on your own community. If it is the only town of any size in the county and the whole county draws heavily on the town for such services as schools, health, shopping, marketing, recreation, you may want to include the whole county. Or you may want to include only that part of the county most dependent on the town and most affected by its presence. On the other hand, you may want to limit the study to just your town. Study your own situation and determine the extent to which the town and surrounding areas depend on each other. If the dependence is great, then probably you should extend the survey outside the city limits. If the dependence is at a minimum, then it is likely that the survey should be limited to the town alone.

Committees

You will probably need a central steering committee. The size of the committee will depend on the size of your town and the comprehensiveness of the survey. Again, it will be essential to include in the membership of this committee citizens who are recognized leaders in the community. Their presence and endorsement will give status to your survey and to the findings and recommendations. It is essential, also, that you include on this committee representatives of large minority groups in your town, so that they will be a real part of the survey and can bring their groups into it. This committee will be the planning body of the survey, setting up other committees, ~~planning techniques,~~ reviewing findings and recommendations, and planning for action on the findings.

If the town is large, or if it is small and has the money, it is suggested that a survey administrator be employed for the duration of the survey and for several months thereafter while the findings are being presented to the community and action on them is beginning. Such an administrator would not lessen citizen responsibility, but he or she, being responsible for the smooth running of the survey, would be in a position to handle details, keep interest high, and contribute greatly to its success. The administrator is not a necessity, however, if there is great citizen interest in the survey, if a few people are willing to take major responsibilities, and if advice and direction are available from a person or persons trained in community problems. This trained personnel might be drawn from the faculty of a local or nearby college, or from an organization such as the Southern Regional Council, which has had experience in the field.

The Steering Committee should set up committees for each section of the survey. Citizens may serve on more than one committee, depending on their interests and abilities, but remember that the more people you bring into the survey, the greater interest you will arouse in the community and the easier your job will be to "sell" the findings and recommendations to the community.

The size of each section committee will depend on the size of your community and the size of the job to be done by the section. Each committee will plan the actual survey it is to do, collect data (with the help of other citizens for sections which call for a great deal of observation, such as housing, transportation, education), assemble and tabulate data, and make recommendations for action.

As much as possible, use as section committee chairman men and women who are in some way concerned with the field covered by their respective committees. In one town, for instance, a judge served as chairman of the law enforcement committee, the president of the chamber of commerce served as chairman of the industry and employment section, and a member of the city recreation board served as chairman of the recreation committee. This procedure has the advantage of immediately enlisting the aid of men and women who know their fields and would be concerned with the carrying out of the recommendations. Be sure, however, that you choose men and women who are interested in facing facts honestly and in correcting untoward conditions. Again, include members of minority groups in section committee membership. They themselves know their problems and can present their interests better than any other group. This does not mean, for instance, that white committee members should leave all surveying in Negro districts exclusively to Negroes. Quite the contrary - - white members need to see the Negro neighborhoods in order to find facts and make recommendations. Negro committee members can, however, help to guide their thinking and planning.

If the county or part of it is included in the area to be surveyed, be sure to include representatives from these areas.

When you enlist people to help in the survey, do not depend entirely on volunteers. Contact clubs, churches, schools, organizations of all sorts, talk to their membership about the survey, ask for volunteers and ask the organizations themselves to send representatives. As far as possible, make it clear that the survey does not belong to any one group of individuals or particular organization - - that citizens participate as citizens, not as members of an organization.

Advice from "Experts"

Although the survey should remain a community undertaking all the way through, it can probably use the advice of men and women trained in the field of community problems. Citizens should do the planning and surveying themselves, and make the recommendations, but professional assistance will be valuable in the planning and in the interpretation of findings. A disinterested outsider can often help committees achieve the objectivity needed if the survey is successful. The Southern Regional Council will be glad to consult with groups planning a survey and can make available to communities which ~~who~~ will ~~bear the travel expenses~~ a trained community relations person. bear the travel expenses for a brief advisory visits,

Finances

You will need money for incidental expenses, for an administrator, if you hire one, and for publishing in some form the findings and recommendations of the survey. You may also bear part of the expense of using professional assistance.

Getting the Facts

Never forget that you can and must be honest in this survey. It is "in the family" - - what you find concerns your town and all the people in it. You are not trying to give yourselves a pat on the back, unless it is deserved; you are not trying to impress the rest of the state or nation, so you can drag out all the bad with all the good and take stock of yourselves. The success of the survey depends greatly on the extent to which you go below the surface and dig up facts, the degree to which you are honest in reporting your findings and in making your recommendations.

Keeping Community Interest

By all means try to get newspaper interest and ~~suggest~~ support and keep the public informed as to the progress of the survey. Radio publicity would be helpful, too. Organization members working on the survey might keep their groups informed as to what is going on. Keep the survey in the public mind as much as possible while it is in progress.

Although some of the survey information is available only from state and federal government offices, depend as little as possible on these sources. The more information you get from local sources, the closer you tie the survey to the community.

Make it clear throughout the survey, though, that the survey is aimed at no particular group, that no grudges are held, that the committees are looking for the good as well as the bad, and that the whole thing is aimed at making the town the best possible place in which to live. Steer clear of politics and factionalism. The minute the survey becomes political in import, its effectiveness and success are likely to be destroyed.

Be careful about publishing findings before the survey is completed. You are likely to stir up trouble in some cases that would hamper your getting complete information in other sections.

Keeping Surveyors Interested

Even projects which start with a bang are sometimes apt to drag after a few days or weeks. To allay this as much as possible, work as quickly in the survey as you can. Plan carefully in the beginning so that fact-finding will be as smooth as possible.

Call frequent meetings of committees for purposes of discussing problems, ironing them out, and "pepping up" surveyors.

The Follow-Up

Have the findings and recommendations published in as attractive a form as possible, either mimeographed or printed. Make them available for distribution for as low a price as you can. You might want to publish both the complete report and a popularized account of the survey.

When the findings are complete, The newspaper might publish the report serially ~~and~~ thus bringing it to public attention. Editorial comment would be helpful, too. Presentation of some of the findings over the radio would be another way of getting publicity and public support.

If you have money for movies and photographs of findings, this will be and excellent way of dramatic presentation to groups.

Get clubs and organizations to study the report and lend their support.

It might be worth while in some cases to sponsor a community forum or "town hall" for presenting findings and recommendations, planning for discussion both pro and con.

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If you have chosen your committees well, allowing both lay and professional community leaders to participate, there should ~~already~~ be interest in and support of the findings and recommendations by the time the report is ~~out~~ released, ~~since community leaders, both lay and professional, would have participated in the survey.~~

The Steering Committee should present the report to each local agency concerned in carrying out the recommendations - - the city council, hospital authority, school board, welfare board, and the like. The committee might set up what it considers priority schedules for carrying out recommendations — those which should be carried out immediately, those which will take more time, those which will require long range planning, and so on. In setting up the schedule, keep in mind that it might be wise to place near the top of the priority list recommendations which have a good chance of being carried out. The success of these will lend respect to the Survey and give confidence that the other recommendations could and should be implemented.

Since it will take time to carry out all your recommendations, a Follow-Up Committee will be essential. This committee will keep a constant check on progress and should not only report to the community at least every 6 months but should also prod the responsibile agencies and officials into further action. Members of the original Steering Committee and other persons who have shown exceptional interest in Survey as it progressed should be excellent members of the Follow-Up Committee.

How To Use the Manual

It was surmised that the easiest way for section committees to get information, tabulate it, and interpret it, would be on questionnaire-schedules to be filled out by committee members from information obtained by observation, talking with officials concerned, looking at records, and the like. In several sections more than one questionnaire will be needed. For instance, in the section on education, a separate questionnaire should be filled out for each school. Additional questionnaires are available from the Southern Regional Council, or you can mimeograph them yourselves.

The questionnaires alone will not begin to do the job of surveying, however. If you fill in the blanks and stop there, you have probably done a very superficial job. You should supplement each schedule with pertinent information not asked for on the questionnaires, such as descriptions of facilities, services, and needs; an evaluation of adequacy of facilities and services, and so on.

A text accompanies each questionnaire, explaining the questionnaire and suggesting additional information which should be obtained. Even the suggestions made there may need to be supplemented, depending on your local situation. Since the manual will be used in towns of varied sizes and types, it is broad in scope and may have to be adjusted to suit your town.

Determine in the beginning how large an area you will survey. Reasons for including the county, or parts of it, are discussed elsewhere. Most of the sections of the Manual are written so that the whole county, or parts of it, may be included in the survey. Others, which seem to concern the town alone, are set up on a community basis. Your committees should describe what areas should be included.

The text for several sections suggests that the findings be presented on maps or in charts and graphs. If you can use these techniques, they will make your job easier.

Each section committee may find it helpful to read books and pamplets on the particular subject it is surveying in order to get further information on standards of service, practices in other towns, suggestions for expanding and/or improving service. Such reading will give committee members a broader base of knowledge as to what to look for in his town and what to recommend in the way of improving facilities and services. A suggested list of readings is given at the end of the Manual.

When you have obtained all your information, each section committee should write its own report. If you present your findings to the community in questionnaire form, as appears in the Manual, you are not likely to stimulate much interest. Tables, maps, graphs, pictures, all may be used to present and/or implement the report. These should be accompanied by explanations, descriptions, observations. Present your findings; then present after each section the recommendations and commendations for that section.

Make your presentations as simple as possible, and as forceful. Make it a call for and a stimulus to action.

POPULATION

PRIOR to ~~Before you even b~~ egin ning your actual survey, you will have to find out about your community's population — who lives there, what races and nationalities there are, how many young people and old people there are, whether the number of people is growing or declining, and many other facts. For such information on population, you will have to consult the U. S. Bureau of Census (both the regular decennial reports and the annual population estimates), your State and County Health Departments, and your State and/or County Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Population facts will be the backbone of your entire survey, for almost all community services are influenced — both directly and indirectly — by the kind of population you have and are likely to have in the future. For instance, good planning for needed health facilities is next to impossible unless you know whether your community is increasing, decreasing, or standing still in population. Another example is recreation. Until you know what size the different age groups in your community are, you will have trouble in judging how good your facilities for recreation really are and what kinds of facilities you ~~really~~ actually need.

Be sure to compare the figures you have for the latest available date with figures for earlier periods such as 1930 or 1940. It is very important to compare the figures for different periods so that you can discover what changes are taking place in your community's population (1 and 2). One of the most important changes for which you will watch is population increase or decrease. Changes in population are determined by two factors: (1) the excess of births over deaths, or vice versa; and (2) migration into and out of the community. If, to the total population of the earliest date you are using (1930, for example), you add the births and subtract the deaths reported for the following years, the difference between the figure you obtain and the total population reported for the latest date you are using (1945 or 1948, for example) will give you the net gain or loss from migration.

By "resident birth rate" (3) is meant the number of births per 1000 legal residents of the town or county, regardless of whether or not the births actually occurred in the town or county. "Resident birth rate" differs from "recorded birth rate", which refers to all births occurring in the town or county, whether to legal residents or not.

The Census gives age group classifications (5-a), in detail, but for your purposes some of the classifications can be combined ⋹ as has been done in the population schedule ⋺.

Once you have obtained the population figures for your community, a helpful and simple way to make their meaning clear is to ~~make~~ put them in terms of percentages. For example, what percent of the total population is white and what percent is Negro? What is the percentage of increase or decrease in the total, white, and Negro populations? What percent of the population falls within the various age groups? Percentages can be determined for all sections of the population schedule except those on birth and death rates (3 and 4).

If you keep all these facts about your population in mind as you make the rest of your survey, they will help you understand the information you gather about health, education, welfare, housing, and other fields included in the survey.

POPULATION
QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: Be sure to secure figures for 1930, 1940, and the latest available date. Use a separate schedule sheet for each year for which you collect information.

1) Population Figures:

	Total	White	Negro	Other (specify)
Town	____	____	____	_____
County	____	____	____	_____

2) Increase or Decrease of Population since 1930 or 1940:

	Town		County	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Total	_____	_____	_____	_____
White	_____	_____	_____	_____
Negro	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____

3) Crude Resident Birth Rate per 1000:

	Town	County
Total	_____	_____
White	_____	_____
Negro	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____

4) Crude Resident Death Rate per 1000:

	Town	County
Total	_____	_____
White	_____	_____
Negro	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____

5) Population Characteristics:

a) Age Groups

	Town			County		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Under 5	____	____	____	____	____	____
5 to 9	____	____	____	____	____	____
10 to 14	____	____	____	____	____	____
15 to 19	____	____	____	____	____	____
20 to 34	____	____	____	____	____	____
35 to 49	____	____	____	____	____	____
50 to 64	____	____	____	____	____	____
65 and over	____	____	____	____	____	____

b) Sex Composition:

	Town			County		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Males	____	____	____	____	____	____
Females	____	____	____	____	____	____

c) Racial Composition:
(See Question #1)

d) Number of Foreign-Born:
Town_____
County_____

e) Rural-Urban Composition(County)

	Total	White	Negro
Urban	____	____	____
Rural-Farm	____	____	____
Rural Non-Farm	____	____	____

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Accepted standards have been set for the ratio of hospital beds (1-a) to population. The U.S. Public Health Service considers 4.5 beds per 1000 population an adequate ration.

The bare statistical facts about a hospital do not tell the whole story, by any means. Only by first hand observation can you determine the physical condition of its buildings, cleanliness of its surroundings, the efficiency of its operations, and so on. Only through conversation with the superintendent and staff can you learn the special needs and problems of a particular hospital. Only by personal inquiry can you find out how the administration of the hospital is set up. You will probably want to know what qualifications the superintendent must have and who selects him. If the hospital is governed by a board, you will want to know how many members there are, how they are chosen and for how long, and what the duties and powers of the board may be.

Almost all recent surveys of hospital facilities have revealed one serious shortcoming not listed in the questionnaire — namely, that hospitals often are not easily accessible to the rural population. Even when there are technically enough beds to take care of all the people in the county, a problem remains if many families are separated from the hospital by miles of poor roads. You will want to take this into account in judging the adequacy of hospital facilities. If there is no hospital in your county, it is important to learn where the nearest one is and how easily it can be reached by the people it serves.

Tuberculosis patients and persons with syphilis often present a special problem of medical care. How are such patients cared for in your locality? Your county may have local facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients, but more likely they must be sent to a state sanitorium. If the latter is the case, is your county allotted a certain number of beds, or is there admission on the basis of need? Most important, whatever the provisions may be, is whether or not the facilities available are adequate to the needs of your county.

Providing medical care for low-income families (3) is a problem in almost every community. If the income level of your county is low, you will find that many persons cannot afford decent medical care, regardless of the facilities available. Find out how many such families there are and what attempts are being made to help them.

<u>Sources</u>

Local or state hospital authority
Superintendents of local hospitals
Civic organizations concerned with health

HOSPITAL FACILITIES
QUESTIONNAIRE

(1) Hospitals

(a)

	Name	Type*	Number of beds White	Negro	Public or Private**
Town	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
County	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(b) No. of hospital beds per 1000 population: White_____Negro_____
(c) No. of free or charity beds: White _____ Negro_____

(2) Hospital Services
(Get information for each hospital)
(a) No. doctors on staff: White_____Negro_____
(b) No. graduate nurses on staff: White_____Negro_____
(c) Facilities for training nurses? Yes ____No_____
If so, how many are trained per year? White _____Negro_____
(d) Is hospital open to patients of all white doctors? Yes___No_____
All Negro doctors? Yes _____No_____
(e) Can all white doctors use facilities? Yes_____No_____
All Negro doctors? Yes_____No_____
(f) No. patients handled per year? White_____ Negro_____
(g) Is residence in the county a requirement for admission? Yes___No____
(h) Special clinics and services:

	No	How often held	Number patients White	Negro	Size of Staff Doctors	Nurses
Chronic Disease	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Crippled Children	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mental Disease	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tuberculosis	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Pre-Natal Care	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Post-Natal Care	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Venereal Disease	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Others:						
_____	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(3) Pre-paid Medical Care

In your county, are there programs of
(a) hospital insurance? Yes_____No_____
(b) cooperative medical plans? Yes____No_____
(c) other prepaid plans? Yes____No_____

* General, Tuberculosis, etc.
** Public hospitals are those owned by Federal, State, County, or City governments; indicate the ownership for both public and private hospitals.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

Public health clinics (1), like hospitals, can best be judged by first-hand observation; accessibility, physical surroundings, equipment, and sanitation should all be taken into account. It is also well to find out whether the clinic is open to everyone or treats only persons who fall into certain categories of income, race, residence, or what not.

Physical and dental examinations in the school (2) usually discover defects in children whose families cannot afford to pay for the necessary treatment. If free treatment is given to such children, how complete is it? If free treatment is not provided, your committee may consider how these children can be helped.

An adequate ratio of public health nurses to population is approximately one nurse for every 5,000 people. How does your community compare?

Some communities have a Visiting Nurses Association in addition to, or instead of, the public health-home nursing service (3). If your community is one of these, get the essential facts about the personnel and operation of the Association.

Much depends on how well such community services as food inspection and communicable desease control (4) are carried out. Your committee may find, for example, that certain areas are not covered by the services, or that the services are lacking entirely. Size of budget and size of staff are, of course, important considerations in determining the effectiveness of a community health service.

The County and/or City Health Department should be checked for such points as office space, staff - - both professional and clerical - - budget, special needs, and the like.

In addition to the various srevices listed on the questionnaire, you may find that industries in your community have a health program for their employees. If so, the extent and effectiveness of this program will have a direct bearing on the health of your community and should included in the survey.

If the various public health services mentioned here are not provided, does your survey show there is a need for them? Keep in mind your figures on infant and maternal deaths, number of births in hospitals, death rates from various causes, sickness rates, population per doctor and dentist. Doctors, public health officials, and visiting nurses can give you helpful suggestions about how public health services can be improved. They may also point out existing services, not mentioned here, which should be included in your survey.

<u>Sources</u>

U. S. Public Health Service
City, County, and State Health Departments
Private organizations concerned with health
Superintendent of schools

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES
QUESTIONNAIRE

(1) Public Health Clinics
(check, in addition to the points listed below, staff, frequency of clinics, facilities for each clinic).

	Number	Patient Capacity White	Negro
Prenatal	____	____	____
Post-natal	____	____	____
Well-Baby	____	____	____
Dental	____	____	____
Venereal Disease	____	____	____
Immunization	____	____	____
Other:			
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____

(2) School Health Services
(check staff, frequency, facilities for each school)

	White	Negro
Health Education		
Immunization	____	____
Physical exams	____	____
Dental exams	____	____
Hookworm inspection	____	____
Free medical care for indigent children	____	____
Tuberculosis exams	____	____
Other:		
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

(3) Public Health Nursing Service

Number of nurses employed: White _____ Negro _____
Ratio of nurses to population: White ____ Negro ____ Total _____
Service available to both races? Yes ____ No _____
Cost of services to patient _____
No. of visits made last year _____

(4) Community Services
(check staff, frequency, facilities)
Inspection of public eating places? Yes ____ No _____
Milk inspection and control? Yes ____ No _____
Public health education? Yes _____ No _____
Communicable disease control? Yes _____ No _____

(5) Agencies and Organizations
(get information on membership, staff, functions, budget)

U. S. Public Health Service? Yes ____ No _____
State Health Department? Yes _____ No _____
County or City Health Department? Yes _____ No _____
Hospital Board or Authority? Yes ____ No _____
Citizens' organizations concerned with health? Yes ____ No _____

Is there one coordinating group or agency? Yes _____ No _____

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Death rate (1) is a key to the health rating of any community. Compare the figures for the white and Negro population of your community ~~with each other~~ with each other and with the national figure, which for 1945 was 10.6.

It is well to keep in mind that this comparison is only a rough indication of the health standing of your community. Death rates vary as to age, sex, race, and place of residence.

Perhaps even more important is the trend of the death rate in your community during the past few years. You can determine this by comparing recent figures with those for earlier periods. The national death rate has been steadily declining in recent years. If the same is not true of your community, then health conditions are in serious need of improvement.

It is also helpful to compare leading causes of death in your community (2) with those for the nation as a whole. Differences may point to the special health needs of your locality.

Deaths from communicable and preventable diseases (4) and infant and maternal deaths (6), (7) should also have decreased markedly. Check the latest figures against those for 1920, 1930, and 1940, if they are obtainable. It is usually revealing to compare infant and maternal death rates with percentage of births occurring in a hospital, percentages attended by a physician, midwife, and percentage unattended. "Number of births attended by a physician" (8-b) refers to the total number of births attended by a physician, both in a hospital and in the home.

The figures you will be able to get on hookworm (5) will most likely include only reported cases. Many sufferers from hookworm, of course, never receive professional treatment and thus are never recorded. In some counties, surveys have been conducted and the estimated number of hookworm cases ~~arrived at~~ determined. If your county has had such a survey, you will find the results helpful. You will also want to find out what steps, if any, are being taken to teach people the simple rules which will keep them from becoming infected with hookworm. ?

One doctor per 1,000 to 1,500 population, and one dentist per 2,000 population are considered adequate minimum ratios (10-a). There seems to be little agreement as to an adequate ratio of nurses to population. You might consult physicians and health authorities as to the adequacy of the ratio of nurses to population in your county. ?

In many rural areas, midwives (10-b) still play an important part in child birth. If there is no program in your county for training and licensing midwives, your committee might consider the advisability of ~~one's being starting started~~ organizing one. If there is such a program, you should find out how it is financed and how well it is conducted.

Sources
City, County, and State Health Departments
Local hospital records
Civic organizations concerned with health

COMMUNITY HEALTH
QUESTIONNAIRE

(1) Death Rate
(Crude resident death rate per 1000 population last year)

	White	Negro	Total
Town	____	____	____
County	____	____	____

(2) Leading Causes of Death
(In past five years - - for county)

Causes	Number deaths per 1000 population White	Negro	Total
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____
_____	____	____	____

(3) Leading Causes of Admission to Hospitals
(In past five years - - for county)

Causes	Number patients White	Negro
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

(4) Communicable and Preventable Diseases
(Cases and deaths per 1000 population in past five years)

		White Town	White County	Negro Town	Negro County
Typhoid Fever	(Cases	____	_____	____	_____
	(Deaths	____	_____	____	_____
Whooping Cough	(Cases	____	_____	____	_____
	(Deaths	____	_____	____	_____
Diphtheria	(Cases	____	_____	____	_____
	(Deaths	____	_____	____	_____
Malaria	(Cases	____	_____	____	_____
	(Deaths	____	_____	____	_____

		White		Negro	
		Town	County	Town	County
Syphilis	(Cases	___	___	___	___
	(Deaths	___	___	___	___
Measles	(Cases	___	___	___	___
	(Deaths	___	___	___	___
Pellagra	(Cases	___	___	___	___
	(Deaths	___	___	___	___
Pulmonary TB	(Cases	___	___	___	___
	(Deaths	___	___	___	___
Pneumonia	(Cases	___	___	___	___
	(Deaths	___	___	___	___
Tuberculosis	(Cases	___	___	___	___
	(Deaths	___	___	___	___

(5) Hookworm
(Number cases in past five years

	White	Negro
Town	___	___
County	___	___

(6) Infant Death Rate
(Resident infant deaths per 1000 live births last year)

	White	Negro
Town	___	___
County	___	___

(7) Maternal Death Rate
(Resident maternal deaths per 1000 live births last year)

	White	Negro
Town	___	___
County	___	___

(8) Medical Attention for Births

	White		Negro	
	Town	County	Town	County
No. Births in hospital	___	___	___	___
No. attended by physicians	___	___	___	___
No. attended by midwife	___	___	___	___
No. unattended	___	___	___	___

(9) Medical Personnel

(a)	Total number		Ratio of personnel to population		
	White	Negro	White	Negro	Total
Doctors	___	___	___	___	___
Dentist	___	___	___	___	___
Registered Nurses	___	___	___	___	___

(b) Are there provisions in your county for licensing midwives?
Yes_____No_____

For training midwives? Yes_____No_____
If so, how many are trained per year?_____
What are the total number of midwives in your county? White _____Negro____

SAFETY AND SANITATION

Sources

Such agencies as the U.S. Public Health Service and your State and local health departments not only will give you many of the facts you need but will provide you with standards by which you can measure your communties. Your best local sources of information, however, will be the various departments of local government which are concerned with safety and sanitation. Your city engineer, director of sanitation, superintendent of waterworks, police and fire departments, and whatever other departments you may have should be able to furnish you with much of the data you want. The various committees of the City Council also may have much useful information - - concerning both actual conditions and future plans.

On-the-spot observation will also be necessary to ascertain the conditions of streets and sidewalks (6), traffic conditions (7), whether or not city ordiances regarding garbage disposal are enforced (2-c),(2-d), and the prevalence of smoke and gases in the air of the community (5). Although city officials may be able to answer these questions, direct observation often reveals conditions not noted in official reports and records.

The survey of safety and sanitation in your community should follow that on health and medical care, for the two are closely related. Safety and sanitation measures are preventive measures which safeguard the good health of the entire community. As such, they remove or control much of the menance of preventable diseases, epidemics, and accidents. Consequently, it is highly important for you to discover what methods your community uses to protect its health and safety.

One of the most important sanitary measures you will want to investigate is sewage disposal (1), for the kind of sewer system a community maintains is often an index both to its health and to its concern about sanitation in general. The community's means of sewage disposal is of special importance for good health, for a poor disposal system can cause severe illnesses and epidemics by polluting the water supply, not only in the community concerned but also in neighboring communities.

The problem of Police Protection (9) has been omitted from this questionnaire, since it is included in the section of the Manual which covers Law Enforcement.

After you have drawn together all the facts called for in the questionnaire, plus any other information you consider significant, you will want to analyze your findings and present them to the Survey Committee. The simplest and clearest way to do this would be to make a map or series of maps of your community, showing the sections of town which receive adequate safety and sanitary protection and those which do not. Maps of this kind will make your findings clearer and will put them across more vividly than any kind of written report. Also if you make maps, later in the survey they can be easily correlated with other maps showing information gathered on housing, health, crime, welfare, etc. In this way, you will obtain an excellent overall picture of your community and the various sections within it.

why is this here?

The State Employment Service can supply your community with detailed figures on unemployment (6-b) in your town or county. It is necessary to know not only how many people are unemployed but who they are - - by age groups, sex, race, and degree of skill.

SAFETY AND SANITATION
QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Sewers

a) What government department has charge of the sewer system in your community?_____

b) How many sewage mains are there in your community (town and county)?
_____

Are there sections of the community using septic tanks instead of sewers? Yes_____No_____.

Privies instead of sewers? Yes_____No_____.

Are there open sewers in any section of your community? Yes____No____.

c) Does your community have one or more sewage disposal plants? Yes____ No_____. If so, how many?_____.

If not, where is sewage discharged?_____

d) Does your community have a separate sewer system for storm water? Yes_____No_____.

If not, does sewage back up in cellars during heavy storms? Yes_____No_____.

e) How many people in your community (town and county) are not served by the sewer system? _____ White _____Negro_____.

What facilities do they use? (List)_____
_____

f) Are there any schools in your community (town and county) not served by the sewer system? Yes_____ No_____.

What facilities do they use? (List by school and race)_____
_____
_____

g) Have any epidemics in your community or in neighboring communities been traced to the system of sewage disposal in your community? YES_____NO_____.

h) Which sections of your community have either inadequate sewage facilities or none? (List and specify facilities)_____
_____
_____

Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro? Yes_____ NO_____.

If so, specify_____
_____
_____

2) Garbage Collection and Disposal

a) Does your community (town and county) have a garbage collection system? Yes _____ No _____.

If so, how is it collected?_____

How Often?_____How is it disposed of?_____

What department of government is in charge?_____

b) Are there areas in your community where garbage is not collected? Yes_____No_____

Is so, where? (List) _____
_____

Why is it not collected? _____
_____

What is the means of disposal in these areas?_____

Are any of these areas predominantly white or Negro? Yes____No_____
If so, specify_____

c) Is there a local ordinance requiring garbage and trash cans to be covered? Yes_____No_____.
If so, is it enforced? Yes _____ No_____.

d) Is there a local oridnance regulating private disposal of garbage and trash? Yes _____No_____.
If so, is it enforced? Yes _____ No_____.

3) Pest Control

a) Does your community provide for rodent and pest control? Yes____No_____
Is so, what department of government is in charge?_____
What measures have been taken?_____

4) Water Supply

a) Where does your community (town and county) get its water supply?
_____ Is there a city water system? Yes____No_____
A county water system? Yes_____ No_____
What department of government is in charge of the water supply system?_____

b) Are provisions made for water purification? Yes _____No_____
If so, what are they?_____
How often is the water tested for bacteria content?_____
By what agency?_____
Does your drinking water meet the safety standards set up by the U. S. Public Health Service or by your State Health Department?
Yes_____No_____

c) Have any epidemics in recent years been traced to the water supply?
Yes_____ No_____

d) Are there sections of the community not supplied by the water system? Yes _____ No _____.
Is so, why? _____
Where do the people get their water?_____
Is well water tested for purity? Yes _____ No _____.
Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro? Yes_____No_____
Is so, specify_____

5) Smoke Abatement and Regulation

a) Do smoke and gases contaminate the air in your town? Yes____No_____
If so, what are the main sources of contamination? (List)_____

b) Are there local ordinances controlling smoke and gases? Yes_____No_____
Is so, are they enforced? Yes_____No_____.

6) Condition of Streets and Sidewalks

a) How many miles of paved streets or roads are there in your town?_____
In the county?_____
How many miles of the paving is in good repair in the town?_____
In the county?_____.

How many miles of unpaved roads are there in the town?_____
In the county?_____

b) How many miles of streets or roads in your community have no sidewalks?_____ Unpaved sidewalks?_____Paved Sidewalks?_____

c) Where are the streets and roads that drain after rain? (Give general location)_____

_____

Which are impassable after heavy rain?_____

_____

d) Which are the sections of your community whose streets and sidewalks are in the poorest condition? (List)_____

_____

_____

Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro? Yes____No__
If so, specify_____

_____

e) Who pays for the paving of streets and sidewalks?_____

_____

7) Traffic

a) Where are the congested intersections needing traffic signals? (List)

_____

_____

How many accidents have occurred at these intersections?_____
Are they among the intersections having the highest recorded accident rates? Yes_____No_____.

8) Fire Protection

a) Does your community maintain a paid fire department? Yes____No_____
If not, are there volunteer fire companies? Yes _____ No_____

b) How many fire stations are there for the entire community?_____
How many fire trucks?_____
How many firemen?_____
Do the fire stations serve just the town or do they serve the entire county?_____
If just the town, how do residents of areas outside the city limits obtain fire protection?_____

c) Are there water hydrants serving all sections of the community?
Yes_____No_____

d) Are there any sections of the community with poor fire protection?
Yes____No_____
If so, where are they?_____

_____

Are any of these sections predominantly white or Negro? Yes__No__
If so, specify_____

_____

e) Are fire insurance rates low, average, or high in your community?

_____

9) Police Protection

(See section of manual on Law Enforcement)

TRANSPORTATION

CITY BUSSES AND STREET CARS

If the local transportation company is privately owned (2), find out the sort of franchise under which it operates. What obligations does the company owe to the city, and vice versa? If it is owned by the city, who operates the system? Is it operated for a profit?

The company officials may be able to give you information on areas not served by the system (6), with the reasons they are not served. This question does not mean that all streets on which busses and street cars do not run are areas not served. It means, instead, areas which are inaccessible by use of the present lines - - areas several blocks from the nearest line. If the information is not available from the company, you can get it by observation.

Questions (8) and (9) on the schedule should be filled out after members of your committee have observed overcrowding on busses or street cars, using Transportation Questionnaire 2 for each observation. Tabulate the results of the observation and fill in (8) and (9) with the results. Members of the committee should make the observation over a period of weeks, riding at all hours of the day and on every bus line. In order to be able to make comparisons, ride each line the same number of times and at approximately the same hours.

There are varying degrees of "crowding" and "overcrowding", depending on the number of standers. Group the number of standers in categories, as 1-4, 5-8, 9-12, 13-16, 17-20, 21 and over. (If these suggested categories do not seem to fit your situation, change them so that they best apply. For instance, if busses or street cars are so small that 13-16 standers would constitute overcrowding, change the categories to show that fact - - as "17 and over" for your last category). Decide from observation or from or from talking with company officials the number of standers which make for overcrowding - - the number above which additional riders would cause discomfort or would be unsafe. Then in question (8), record the lines on which that excessive number of standers was observed, with the number of trips on which such a condition was observed.

For question (9), record in the blanks under "hours", the hours during which you observed, as 6:00 - 8:00 A.M., 8:00 - 10:00 A.M. Complete the heading "No. busses (trips) with standers in these ranges" by filling in the standers-categories you have decided on, as 1 to 4, 5 to 8, etc. Then under each category, record the total number of busses (trips) upon which this condition has been observed during the hours at the left of the table. From this table you can judge the hours of most overcrowding.

Note whether there is a significant difference in number of white and number of Negro standers, in proportion to the number of each race seated. If there is segregated seating on busses in your community, observers should note the way in which it works. Note, also, whether law or custom decrees segregation.

Courtesy of drivers to all passengers should be observed. Training of drivers is another point to consider.

You might find out, also, what plans the company has for extending and/or improving service.

INTER-CITY BUS STATION AND RAILROAD PASSENGER TERMINAL

Observe facilities for each race over a period of time - - waiting rooms, ticket-selling, rest rooms, eating facilities - - for cleanliness, overcrowding, general state of repair, and the like. At the time that white members of your committee are observing conditions in facilities for white passengers, Negro committee members should be observing Negro facilities, so that you will have comparable data. If there are fewer Negro passengers than white passengers, there may of course be smaller rooms and a smaller number of facilities, but overcrowding, cleanliness, repair of facilities, will continue to be important.

Notice location of waiting rooms, restrooms, and restaurants for both races. Are they conveniently and pleasantly located?

CITY BUSSES AND STREETCARS

QUESTIONNAIRE 1

1. Is your town served by street cars _____ or busses?_____
2. Who owns the local transportation system? City____ private company_____
3. How many vehicles serve your town?_____
4. What is the average seating capacity of each vehicle?_____
5. What fare is charged?_____
6. What are the hours of service?_____
7. List areas not served by the system:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

8. On what lines is there overcrowding?

Name of line	No. times overcrowding observed

9. What are the hours during which there were standers?

Hours	No. busses (trips) with standers in these ranges							
	____to____		____to____		____to____		____to____	

SCHEDULE FOR OBSERVATION ON BUSSES OR STREET CARS

QUESTIONNAIRE 2

Section 1.

1. Date _____ 2. Point of Origin _____
3. Destination _____ 4. Time of Trip _____ M
5. Name of Bus Line _____ No. of Bus _____
7. Name of Observer _____

Section II.

A. Seats

1. Number of Negroes seated _____ 2. Number of Negroes standing ____
3. Number of Whites seated ____ 4. Number of whites standing _____
5. Number of persons unable to board bus (a) white _____
(b) Negro _____
6. Location of these bus stops:
(a) _____
(b) _____

7. Most crowded hour? _____ M. Between what stops. _____
_____
_____

B. Signs:

1. For seating - - how ~~worked~~ worded? _____
2. For entering and leaving? _____

Section III.

Remarks:

INTER-CITY BUS STATION
QUESTIONNAIRE 3

1. What bus lines maintain the stations?_____
2. Where is the bus station located?_____
3. What is the size of the waiting rooms?
   White: number of feet_____; number of seats_____
   Negro: number of feet_____; number of seats_____
4. How many ticket sellers serve white patrons?_____ Negro patrons?_____
5. What is the size of the rest rooms?

Rooms for	Size in Feet	No. Toilets	No. Wash Basins
White women	_____	_____	_____
Negro women	_____	_____	_____
White men	_____	_____	_____
Negro men	_____	_____	_____

6. What eating facilities are there?
   For white passengers: no.seats _____; general type of food served (regular meals, sandwiches, etc.)_____
   For negro passengers; no seats_____; general type of food served
   _____

RAILROAD PASSENGER TERMINAL

QUESTIONNAIRE 4

1. What railroad or railroads maintain the terminal?_____
2. Where is the terminal located?_____
3. What is the size of the waiting rooms:
   White: number of feet _____; number of seats_____
   Negro: number of feet _____; number of seats_____
4. How many ticket sellers serve white patrons?_____Negro patrons_____
5. What is the size of the rest rooms?

Rooms for	Size in Feet	No. Toilets	No. Wash Basins
White women	_____	_____	_____
Negro women	_____	_____	_____
White men	_____	_____	_____
Negro men	_____	_____	_____

6. What eating facilities are there?
   For white passengers: number of seats_____; general type of food served (regular meals, sandwiches, etc.)_____
   For Negro passengers: number of seats_____; general type of food served
   _____

TAXI CABS
QUESTIONNAIRE 5

1. How many cab companies operate in your community?

Name of Company	Race served	No. cabs
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2. Are the same fares charged by each company? Yes____No_____
   If so, what fare is charged?_____
   If not, what is the basis for the fares charged?_____
   _____ _____

3. What city ordinances cover the operation of cabs? (training of drivers, licensing, segregation of races, liability of companies, etc.)
   _____
   _____

RECREATION

The object of organized recreation should be to provide young and old alike with means of constructive use of leisure time and release from tension and worries. This should be kept in mind as you examine recreation in your community.

A four-fold classification of recreation is used here: Public (1) - - facilities and services provided by the city or county; Commercial (2) - - facilities and services provided by individuals or business firms for a profit; Private Non-Commercial (3) - - facilities and services provided by organizations for the use of their members, and in some cases for the use of other citizens, such as Boy Scouts, lodges, fraternal orders, 4-H clubs, veterans organizations, churches, industry; Cultural (4) - - facilities and services provided by any of the groups in (1), (2), (3) which contribute to the cultural life of the community.

Each of these types of recreation is important to a well-balanced community. In each case, you will want to form an estimate of the general value of the various programs to the community. In making recommendations for improving recreation in your community, you will want to include each group, for each should contribute a different part to the recreational life of the community.

The schedule provides checklists of facilities and services in each of the four classifications. These are not necessarily lists of essential services and facilities; rather, they are suggestive of some desirable forms of recreation, all of which may or may not be needed in your community.

Determining the mere presence or absence of recreational facilities is only a starting point for a real evaluation of recreational opportunities. Certain points cannot conveniently be included in a questionnaire, but they should be taken into account in surveying recreation:

(1) Pleasantness of surroundings.
(2) Desirability of location.
(3) Number of people who actually participate.
(4) Restrictions as to use.
(5) Hours of operation.
(6) Adequacy of supervision.
(7) Methods of financing.
(8) Methods of administration.
(9) Harmful features.

The use of the q uestionnaire will show you what you have and do not have in your community in the way of recreation facilities. It will not necessarily tell you what you <u>need</u>. In order to get at needs, your committee should consider these points:

(1) Age-group composition of the community (section on Population).
(2) Racial composition of the community (section on Population).
(3) Extent of crime and juvenile delinquency (section on Crime).
(4) Extent of neuroses, mental illness. (You may be able to get this information by consulting doctors, ministers, social workers, and others who deal with the problem).
(5) Extent of "loafing" on street corners, in drug stores, pool rooms, and so on - - both among young people and adults.
(6) Extent of "gangism" among young people. (The formation of gangs by young people is natural and not to be condemned unless they become lawless or totally aimless or undirected in activity.) Consult police authorities, social workers, Y-workers, Scout leaders, etc. for information on this point.

The location of your community will be another factor in determining needs. If it is located near a state or national park or near a natural recreational facility, as a lake or the ocean, recreational needs may be partly met by that facility.

Another way to get at recreational needs is to take a random sample opinion poll among young people and adults on what they consider to be the chief needs in the community.

The schedule for recreation is set up on the basis of a survey of your community only. If recreation is administered by the county, you can make the proper adjustment in the schedule and in the background information. If you want to include the whole county in the survey, you may also adjust the schedule and background to suit that purpose.

Your committee may want to do some reading in the field of community recreational needs, programs, and standards. Suggested books and pamphlets are listed in the bibliography at the end of the manual.

RECREATION
QUESTIONNAIRE

(1) Public Recreation.

(a) What department of city and/or county government is responsible for recreation?_____

(b) What is the city budget for recreation? $_____

(c) What is the county budget for recreation? $_____

(d) What is the ratio of publicly owned recreation space (parks, school grounds if they are used for recreation) to population? (Standard: one acre per 100 population) White_____Negro_____

(e) How near is the community to a state park? _____miles. To a national park? _____miles.

(f) Is there supervised play in parks and playgrounds? Yes___No_____
If so, give the following information about the supervision:

Name of Park	Hours of Supervision	Type of Super.	No. Workers Paid-Volunteer.

(g) Is there a "community center" building? Yes_____No_____
If so, may both races use it? Yes_____No_____, or is there a center for each race? Explain_____

(h) Are school grounds available for recreational purposes during the summer? Yes*_____ No_____.

(i) Checklist of minicipal facilities:

	Number White	Number Negro
Playgrounds		
Ball Fields		
Golf Courses		
Tennis Courts		
Athletic Fields with Track		
Public Gymnasium		
Swimming Pools or Beaches		
Skating Areas		
Picnic Grounds with Equipment		
Camping Centers		
Boating Centers		
Bridle Paths		
Zoo, Arboretum, Botanical Gardens		
Amphitheatres		
Bandstands and Shells		
Bicycle Paths		
(others)		

(2) Commercial Recreation

(a) Checklist of commercial recreation:

	Number White	Number Negro
Bowling Alleys		
Skating Rinks		

	Number White	Number Negro
Pool Rooms		
Night Clubs		
Dance Halls		
Ball Games		
(other)		

(b) Movie Theatres

	Seating Capacity White	Seating Capacity Negro

(c) Are there city ordinances regulating commercial places of entertainment? Yes_____No_____. If so, describe briefly under the appropriate heading below:

Safety	Sanitation	Morality

(3) Private Non-Commercial Recreation

(a) What private and semi-private organizations offer recreational programs? (List below) (Such as YMCA, American Legion, Women's Clubs)

Name of Orgn.	Types of Recreation	Racial Group Served White	Negro	For Members and/or Non-Members

(b) Church recreational programs:

Name of Church Indicate White or Negro	Types of Recreation	Members and/or Non-Members?	Facilities Available for Public Use?

(c) Industries, business, and unions offering recreational programs to their employees or members:

Company or Union	Types of Recreation	Facilities Available for Public Use?
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(4) Cultural Opportunities

(a) Is there a public library? Yes___No____
Owned by Town ____County_____
Is its location convenient to most of the people it serves?
Yes_____No_____
How many books does it have?_____
What is the ratio of books to population? _____per_____
Does it have more than one branch? Yes_____No_____
If so, how many?_____
Are the branches strategically located to serve a maximum of people?
Yes_____No_____
Does the library offer services to both races? Yes____No_____
Does it provide services to rural areas by bookmobile?_____
Lending library?_____Other means?Specify_____
How large a staff does it have?_____
What training is required of staff members?_____
Is the library administered by a board? Yes____No_____

(b) If there is no public library, is the community served by bookmobiles from the State? Yes_____No_____

(c) List privately operated libraries open to the public:

Owned By	No of Books	Whom Does It Serve?
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(d) Is there a city auditorium? Yes ___No_____
Is so, what is its seating capacity?_____
Is it available to both races? Yes_____ No_____

(e) Are school auditoriums used for public gatherings? (list below)

School (Indicate whether White or Negro	Seating Cap'y of Auditorium
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

d) cont. For what kind of events is it used?_____

(f) Checklist of other entertainments:

	White	Negro
Concerts	____	____
Theatricals (Amatuer or Professional)	____	____
Art Exhibits	____	____
Public Lecturers	____	____
Public Forums	____	____
Others	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____
_____	____	____

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND EMPLOYMENT

The ways people earn a living make the community what it is and largely determine what services the community can and should give its citizens. In this section of the survey you will be examining the working pattern of the community as a background for the rest of the survey. Since communities vary widely in this field, the questionnaire attempts only to suggest by some broad questions the sort of approach you will find helpful.

A ~~story~~ study of the occupational pattern of your town and ~~country~~ county (1-a) will tell you a great deal about the population. You ~~will~~ may find that there is an excess of some skills and shortages of others; or you may find that there are too few skills of all kinds. Whatever you discover will probably have a direct bearing on the findings about education.

The U. S. Census gives occupation figures (1-a) for counties and for towns of 10,000 or more. Remember that the figures for the county include those for all the towns in it.

Where a considerable number of women work outside the home (1-b), it is important to know how their children are cared for. If there are nursery schools, your committee will be interested in their sponsorship, the nature and cost of their services, and how well they meet the needs of the community. If there are no nursery schools, it may be advisable to encourage the setting up of one or more.

In determining the types of business in your town (2-a) keep in mind, first, services to the community and, second, employment opportunities for both races. The chief business and civic organizations (2-b) (Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, etc.) may take an active interest in these questions. Their activities probably include also community welfare and recreational programs.

The presence of industries (3-a) can be the most important single influence on the community. Their wage scale, working conditions, and patterns of employment are of particular importance. Often, of course, their operations are directly affected by mills or factories elsewhere which supply them with materials or serve as markets for their products. In the case of seasonal industries (3-b), an additional factor is the employment of workers in slack periods.

Unions (4), like industry, are of more than ~~simple~~ mere economic importance. They frequently play an active part in the civic and social life of the community. Consequently, relations between the unions and management, and the general attitude of the town toward unions, should be taken into account in your survey.

Patterns of farm ownership (5-a) may differ widely from one county to another. If your committee is surveying a rural area, it will want to make a careful study of the size and ownership of farm land in the area. Doubtless, various government agricultural agencies are active in the county. What they are and how well they serve the farmers, white and Negro, should be determined. Their services may be supplemented by such organizations as 4-H Clubs, the Grange, and the Farm Bureau.

The State Employment Service can supply your community with detailed figures on unemployment (6-b) in your town or county. It is necessary to know not only how many people are unemployed but who they are - - by age groups, sex, race, and degree of skill.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND EMPLOYMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

(1) Occupational Pattern

(a) No. persons in county as listed in latest U.S. Census.

	WHITE	NEGRO
Professional	_____	_____
Semi-Professional	_____	_____
Bus. Owners or Mgrs.	_____	_____
Skilled Workers	_____	_____
Semi-Skilled Workers	_____	_____
Unskilled Workers	_____	_____
Farm Owners or Mgrs.	_____	_____
Farm Laborers	_____	_____

(b) What percentage of women work outside of home? _____%

(c) Are there nursery schools in the community? Yes _____ No_____How Many____.

(2) Business

(a) What are the principal types of business in your town?

WHITE			NEGRO		
No.	Type	No. Employees	No.	Type	No. Employees
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
___	_____	_____	___	_____	_____

(b) Is there a Negro business section? Yes_____ No _____

(c) What business and civic organizations are there?

WHITE		NEGRO	
Name	No. Members	Name	No. Members
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

(3) Industry

Principal	White Employees			Negro Employees		
Industries	Skilled	Semi-Sk.	Unskilled	Skilled	Semi-Sk.	Unskilled
(a)						
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(b) Are any of the industries seasonal? Yes _____ No_____.

xxx

(4) Unionization

Name of Union	Local Industry or Trade	No. Members	% of Workers

(5) Agriculture

(a) What per cent of county population is classified as rural farm? _____%

	Per Cent Owners	Per Cent Tenants	Per Cent Sharecroppers
WHITE FARMERS			
NEGRO FARMERS			

(b) Principal Crops (including livestock)

	Acreage	Cash Value

(6) Employment

(a)

Employment Agencies	Public or Private	No Served per Mo. White	Negro	Who is Eligible for service

(b) What percentage of the population is unemployed? _____%.

ADULT EDUCATION

Information on the educational status of the adult population of your county, and community (1) is available from the U.S. Census.

The amount of education the adult population has will give you a key to the need for courses for adults. Important in this connection, too, is the economy of your community. A farming community might call for courses in soil conservation, forestry, crop diversification, and the like; while an industrial community might need courses to develop technological skills, like welding and mechanics. Either type of community might need courses in home-making, business skills, art, grammar, public speaking, and the like.

"Credit Given," asked for under each section, means type of credit earned by participants in the class - - such as high school credit, college credit, certificate, no credit.

"Charges" means cost to each person enrolled.

In checking facilities provided by the public school system (2) include equipment and training of teachers.

In checking courses offered by clubs, organizations, industry, private individuals, and so on (6), find out whether these are offered to the general public, to members only, or to selected individuals. This information should be recorded under "Eligibility Requirements for Attendance."

If the Federal Government offers courses in agriculture and home-making through the extension agents, home demonstration agents, or others, be sure to include such courses, either on the schedule or separately.

ADULT EDUCATION
QUESTIONNAIRE

(1) Educational status of adult population, 25 yrs. of age and over:

Number Having Completed -	Total County Male	Female	Urban Population	Rural Farm Population	Rural Non-Farm Population
No School					
1 - 4 yrs.					
7 - 8 yrs.					
4 yrs. High School					
1 yr. or more of College					
Median No. Yrs. Completed					

(2) Courses for adults offered by public school system:

Name of Course				
Race Served				
Times per Week				
Night				
Day				
Where Held				
Number Enrolled				
Charges				
Credit Given				

(3) On-the-job and on-the-farm training opportunities for veterans:

Type of Training	No. Establishments Offering Training	No. Veterans Enrolled White	Negro	Credit Given

(4) List courses in vocational training for veterans sponsored wholly or in part by the Federal Government:

Name of Course				
Race Served				
Where Held				
Times per Week				
Night				
Day				
Number Enrolled				
Charges				
Credit				

(5) List courses for adults given by labor unions:

Name of Course				
Race Served				
Where Held				
Times per Week				
Night				
Day				
Number Enrolled				
Charges				
Credit Given				

(6) List other courses for adults offered by clubs, organizations, industry, private individuals:

Name of Course				
Sponsor				
Race Served				
Where Held				
Eligibility Requirements				
Times per Week				
Night				
Day				
Number Enrolled				
Charges				
Credit Given				

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Since the pattern of school administration varies from state to state, it is impractical to set up a check list for administration. Before you begin surveying school facilities and services, however, you will need to get a clear picture of school administration in your county. Usually schools are controlled in some measure by the state, county, and school districts. Show how each unit exercises its control in your county. Include such points as these: (1) method of selecting the county superintendant of education; (2) method of selecting the city superintendant; (3) the salary, term of office, duties and responsibilities of each; (4) method of selecting the county board of education (if there is one), district boards of trustees, or trustees for each school; (5) qualifications of board members; (6) duties and responsibilities of boards. If there are special school districts in your county, how are the boundary lines drawn? How are school principals and teachers selectd? To whom are principals responsible? Point out any overlapping of authority, or any cases of poorly fixed responsibility in school administration. What you want is a clear picture of the hierarchy of school administration and supervision in your county. You can get information on all these points from school authorities.

Although this section of Manual concerns a survey of public education only, you will want to check the private and parochial schools briefly in order to get a complete picture of education in your community. List the schools, their ownership, race served, grades taught, and number of pupils enrolled. The important points to be noted are: (1) whether or not they are subject to any supervision by the county or town, and (2) the number of pupils who attend them.

It will probably be well, in most cases, to include the whole county in your school survey. To pick out any one district or any one school will give you a distorted picture of facilities, needs, special problems, financing, and the like. If you limit yourself to one district or one system, you will see only a part of what should be a complete picture. Various studies have shown that there is often a need for redrawing school districts for the most economical and efficient administration. Rural schools are often far behind city schools in equipment, trained teachers, curriculum, and financing. You will want to see if this is true for your county. But again it should be remembered that the area you decide to survey should depend in great measure on the pattern of school administration.

If a study of your school system has been made before, be sure to make full use of it. If the study was recent enough and comprehensive enough, you may want merely to bring it up to date. If it was not comprehensive enough, you may want to get additional information.

The schedule for public education in this survey is set up so that each school in the delineated area may be studied separately. When you have collected data for each school, you will want to pull it all together so that you will have facts for the whole area.

Visit each school, filling out a separate schedule for each. Get your information from personal observation, from the principals, teachers, and county superintendant of education, and from other sources which they may suggest.

The name of the school, its post office address (1), and the name or number of the school district (2) if there is one - - will enable you to both identify the school as rural or urban and group schools by districts.

The average length of school term (6) for the nation as a whole in 1943-44 was 175.5 days. How do your schools compare?

In section (8-d), "grades taught" refers to elementary school teachers only. For high school teachers (and junior high teachers, also, if they teach subjects instead of whole grades), fill out the blank labeled "subjects taught". "Number of pupils" for high school teachers is the average number of pupils per class taught. Because of serious teacher shortages in many areas, teachers have been employed who have no licenses or certificates, or only temporary licenses or provisional licenses. Indicate for each teacher the type of certificate or license he or she has. "Name of teacher" is important only to identify each teacher for filling out the other blanks in section (8-d). If your committee prefers to get the information by grades only, leaving out "name of teacher", it may easily do so.

The number of pupils per teacher (8-e) at the primary level should not exceed thirty, and the number of pupils per teacher at the intermdeiate and high school levels should not exceed thirty-five. How do your schools compare?

Each teacher should get the information asked for under "Transportation" (9) by filling out for her grade the Public Education Questionnaire II. From these schedules, tally the information from all the grades and add to the Public Education Questionnaire 1 that which applies to the whole school. Teachers in the city schools should fill out all but section (3-b), and teachers in the rural schools should fill out all but section (3-a).

School buses (9-d) may be owned by the state, county, or school district, or may be owned privately and operated by individuals from fees paid by transportated children, or they may be owned by individuals and contracted to the county or school district. You might note also whether or not buses are bought individually by the county or school district, or whether they are purchased in large numbers by the state for counties and school districts, thus effecting savings for local groups. The type of safety inspection required (9-g) and the training and licensing of drivers (9-h) should be described. If safety inspection, training and licensing of drivers, and method of purchasing buses are uniform throughout the county, you can get the information from the county superintendent, instead of individually for each school.

You may be able to get information on reasons for non-enrollment and non-attendance of school age children (10) from the county superintendent of education, principals of schools, or visiting teachers and truant officers. With their help you may want to make a special study of truancy and non-enrollment, getting at the real reasons for such behavior by making case studies of a number of children who are not enrolled in school or who are frequently absent. Note especially whether or not the condition of roads, type of transportation provided, inability to buy books, supplies, and clothing, poor health, and necessity for working are included in reasons for non-enrollment (10-a) and non-attendance (10-b). If there is a compulsory school attendance law (10-c), note whether or not it is well-enforced and how; if there is no law, note whether or not there seems to be a need for one.

In describing buildings and grounds (11), take note of good features as well as those which need correction. Use the questions on the schedule as your starting point for describing the school. In describing the general condition of the school building (11-e), note such points as the foundation, walls, floors, need of paint, condition of window panes, ventilation, window space, and the like.

In many schools, overcrowded conditions have resulted in the use as classrooms of rooms designed for other purposes (12-b). For instance, what was designed as a library may now be used as a classroom or a study hall, meaning that the school has poor library facilities or none at all.

In checking equipment and services (13), describe good features, special needs, makeshift arrangements, and the like, including any special features not listed in the schedule. An accepted "adequate" standard of playground space (13-d) is 870 square feet of space per pupil. How do your schools measure up?

If the school library is served or supplemented by a bookmobile or loans from the state or county library, describe the services rendered (13-F).

In describing such equipment as science laboratory (13-g), audio-visual supplies (13-h), maps (13-i), etc., the value per pupil enrolled is used for purposes of comparing one school with another.

In getting information on value of school property per pupil (15-a) and average expenditure for education per pupil (15-e), decide whether your base figure will be "per pupil enrolled" or "per pupil in average daily attendance", and keep the base uniform throughout the survey of schools. A report of the Educational Conference Board of New York State in 1943 stated that an expenditure of $115 annually per child in average daily attendance would result in an "average" educational program. In view of the general rise of prices since 1943, the per pupil cost of an "average" educational program presumably would be considerably higher today. In 1944-45, the national average expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance was $134.14 (including current expenses, capital outlay, and interest).

The extent to which the school serves as a community center (16) is particularily important in rural areas. Many schools have gone far in providing community services and in making community life more attractive. The ~~philosophy~~ theory in education today is that schools should do more than just teach boys and girls six or seven hours a day; they also should serve as centers for community activities, both for adults and children. Using the suggested questions in the schedule as a starting point, describe the relationship of the school to the community. If the school provides such community services as canneries and machine shops (16-e) who supervises their use by the community? What are the conditions of use, etc.?

If there is a Parent-Teacher Association (17), what is its program?

After you have filled out schedules for each school in the area you are surveying, you will want to group your data by school systems so that it will have meaning. You want to know not only how schools in your community as a whole compare with schools in the nation, but also (1) how rural schools compare with urban schools in your community and how each system rates nationally, and (2) how white and Negro schools in your community compare with each

other and how each rates nationally. You should also find out how schools in one district compare with each other, and how each compare with the national average. If there are separate schools for white and Negro pupils, keep the white-Negro breakdown in discussing school districts and white and Negro schools.

In grouping your data, cover the points included in the schedules for individual schools, plus the additional information asked for here. Don't lose sight of individual schools, however. For instance, if there are three white elementary schools in one district with the pupil-teacher ratio of 40, 30 and 20, the average pupil-teacher ratio for the district would be 30, which is considered an acceptable ratio. Actually, however, the ratio in one school would be excessive, the ratio in another would be acceptable, and the ratio in the third would be low. Thus, in discussing the pupil-teacher ratio in that district, you should cite the ratio for each school. The same pattern may hold true for other points.

The following points, not covered in individual school schedules, should be included when you assemble your data for the entire community.

1) Number of children of school age, by age groups (such as 6-13, 14-17, or other groupings to show elementary and high school age children). Get this information by districts, if possible; if not, by county and city. You will have gotten it in Section 1 of the Manual, "Population".

2) Number and percent of school-age children enrolled in school, by the same age groups as used above. If there are private or parochial schools in your community, include their enrollments here.

3) Grade-enrollment distribution - - i.e., percent of enrolled children in elementary, junior high, and high school grades (or whatever classification your system uses) -- and percent of school population graduating each year. One of the most serious problems in education today is the large number of children who drop out of school before reaching or completing high school. If all the children who enroll in the first grade should continue in school through high school, between 8 and 9 percent would be enrolled in each of the twelve grades, with perhaps a slightly higher percentage in elementary grades and a slightly lower percentage in the secondary grades. In actual fact, however, this is seldom the case. The percentage of pupils in high school is much lower than the percentage in the lower grades. ~~Naturally~~, for every 15 children who enroll in the first grade, about 8 or 9 complete the ninth grade, and only about 4 complete high school. Ideally, 8 percent of the children enrolled in a twelve-grade school should graduate each year. How does your school system compare with these figures?

Nationally

4) Number of one and two-room schools.

5) Total enrollments of schools. Are individual school enrollments large enough or too large to make for efficient and economical administration?

6) Source of funds for educational purposes, tax rates, adequacy of funds for education, and possible sources of additional funds.

7) On the basis of all the facts and figures you have gathered in this survey, is there any evidence of need for consolidation, decentralization, or expansion of your school system?

Date _____

PUBLIC EDUCATION
QUESTIONNAIRE 1

1. Name and post office address of school _____
2. Name and number of school district _____
3. Name of principal _____ 4. Grades taught _____
5. Race served _____ 6. Length of school term in days _____

7. Enrollment and Average Daily Attendance

a)

Grade	Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance

b) Total grades _____ Total enrollment _____ Average daily attendance for school _____

c) If high school, what is the average number of pupils graduating each year? _____

What is the average number of graduates going on to college? _____

8. Staff

a) Does the principal of this school devote full time to his supervisory duties? Yes ___ No ___, or does he also teach classes? Yes ___ No _____
If he teaches, how many hours a day are devoted to teaching? _____

b) Clerical help for principal: full-time ___ part-time ___ None _____

c) What is the principal's training? _____
How many years of experience? _____ Salary? _____

d) Teachers:

Name of Teacher				
Sex				
Race				
Grade(s) Taught				
Subject(s) Taught				
Type of certificate or license				
No. Yrs. College				
No. Yrs. Experience				
Salary per Year				
Number of Pupils				

(Use supplementary sheet if additional space is needed)

e) What is the average number of pupils per teacher? _____

f) What is the average number of years of college training per teacher _____

g) What is the average annual salary per teacher? _____

9., 10., and 11 except g, h, i, j. are omitted.
page from original manuscript inserted here for typist to copy.

Date _____

PUBLIC EDUCATION
QUESTIONNAIRE I

1. Name and post office address of school _____
2. Name and number of school district _____
3. Name of principal _____ 4. Grades taught _____
5. Race served _____ 6. Length of school term in days _____

7. Enrollment and Average Daily Attendance

a) Grade	Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance

b) Total grades ____ Total enrollment _____ Average daily attendance for school _____

c) If high school, what is the average number of pupils graduating each year? _____

What is the average number of graduates going on to college? _____

8. Staff

a) Does the principal of this school devote full time to his supervisory duties? Yes ____ No _____, or does he also teach classes? Yes ____ No _____
If he teaches, how many hours a day are devoted to teaching? _____

b) Clerical help for principal: Full-time ____ Part-time ____ None _____

c) What is the principal's training? _____
How many years of experience? _____ Salary? _____

d) Teachers:

Name of Teacher			
Sex			
Race			
Grade(s) Taught			
Subject(s) Taught			
Type of certificate or license			
No. Yrs. College			
No. Yrs. Experience			
Salary per Year			
Number of Pupils			

(Use supplementary sheet if additional space is needed)

e) What is the average number of pupils per teacher? _____

f) What is the average number of years of college training per teacher? _____

g) What is the average annual salary per teacher? _____

g) ~~Is the school situated on a good road? Yes ____ No ____.~~
Explain (amount of traffic, paved road, impassable in bad weather, etc.)
_____

h) Check which of the following facilities the school has:
Inside toilets_____ Outside toilets_____ Running water(inside)_____
Running water (outside)_____ No running water (indicate source of supply)_____
Electric lights _____ Kerosene lamps_____ Other lighting (specify) _____
Fire escape_____ Other fire protection (specify)_____

i) Is the building heated by coal stoves in each room?_____
Wood stoves in each room?_____ Steam heat?_____ Other methods (specify)_____

j) Does the school have lockers? Yes____ No____ Or is there no need for lockers?_____
If lockers are provided, are there enough for the pupils enrolled?
Yes_____ No_____

12. Classroom Space

a) Number of classrooms_____
b) Are rooms other than those designed for classrooms used as classrooms?
Yes_____ No_____
If so, indicate which are so used_____
c) List rooms used only for special purposes (such as library, projector room, gymnasium, etc.)_____
d) Is there "doubling up" of classes (two or more grades in the same room?) Yes_____ No_____
If so, indicate grades or classes_____
_____
e) Does the school maintain double sessions? Yes_____ No_____
If so, what grades are affected?_____
f) Are there too many pupils per teacher? Yes ____ No____
If so, for what grades or classes?_____
g) If there were more classroom space, would additional classes be added, either to relieve an excessive pupil-teacher ratio, or to add desirable courses or equipment, such as libraries, visual aid, etc? Explain
_____
_____

13. Equipment and services

a) Is there an auditorium? Yes_____ No_____
Is it adequate for school population? Yes____ No____ Explain_____
_____
b) Is there a gymnasium? Yes____ No_____
If so, list equipment and needs_____
_____
c) Is there outside play space and equipment for physical education and recreation? Yes____ No____
If so, what is the average number of pupils eating there per day?_____
Average number of free meals served per day?_____
Average cost per meal to pupils?_____
Amount of public funds supporting cafeteria per year:
federal $_____ state$_____ local $_____

part of c, DTE OMITTED — INSERT WHEN RETYPING

f) Does the school have library facilities? Yes_____no_____
If so, check which: School library____Bookmobile_____Books loaned by county or state library or state department of education_____
If the school has its own library, what is the total number of books?_____The number of books per pupil?_____

g) Is there a science laboratory? Yes____No_____
If so, what is the value per pupil enrolled? $_____

h) Does the school possess audio-visual supplies and materials? Yes___ No_____
If so, what is the value per pupil enrelled?$_____

i) Does the school possess maps? Yes_____No_____
If so, what is the value per pupil enrolled? $_____

j) Check the medical services which are provided and note by whom they are furnished (public health department, state, county school system, district school system, individual school, any other source):

Service	Furnished by	How Often
Physical examination	_____	_____
Dental examination	_____	_____
Eye examination	_____	_____
Tuberculosis examination	_____	_____
Smallpox innoculation	_____	_____
Hookworm check	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

14. Curriculum

a) Are courses prescribed by the state? Yes_____No_____

b) What additional courses are offered?_____
_____

c) What courses prescribed by the state are not offered?_____
_____
Why not?_____

d) Which of these courses are offered? Manual training____Agriculture _____Home Economics____Citizenship training_____Health Education _____Art____Music_____ Vocational and Technical Training (such as welding, sheetmetal work, mechanics, typing, salesmanship --list)
_____
_____

e) Are any arrangements made so that students may work part-time and go to school part-time? Yes_____No_____
If so, does this take the form of either vocational guidance_____ or apprenticeship training_____

15. Financing Education

a) Value of school property per pupil $_____
b) Total value of buildings $_____
c) Total value of equipment $_____
d) Total expenditure for education $_____
e) Average expenditure per pupil $_____
f) Average expenditure per classroom unit $_____
g) Source of funds: Amount per year from federal government $_____; from state $_____; from county $_____; from school district $____

h) Is the money available for this school sufficient to provide adequate facilities and services? Yes_____No_____ Explain_____

_____

i) Is there money available for expansion of facilities and services? Yes_____No_____Explain_____

_____

j) How much more money would be needed to bring this school up to the national average expenditure for education per pupil?

_____

16. School as a Community Center

a) Is the auditorium used by the community? Yes____No_____
For what sort of gatherings?_____

_____

b) Is the cafeteria used by the community for dinner meetings? Yes_____ No_____
For what sort of meetings?_____

_____

c) Is the gymnasium and play ground equipment used by the community? Yes_____No_____ Explain_____

_____

d) What other school equipment is used by the community?_____

_____

e) Which of these community services are provided?_

Service	Number of People Using
Library	_____
Cannery	_____
Potato curer	_____
Freezer	_____
Machine shop	_____
Adult education classes	_____
Others (specify)	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

17. Is there a Parent-Teacher Association? Yes____No_____
If so, what is the membership?_____
Average attendance at meetings?_____

Date_____

PUBLIC EDUCATION
QUESTIONNAIRE II

School Transportation (To be filled out by classroom teacher)

Information is to be taken on a designated day by a show of hands, and the questionnaires are to be returned to the office of the school principal by another designated day.

1. Name of school_____

2. Grade or grades reported _____

3. Distance from school.

   a) For city schools:

   How many pupils live within 10 blocks of school?_____15 blocks____
   1 mile?_____ 2 miles?_____ 3 miles and over?_____

   b) For rural schools:

   How many pupils live within 1 mile of school?_____ 2 miles?_____
   3 miles?_____ 4 miles and over?_____

4. How many pupils usually get to school the following ways?

   a) By school bus ____
   b) By other bus ____
   c) By automobile ____
   d) By walking ____
   e) By other means ____

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Modern attitudes toward law enforcement emphasize more and more the importance of the prevention of crime rather than its detection and punishment. This approach has become especially important in the treatment of juvenile delinquency. Such emphasis on crime prevention and on the rehabilitation of criminals rather than on punishment makes the problem of law enforcement a broad one, covering the causes of crime and treatment of offenders as well as the more routine activities of crime detection. This section of the Manual will help you make a brief and suggestive survey of law enforcement in your community. As you make this survey, you undoubtedly will think of other important questions you will want to investigate.

If any studies have been made of crime and law enforcement in your community, you will want to make full use of them.

For information on the crime record (1), the following sources should be consulted: reports and records of the police departments; court records and reports; and, for comparative statistics for different communities, the Uniform Crime Reports published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Get your figures on arrests and convictions (1-a), previous offenders (1-a), major courses of arrest (1-a), and homicides (1-b) for the latest year, and be sure to compare them with figures for previous years so that you will be able to spot trends of increase or decrease. If there is a large discrepancy between the number of arrests and the number of convictions, what are the reasons?

Homicides (1-b) have been singled out for special treatment in the Questionnaire because the homicide rate is such an important index of law enforcement in the community. Compare your homicide rate with those for other similar communities. Is yours abnormally high? Is there a difference between the white and Negro (or other minority group) rates? If there is, can it be attributed to lax police supervision of amusement places, especially where liquor is sold, to overly-lenient court attitudes toward Negroes, or to the reluctance of Negroes to give information to white investigating officers (see 2-e)? Is there a difference in prosecution and conviction of Negro killers of whites and white killers of Negroes (1-b)? If your community has large numbers of other minority groups, be sure to include them in this part of the Questionnaire.

Most of the information you will need for the section on Police (2) may be obtained from local police officials. However, for attitude of Negroes (or other minority groups) toward law enforcement and police (2-e), interviews and personal observations will have to be made by reliable persons, preferably members of the minority groups concerned. Compare the findings to see if there is evidence of any of the following general attitudes: fear of police; lack of confidence in police; lack of respect for police; belief that police will exploit rather than protect and help members of minority groups; and belief that avoidance of police is the best way to stay out of trouble.

If your community does not employ Negro police (2-e), you may want to find out about the successful experience of other communities in using Negro law enforcement officers. The Southern Regional Council has compiled

this information for the South and can furnish it upon request.

After you have filled out the section of the Questionnaire which covers your municipal courts (3), you may want to observe your criminal court or courts ~~in person~~. If you do, and if the volunteer workers are available, such observation - - over a period of at least a week, if possible - - will give you an insight into the administration of justice which you could never get from reports and records. Note the total cases for the period covered, by race, age, and sex. Note also the most frequent charges preferred against defendants.

Perhaps by the end of their observations, your workers will be able to comment on the following important but intangible questions: (1) What is the speed of handling cases? (2) Is the testimony of white and Negro witnesses given equal weight? (3) Is the word of the arresting officer usually taken without reservation? (4) Is the general charge, "disorderly conduct", used too often in order to cover conduct which does not constitute an offense? (5) Are there differences in the charges and penalties against white and Negro (or other minority group) defendants?

If you have a Juvenile Court (3-f), you should find out over what kinds of cases the Court has jurisdiction, who can refer children to the Court, and what powers the Court has over both children and adults in the disposition of cases.

For figures on Juvenile Delinquency (4-a,b,c,d,e), use records and reports of either your Juvenile Court, if you have one, or your regular courts. Interviews with probation officers, Juvenile Court or other judges, and officers and social workers of agencies dealing with children will give you information on the causes of delinquency and its relationship to other factors, particularly substandard housing. In that respect, it would be useful - - if your community has any housing projects - - to compare the delinquency rate for the housing projects with that for both slum areas and the community as a whole.

Under Institutional Care for Juvenile Delinquents (4-f), it is important to find out where these institutions and foster homes get their funds, what their annual budgets are, and what the cost of care per child is. Be sure to note what race is served in each case.

Information on jails and prisons (5-c) may be obtained from observation and interviews with prison officials. Be sure to compare your findings with the standards published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.

Parole and probation cases (6-a,f) include persons in your community paroled or on probation from both local and state institutions. The National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York, has published standards by which you can judge your community's probation system.

From all the information you have gathered in this survey of law enforcement in your community, what have you found to be the most serious problems facing your community? How adequate are your police, courts, institutions, and agencies which deal with these problems? What services and facilities does your community need? What are the means of obtaining them?

LAW ENFORCEMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Crime Record

a) Arrests and Convictions:

	Number of Arrest		Number of Convictions	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Male	____	____	____	____
Female	____	____	____	____
Total	____	____	____	____

What percent of those arrested had been previous offenders?_____

While male ____
White female ____
Negro male ____
Negro female ____

What percent of the arrests fell within the following age groups?

	Total	White Male	White Female	Negro Male	Negro Female
Under 18	____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18-30	____	_____	_____	_____	_____
31-45	____	_____	_____	_____	_____
46 & over	____	_____	_____	_____	_____

What were the four major causes of all arrests? (List)_____

_____

What were the four major causes of arrests of?

White Male	White Female	Negro Male	Negro Female
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

b) Homicides:

Year	Number of Homicides		
	By Whites	By Negroes	Total
1945	_____	_____	____
1946	_____	_____	____
1947	_____	_____	____
1948	_____	_____	____
Total	_____	_____	____
Percent Distribution	_____	_____	____

Intraracial and Interracial Homicides:

(1) Number of Whites killing Whites _____
(2) Number of Whites killing Negroes_____
(3) Number of Negroes killing Negroes_____
(4) Number of Negroes killing Whites _____

How many interracial homicides were there? (Add 2 and 4)____

What percent were by whites?_____
What percent of the whites were convicted?_____
What percent were by Negroes?_____
What percent of the Negroes were convicted?_____

Out of the total white killings of Negroes, were there any slayings by Law officers? Yes____ No_____

If so, how many?_____

How many of the officers were convicted?_____

c) Disposition of Cases Involving Killings of Negroes by Negroes:

Number not indicted, found not guilty, or exonerated_____

Number tried_____

For first degree murder_____

For second degree murder_____

For manslaughter _____

Number sentenced_____

Death _____

Life_____

20-25 years_____

10-19 years _____

Under 10 years____

Compare these findings with the disposition of homicide cases involving whites only and both whites and Negroes.

2. Police

a) How many law enforcement officers are there in your community?_____

Federal?_____ State?_____ County?_____ Local?_____

b) Are your local (town and county) police officials appointed___or elected___.

What training and experience are they required to have?_____

_____

Does your city police department have a merit system? Yes_____No_____

A retirement system? Yes_____No_____

Does your county police department have a merit system? Yes___No___

A retirement system? Yes___No____

c) What is the annual budget for police activities? (Both town and county)

_____

Describe police equipment for crime detection and apprehension_____

_____

d) List the crime prevention activities of your local police (for example, policewomen, crime prevention bureau, etc.)_____

_____

How many police officers are specifically concerned with the prevention of crime?_____

e) From observation and interviews, what seems to be the attitude of the Negroes in your community toward law enforcement and the police?

Explain_____

_____

_____

Does your community employ Negro police? Yes___No___

If so, how many?_____

3. Courts

a) Who is your Public Prosecutor?_____

Is he appointed?_____or elected_____

b) How is the Grand Jury selected?_____

How many sittings did it have last year?_____

How many cases were dismissed?_____

How many independent investigations did it make?_____

How many indictments?

c) List the civil courts in your community:_____

_____

How many civil court judges are there?_____

Are they elected____or appointed?____

What is their term of office?_____

How many cases are awaiting trial_____

d) List the criminal courts in your community?_____

_____

How many criminal court judges are there?_____

Are they elected?_____ or appointed?_____

What is their term of office?_____

How many cases are awaiting trial?_____

Are accused persons, who are unable to hire counsel, defended by: Public Defender?_____ Defense lawyers individually appointed by the courts?_____ Legal Aid Bureau?_____

e) Does your community have a Domestic Relations or Family Courts? Yes?_____ No_____

If so, is it an independent court_____ or part of another court_____

Are the judges appointed_____ or elected_____

Which of the following services are provided? Social_____ Medical_____ Psychiatric_____

Does the court cooperate with other social agencies? Yes_____ No_____

Is such cooperation required by law? Yes_____ No_____

f) Provisions for juvenile offenders:

Does your community have a Juvenile Court? Yes_____ No_____

If so, is it an independent court_____ or part of another court_____

Does it have one presiding judge_____ or a rotating panel of judges_____

What is the maximum age for admission to Juvenile Courts?_____

Does the court have an independent probation system? Yes_____ No_____

If there is no Juvenile Court, is special provision made for young and first offenders? Yes_____ No_____

Explain_____

_____

Are there facilities for physical and mental examination of children? Yes_____ No_____

For adults (parents, guardians, etc.)? Yes_____ No_____

Are there facilities for detention of children pending hearing? Yes_____ No_____

If not, are children ever confined in jails with adult offenders? Yes_____ No_____

4. Juvenile Delinquency

a) Total number of children in (Juvenile) Court last year_____

Age	White		Negro	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 10 yrs.	____	____	____	____
10-15 yrs.	____	____	____	____
Over 15 yrs	____	____	____	____
Total	____	____	____	____

b) Total number of cases who had been previous offenders_____

Age	White		Negro	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 10 yrs.	____	____	____	____
10-15 yrs	____	____	____	____
Over 15 yrs	____	____	____	____
Total	____	____	____	____

c) What were the chief offenses? (List) _____

	White		Negro	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	____	____	____	____
	____	____	____	____
	____	____	____	____
	____	____	____	____

d) What was the rate of increase or decrease in the number of cases? _____
White? _____ Negro? _____

e) Disposition of Cases:

	Total	White	Negro
Number of Dismissals	____	____	____
Number Placed on Probation	____	____	____
Number placed in Institutions	____	____	____
Number Placed in Foster Homes	____	____	____

f) Institutional Care:

List and give capacity of the state institutions for the rehabilitation and training of juvenile delinquents (white and Negro) _____

List and give capacity of the local institutions for children in your community _____

How many foster homes for children are there in your community? ___
What is their capacity? _____

What are the provisions for follow-up care of delinquents once they are discharged? _____

5. Detention and Punishment

a) Is capital punishment legal in your state? Yes___ No___
If so, how many persons from your community have been executed in the past 5 years? _____

b) During the past year, how many persons from your community have been sentenced to imprisonment in:

Local jail or workhouse _____
County or municipal prisons _____
State institutions _____
Federal prisons _____

c) Answer the following questions for each local jail, prison, and prison farm or camp.

What is its capacity? _____
Is it clean and sanitary? Yes____ No____
Are men and women prisoners separated? Yes___ No___
Are first offenders separated from other prisoners? Yes___ No___
Are there facilities for medical examination and treatment? Yes___ No___
Phychiatric examination and treatment? Yes___ No___
Are children under 18 imprisoned here? Yes____ No____
If so, number imprisoned last year _____
Are there recreational facilities? Yes____ No____

Is the diet of prisoners adequate? Yes____No____Describe_____

_____

Which of the following disciplinary measures are used: Loss of privileges_____Solitary confinement_____Deprivation of food____ Corporal punishment_____.

Are prisoners employed? Yes____No_____

If so, are they employed in farming_____or road work_____?

Are they hired out to contractors? Yes____No_____

Are jail officials salaried? Yes_____No_____

If not, are they dependent upon a fee system? Yes _____No_____

Is personnel qualified by training and experence? Yes____No_____

6. Parole and Probation

a) How many persons from your community were paroled last year?_____

How many parole violations were there?_____

b) Are parole officers under a civil service system? Yes____No_____

c) What is the average case load of each parole officer?_____

d) Do your courts have a probation system? Yes____No_____

Does your probation system serve adults? Yes____No_____

Children? Yes____No_____Both adults and children? Yes____No_____

e) How many of your local courts have probation officers?_____

How many probation officers are there?_____

f) What was the number of probationers in your community last year?_____

Number completing probation successfully?_____

Number breaking probation?_____

CITIZENS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT

The form of local government, its powers, its ways of collecting and spending money, and its responsibility to its citizens are all important in determining the number a nd quality of community services which its citizens receive. And the way a government works depends on how much active interest and participation its citizens are willing to give it.

Several governments - - federal, state, county, and local - - touch citizens as they live and work in their communities. In this survey, however, you will be interested mainly in county and city government, although it is important for you to know where the federal and state governments operate on a local level.

You will be able to get most of the information called for in this section of the Manual from the various officials of your county and city governments and from members and executives of the civic boards and clubs in your community. For data on the number of people of voting age (5-a) however, you will have to consult the U. S. Census or the Bureau of Vital Statistics of your State Department of Health.

In surveying the organization and workings of your county and city governments (1 and 2), the really important questions to be answered concern the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the executives, governing bodies, and departments of local government. Information concerning merely the form of government (covered in the schedule) will be meaningless unless you also analyze the way it works.

The easiest way to find out how your government functions is to make a chart of both your county and city governments. Such a chart will show, simply and clearly, just how the government is organized, what the powers and duties are of the various government departments and officials, and their relationships with each other. From this chart, you also will be able to see gaps in needed governmental services or to spot places where services or responsibilities duplicate each other unnecessarily. This kind of a chart may be available from the county and city governments, but if not, you will not find it difficult to make one.

When you investigate the finances of your government, finding out the per capita revenue of your government (4-b) will help you judge how adequate your government's revenues are to provide the best in community services. On the basis of the community needs uncovered in other parts of this survey, you will be able to make a rough estimate of the per capita cost of meeting these needs and of expanding existing services. Then by comparing the per capita cost (of both existing and needed community services), you will know whether or not your government is adequately financed. It might be helpful, also, to compare the revenue figures for your community with those for other communities of similar size.

Do people in your community leave community affairs largely up to their politicians and officials, or do they take an active and responsible part in important civic activities? The question on citizen participation in government (5) is designed to help you partially answer that question. You will want to expand on the questions asked in the schedule, however. For example, compare the percentages of

registered voters and actual voters in your community with the percentages in other communities of similar size (5-a). If only a small proportion of the citizens of your community registered to vote or actually vote in local elections, you will want to find out why. When you list the political parties active in your community, you should also note their organization and the duties and responsibilities of their county executive committees (5-d). As to membership in civic boards (5-f), in addition to information on actual membership you should also find out how willing people are to serve on these boards - - how long the present members have served, whether or not membership has changed from year to year, and whether or not elected board officials have changed or remained the same for many years. It is also most important for you to find out whether or not all the various community groups are represented - - that is, do your civic boards include representatives of business, industry, farming, labor, minority groups, housewives, club women, church groups, professional people, and other groups in your community? Other q uestions regarding citizen participation in government will undoubtedly occur to you as you are making the survey.

Note:

If from this survey, it seems to your committee that a more thorough and scientific study is needed of the administrative set-up and efficiency of your town and county governments, you might ask your State University or State Bureau of Public Administration for suggestions and help. You are getting into a very important but fairly technical field, and you will need more advice and direction than this Manual can give you.

CITIZENS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

1) County Government

a) Is there a chief executive of your county government? If so,
Is he elected or appointed?_____
What is his term of office?_____

b) What is the central governing body of your county?_____
How many members does it have?_____
What are their terms of office?_____

c) What departments of government does your county have? (List)_____
_____
_____
How many county employees are there?_____

d) Which are the elective offices in your county? (List)_____
_____
_____

e) Which are the appointed offices? (List)_____
_____
Who appoints these officials? _____

2) City Government

a) Who is the chief executive of your city government?_____
Is he elected or appointed?_____
What is his term of office?_____

b) What is the central governing body of your town?_____
How many members does it have?_____
What are their terms of office?_____

c) What departments of government does your town have? (List)_____
_____
_____
How many city employees are there?_____

d) Which are the elective offices in your town? (List)_____
_____

e) Which are the appointive offices in your town? (List)_____
_____
Who appoints these officials?_____

3) Personnel

a) Does your county government have a merit system by which county employees are appointed, hired, promoted, and fired? Yes___ No___
If so, what department administers it?_____
Which departments use it?_____

b) Does your city government have a merit system by which city employees are appointed, hired, promoted, and fired? Yes____ No____
If so, what department administers it?_____
Which departments use it?_____

4) Finances

a) List the different kinds of taxes levied by your city and county governments and the revenue raised by each tax:

TOWN		COUNTY	
Kind of Tax	Revenue Raised	Kind of Tax	Revenue Raised
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

b) What has been the per capita ~~government~~ revenue of your city government during the past five years?_____
Of your county government?_____

5) Citizen Participation in Government

a) How many people of voting age are there in your town?_____
In your county?_____
What percent of the people of voting age are registered in your town?_____
In your county?_____
What percent of the rigistered voters actually voted in the last city election?_____
In the last county election?_____

b) What are registration requirements?_____
_____

c) When are local elections held?_____

d) What political parties are active in your community?_____

e) Are there any "good government" associations in your community?
Yes_____No_____
Is so, check which ones and list membership of each:

ORGANIZATION	MEMBERSHIP	PROGRAM
League of Women Voters	_____	_____
Citizens Committee	_____	_____
Non-partisan Organization	_____	_____
Other (specify)		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

During the past five years, have there been any efforts to stimulate (or lessen) registration and voting? Yes_____
No_____
If so, by whom?_____

f) Do citizens serve on civic boards of your community (town or county)?
Yes_____No_____ If so, check which ones and fill out the following information:

BOARD	MEMBERSHIP		
	Elected	Appointed	Term of Office
School Boards (Specify)			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
County Welfare Board	_____	_____	_____
Other Welfare Boards (specify)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Library Board	_____	_____	_____
Board of Health	_____	_____	_____
Hospital Board or Authority	_____	_____	_____
Board of federal farm programs (Specify)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Rural Electrification Administration	_____	_____	_____
Other boards (specify)			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

URBAN HOUSING

Begin your housing survey by consulting your city government, or Housing Authority if you have one, to see whether or not a map or survey of housing or land use has been made already. If such a map or survey is available, use it as much as possible and bring it up to date.

If no map or survey is available, your committee will want to make a survey which will give you the most important facts about housing in your community. The Urban Housing Schedule and the Urban Housing Questionnaire may be used for this survey, although you may want to modify them to make them fit your local situation.

If your community is small, members of your committee might wish to visit every dwelling unit, checking it for points in the Schedule. In a larger community, you can use a sampling process. In this case, be sure that the sample is actually random - - that is, a real cross-section of the housing you survey. The number of dwelling units you visit and the way you determine which ones to visit will depend on your local situation, and should be worked out by your committee with the aid of someone trained in sampling. If the sample is truly random, it is just as good as if you had visited every home. For example, you might wish to visit every fifth dwelling unit on the left-hand side of the street, or you might select several streets representing different levels of housing and visit every third or fifth dwelling unit. Work out the method which best fits the situation in your community.

A "dwelling unit" (1-a) is defined as a house, group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as seperate living quarters by a single household, usually a family. Rooms occupied by boarders or roomers are not considered separate dwelling units, but housekeeping rooms do constitute separate dwelling units. underline

In noting the condition of the building (1-c), check "good condition" if the building is substantially in good repair. Check "needing minor repairs" where no major structural repairs are needed but minor repairs are obviously needed - - such as papering , painting, stopping of small leaks, repair of doors, or general maintenance. Check "needing major repairs" if repairs are needed on a part of the structure (such as floors, walls, roof, foundation, stairs, plaster, etc.) because the structure is unsound and creates a hazard to the safety of the residents. Check "unfit for use" if the structure is in such poor condition that it cannot be adequately repaired.

In counting the number of rooms in the dwelling unit (2-c), do not count bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, screened porches, unfinished rooms in basement or attic, and rooms used as offices or places of business by the occupant.

To obtain the number of persons per room (3-e), divide the number of rooms in the dwelling unit (2-c) into the number of persons in the total household (3-d).

In addition to the findings of your survey, which you will compile in order to answer the Questionnaire, you will want to check other possible sources

of information - - the Bureau of the Census reports on housing, your local housing authority, local association of real estate operators, and local offices of the Federal Housing Authority and Public Housing Authority.

In tabulating your findings, you should set up minimum standards for decent housing so that you will have something against which to check housing conditions in your community. As a general yardstick, consider that a house meets minimum standards if it has:

1) a structure which does not need major repairs;
2) an ample supply of safe water piped into the house;
3) a flush toilet
4) electricity;
5) as many rooms as people living in it.

These five requirements are all included in the minimum housing standards set up by the Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Housing Authority, and all five were used by the Bureau of the Census in its 1940 housing survey. Using these standards, you can find out in what ways the housing in your community is adequate or inadequate, and where the various levels of housing exist.

After you have filled out the Urban Housing Questionnaire (using information gathered in your survey, plus any other data you have been able to get), the best way to present your findings will be to map them, preferably in a series of maps pointing up your different findings. This not only will help you to relate all the information you have gathered and analyzed, but also will show clearly - - - especially if you have mapped your findings for other sections of your survey - - the relationship of housing conditions to such things as health, sanitation and safety, occupation and income, family stability, rate of crime and delinquency, and costs to the community in relief and welfare services, police and fire protection, and tax delinquency. Housing is so closely related to all parts of community life that you must be sure to show all such relationships as possible when you analyze and present your findings. Many of the questions in the Questionnaire are designed to help you discover these relationships, and you undoubtedly will add others as you progress.

Before you make your recommendations, your committee might interview home owners and tenants to get their attitudes toward such things as owning, renting, the loan situation, desire for better housing, and public housing. You will have to estimate how much of the housing, both existing and new, will meet the needs of low - and middle-income families. Include in your estimate any plans your Housing Authority has for expanding facilities in the near future.

After looking at all the facts you have gathered, how does housing in your community rate? Are the residents well housed or not? What recommendations will you make for improvements?

Date_____
Investigator_____
Address_____
Informant (relationship to head of household)_____

URBAN HOUSING SCHEDULE

1) Information about Building

a) Construction: Frame___Brick___Stone___Other (Specify)____
Number of dwelling units in building_____

b) Type of structure: One-family___Two-family____Three-family____
Four-family____Larger apartment house_____
Rooming house____Other (specify)_____

c) Condition: Good condition___Needing minor repairs_____
Needing major repairs_____Unfit for use_____

d) Age of Building _____

e) Use of Building: Residential only_____Part commercial_____
Part industrial_____

2) Information about Dwelling Unit

a) Sanitation:

Flush toilet (inside)_____Flush toilet (outside)____Privy____
None_____Number of families using toilet facilities_____
Running water (inside)_____Running water (outside)_____
Well Water_____
If there is inside running water, is there hot water? Yes__No___
Number of families using water supply_____
Bathtub or shower___Portable bathtub only____Shared bathing facilities_____No bathing facilities_____
Number of families using bathing facilities_____
Is there garbage collection? Yes____No_____
If so, how many times per week?_____
Are outside windows and doors screened? Yes____No_____

b) Utilities:

Heating: Steam___Hot Air___Gas_____Electricity____Coal Stove___
Oil or Kerosene Stove____Wood Stove____Fireplace_____
Lighting: Electricity ____Gas___Kerosene___Other (specity)_____
Refrigeration: Electric____Gas___Ice Box____None_____

c) Number of rooms in the dwelling unit_____
Number of sleeping rooms_____

3) Information about Occupant(s) of Dwelling Unit

a) Unit occupied by owner___or renter____
White____Negro____Mexican___Indian____Other(Specify)_____

b) Number of years occupant has lived in dwelling unit_____
Number of years in city_____In county_____

c) Total number of persons in family living in dwelling unit_____

Children under 5_____
Children 5 to19_____Number employed
Adults _____ Number employed_____

d)Number of persons in total household (all persons living in dwelling unit, including related family members, roomers, servants, and other unrelated persons who regularly live there)_____
e)Number of persons per room_____
f)Average monthly income of head of household $_____
Occupation of head of household_____
Average monthly income of family (include all extra income)$_____
g)What is the rental per week? $_____
If the dwelling unit is owned by occupant, what is the estimated value of the dwelling unit? $_____

4) Transportation and Communication

a)Does occupant own an automobile? Yes_____No____
b)Number of blocks to bus or streetcar_____
c)Is there a telephone in the dwelling unit? Yes____No_____
If not, is there one in the building? Yes_____No_____
If not, how many blocks to nearest public telephone?_____

5) Neighborhood

a)Residential_____Part business____Industrial_____
b)Street paved_____Unpaved_____
Paved sidewalks_____Unpaved sidewalks_____ No Sidewalks_____
c)Are there rats in the neighborhood? Yes_____No_____
d)Sanitation and Cleanliness: Good____Fair_____Bad____
e)Remarks:_____
_____

URBAN HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: Be sure to break down all your answers to these questions by race and/or nationality.

1. Buildings

a) What percent of the residential buildings are of frame___brick_____ stone_____other(specify)_____ _____ _____
What is the average number of dwelling units in residential buildings? _____

b) What percent of the structures are one-family____two-family_____ three family_____four-family____larger apartment houses____ rooming houses_____other (specify)_____ _____ _____ _____

c) What percent of the dwelling units are in good condition?____ need minor repairs____need major repairs_____are unfit for use_____
(Give these figures for owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwellings, and by valuation and weekly rental).
Do the houses needing major repairs and the houses unfit for use fall into any residential pattern? Yes____No_____
If so, describe_____
_____
_____

d) What is the average age of residential buildings in your town?_____
Of buildings in good condition?_____
Of buildings needing minor repair?_____
Of building needing major repairs?_____
Of buildings unfit for use?_____

e) What percent of the buildings are residential only?____Part commercial _____Part industrial_____

2. Dwelling Units

a) Sanitation:
What percent of the dwelling units have:

	Flush Toilet Inside	Flush Toilet Outside	Privy	None
Total	_____	_____	_____	_____
Owner-occupied	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tenant-occupied	_____	_____	_____	_____

In situations where more than one family shares toilet facilities, what is the average number of families using the same facilities?_____
(Cite examples)

What percent of the dwelling units have:

	Running Water Inside	Running Water Outside	Well Water	Hot Water
Total	____	____	_____	_____
Owner-occupied	____	____	_____	_____
Tenant-occupied	____	____	_____	_____

In situations where more than one family shares the water supply what is the average (number) of families using the same facilities?_____
(Cite examples)

What percent of the dwelling units have:

	Bathtub or Shower	Portable Bathtub Only	Shared Facilities	None
Total	_____	_____	_____	____
Owner-occupied	_____	_____	_____	____
Tenant-occupied	_____	_____	_____	____

Where bathing facilities are shared, what is the average number of families sharing?_____(Cite examples)

What percent of the dwelling units have garbage collection?_____

Owner-occupied units?_____

Tenant-occupied units?_____

What percent of the dwelling units have outside doors and windows screened?____

Owner-occupied units_____

Tenant-occupied units_____

Do the dwelling units with poor sanitation fall into any residential pattern? Yes___No____

If so, describe_____

_____

_____

b) Utilities:

What percent of the dwelling units are heated by steam___hot air___ gas___electricity___coalstove____oil or kerosene stove___ wood stove_____fireplace_____

What percent of the dwelling units are lighted by electricity___gas___ kerosene___other(specify)_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

What percent of the dwellings have electric refrigeration_____ gas refrigeration____ice box_____no refrigeration_____

Do the dwelling units lacking adequate utilities fall into any residential pattern? Yes___No____

If so, please describe_____

_____

_____

c) What is the average number of rooms per dwelling unit?_____

Owner-occupied units?_____

Tenant-occupied units?_____

What is the average number of sleeping rooms?_____

Owner-occupied units?____

Tenant-occupied units?____

What percent of the dwelling units consist of:

	1-Room	2-Room	3-Room	4-Room	5-Room	More than 5 Rooms
Total	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Owner	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tenant	___	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Occupants

a) Give percent of dwelling units occupied by:

	White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Other (specify)
Total	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Owner	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tenant	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

b) Average number of years occupant has lived in:

	Dwelling Unit	City	County
Total	_____	____	_____
Owner	_____	____	_____
Tenant	_____	____	_____

c) What is the average number of persons in family living in dwelling unit?
_____Owner-occupied?_____Tenant-occupied?_____
Number of children under 5?____Owner?___Tenant?____
Number of children 5 to 19?____ Owner?___Tenant?___
Number of adults?____Owner?_____Tenant?____

d) What is the average number of persons in total household?____
Owner-occupied units?___(Break down by valuation)
Tenant-occupied units?____(Break down by rental group)

e) What is the average number of persons per room?_____
Owner-occupied units?_____(Break down by valuation)
Tenant-occupied units?____ (Break down by rental group)

f) What is the average monthly income of head of household?$_____
Owner-occupied units?$_____
Tenant-occupied units?$____
What is the average monthly income of family? $_____
Owner-occupied units?$_____
Tenant-occupied units?$_____
Do income levels in your community fall into any residential pattern? Yes____No____
If so, describe_____
_____
_____

g) What is the average rent in your town?$_____
Group rentals into classes -- (such as $2.50-$4.99 per week, $5,00-7.49 per week, etc.) -- and show the percentages of tenant-occupied units falling within each group.
Do the rental groups fall into any residential pattern? Yes__No___
If so, describe_____
_____
What is the average value of owner-occupied dwelling units?$_____
Group the valuations of owner-occupied units into classes -- (such as $1,000-5,000, $5,000-10,000, etc.) -- and give the percentages of owner-occupied units falling within each group.
Do values of owner-occupied units fall into any residential pattern.
Yes___No___
If so, describe_____
_____
_____

h) What percent of the dwelling units are overcrowded (have more than one person per room)?____
Owner-occupied units?____(Break down by valuation)
Tenant-occupied units?___(Break down by rental group)
Does overcrowding seem to have any relationship to value of property? Yes____No___
Take the valuation of owner-occupied dwellings and the rental groups of tenant-occupied dwellings, and give percentages of each class which are overcrowded.
Does overcrowding have any relationship to home ownership? Yes__ No____
Do the overcrowded dwelling units in your town fall into any residential pattern? Yes____No_____

If so, describe_____

_____

_____

4. Transportation and Communication

a) What percent of occupants own automobiles?_____
   Owner-occupied units?_____
   Tenant-occupied units?_____

b) What percent of the dwelling units have telephones?_____
   Owner-occupied units?_____
   Tenant-occupied units?_____

5. Neighborhoods

a) What percent of the dwelling units are in:

	Residential Neighborhoods	Part Business	Part Industrial
Total	_____	_____	_____
Owner	_____	_____	_____
Tenant	_____	_____	_____

Is there any relationship between valuation and/or rental and the type of area? Yes___ No___
   If so, describe_____

_____

_____

b) What percent of dwelling units are on:

	Paved Streets	Unpaved Streets
Total	_____	_____
Owner	_____	_____
Tenant	_____	_____

c) Does there seem to be any relationship between areas of poor housing and areas with:

	Yes	No
Poor sanitation and safety?	___	___
High disease and death rates?	___	___
High crime and delinquency rates?	___	___
High number of relief and welfare cases?	___	___
High costs in fire and police protection?	___	___
Low income?	___	___
High tax delinquency?	___	___

6. Public Housing

a) Is there a public housing authority or similar agency in your community authorized to construct or operate public housing? Yes___ No___
   If so, what housing projects has it built? (List and give dates of construction)_____

_____

b) What housing projects does it now operate for whites? (List)_____

_____

   How many dwelling units are available?_____
   What is the average rent per room? $_____
   What housing projects does it now operate for Negroes? (List)_____

_____

How many dwelling units are available?_____
What is the average rent per room? $_____
What determines the amount of rent charged?_____

c) What are the qualifications for admission to the housing projects?
_____

d) For what reasons may tenants be evicted? (List)_____
_____
How many tenants have been evicted?_____
What were the main reasons for eviction? (List)_____
_____

e) What is the crime and delinquency rate among tenants?_____
How does this compare with the rate for the entire town?_____
With the rate for areas of poor housing?_____

f) Are the projects operated as communities? Yes___No____
Check in each project for such facilities and activities as clubs, libraries, supervised nurseries and playgrounds, community centers, adult education classes, etc.)

7. General

a) Does your town have a building code? Yes____No____
If so, when was it enacted?_____
Has it been revised? Yes____No____. If so, when?_____
Is it enforced? Yes____No_____

b) Does your town have any zoning ordinances? Yes___No____
If so, are they enforced? Yes____No_____

c) Does your town have any fire, health, and sanitation ordinances that concern housing? Yes____No_____
If so, specify_____
_____
Are they enforced? Yes___No____

d) How many new houses are being built in your town?_____
How many will be sold?_____
Average cost?_____
How many will be rented?_____
Average rental? $_____

RURAL HOUSING

A separate schedule for rural housing has been included in this section of the Manual so that, if your survey is countywide, you will be able to check on dwellings outside the city limits. If you do not want to make a door-to-door survey, as you did for urban housing, the Home Demonstration Agent may be able to give you enough information for your purposes. An actual survey, however, using the rural housing schedule, will give you the most accurate picture of housing in your county.

Another reason for including a separate schedule for rural housing is that standards for farm homes differ from those for city homes. Check your rural houses by these minimum standards:

1) a structure not in need of major repair;
2) ample supply of safe water within 50 feet of the house;
3) an outside privy, properly constructed and kept (meeting standards of U. S. Public Health Service).
4) electricity;
5) ample living, dining, and kitchen space, plus three bedrooms -- one for the parents, one for the girls, and one for the boys.

For more detailed and elaborate standards, consult Minimum Requirements for Farmhouses Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No 475. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1941.

items?

In compiling data from the rural housing schedule, get percentages of farm dwellings for each of the ~~things~~ checked, just as you did for urban dwellings. (Check instructions for the use of the urban housing schedule in order to get definitions of such things as condition of building, dwelling unit, number of rooms, and number of persons per room.) Be sure to note whether or not there are certain areas in the county where rural housing is particularly good or bad.

All your findings must be broken down by race and/or nationality. foreign born elements?

It is also essential that you break down your findings by farm tenure -- that is, by owner, tenant, sharecropper, and farm laborer. For, in addition to getting the data called for in the schedule, you should try to discover if there is any relationship between type of housing and farm tenure. For example, are the farm dwellings in poorest condition, with the poorest sanitation, fewest utilities, and worst overcrowding inhabited by owners, renters, sharecroppers, or farm laborers? Does condition of dwellings have any relationship to rental or value of dwelling unit? (Break down dwelling units by valuation, group and rental group, just as you did for Urban Housing.) What percent of the occupants of rural dwellings, by race, are not engaged in farming. Which group owns the most farmhouses, whites or Negroes? Which has the largest percentage of tenants, sharecroppers, ~~tenants~~ and farm laborers? Which group as a whole is best housed? Most poorly housed?

How does information on rural housing tie in with your information on health schools, welfare, income, occupation, sanitation, etc. in your county? How does housing in the county compare with housing in town? If there are significant differences try to explain them.

From the information you have obtained, what recommendations will you make for improving rural housing in your community?

Date _____
Investigator _____
Location _____
Informant (relationship to head of household) _____

RURAL HOUSING SCHEDULE

1. Information about Building

a) Construction: Frame____Brick____Stone____Other (specify)_____
b) Condition: Good condition ____Needing minor repairs_____
Needing major repairs ____Unfit for use._____
c) Age of building:_____

2. Information about Dwelling Unit

a) Sanitation:
Toilet facilities: Surface type privy____Pit type privy____
Flush toilet (Outside)____Flush toilet (inside) ____None_____
If privy, how far is it from water supply?_____
Water Supply: Well____Clistern____Spring____Running Water____
(outside)_____Running Water (inside)____None_____
If the water supply is outside, is it within 50 feet of the house?
Yes_____No_____
If there is running water inside, is there hot water? Yes___No____
Bathing facilities: Portable bathtub only_____Bathtub or shower____
None_____
Are outside doors and windows screened? Yes____No_____

b) Utilities:
Heating: Fireplace____Wood Stove___Oil or Kerosene Stove____
Coal Stove____Steam____Hot Air____Gas____Electricity_____
Lighting: Kerosene___Gas____Electricity___Other (specify)_____
Refrigeration: Spring House ____Ice Box____Gas____Electricity____
None_____
c) Number of Rooms in Dwelling Unit _____
Number of sleeping rooms_____

3. Information about Occupant(s) of Dwelling Unit

a) Unit occupied by owner___tenant____sharecropper___farm laborer_____
White___Negro___Mexican___Indian___Other(specify)_____
b) Number of years occupant has lived in dwelling unit_____
Number of years in county_____
c) Total number of persons in family living in dwelling unit_____

	Male	Female	Total
Children under 5	____	_____	_____
Children 5 to 19	_____	_____	_____
Adults	_____	_____	_____

d) Number of persons in total household (all persons living in dwelling unit, including related family members, roomers, servants, and other unrelated persons who regularly live there)_____

e) Number of persons per room_____

f) Average annual net income of head of household, including value of products raised and consumed on the farm $_____

Occupation of head of household_____

Main source of income of head of household_____

g) Rental, if any $_____

If the dwelling unit is occupied by owner, what is the estimated value of the dwelling unit?_____

4. <u>Transportation and Communication</u>

a) Does occupant have an automobile?_____radio?_____telephone?____

b) How far is the dwelling unit from the nearest hard surface road?_____

(last Section)

COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

In most communities the general picture of organized community welfare services is something like this:

I. Case work agencies

A. Private agencies serving families and individuals--for example:
- Salvation Army
- Travelers' Aid
- American Red Cross
- Jewish Welfare Board
- Protestant Churches--individually or jointly
- Catholic Churches--individually or jointly
- Missions
- Settlement houses
- Homes for the aged
- Nursing homes
- Family Service Agencies

B. Public Agencies serving families and individuals - for example:
- County Department of Public Welfare
- City Welfare Department
- State Vocational Rehabilitation Services
- Family Service Agency
- Homes for aged

C. Agencies serving children, both publically and privately supported- for example:
- Nursery schools
- Child caring institutions
- Child Welfare Division of county or state department of welfare

II. Group Work Agencies - for example:
- Young Men's Christian Association
- Young Women's Christian Association
- Young Men's Hebrew Association
- Young Women's Hebrew Association
- Boy Scouts
- Girl Scouts
- Camp Fire Girls
- Y-Teen Clubs
- Hi-Y, Gra-Y
- Churches
- Future Farmers of America
- Future Homemakers of America
- 4-H Clubs

III. Coordinating agencies and councils - for example:
- Community Chest
- Council of Social Agencies
- Social Service Exchange
- Veterans Councils
- Community Council

Private agencies doing case work, group work agencies, and coordinating agencies are largely those supported by the Community Chest, individual donations, organizations, and churches. They may be local in origin and program or they may be affiliated with national or regional agencies.

Public agencies are those supported wholly or in part by tax money. They may be administered entirely by the Federal Government, as the program of Old Age and Survivor's Insurance, or entirely by the state, county, or city governments, or by several units of government in cooperation with each other, as in programs of Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to Blind.

Assistance from agencies in any of the three large divisions may be in the form of money grants to families and individuals, food and clothing grants, institutional care, or certain services, as help to families and individuals in working problems and conflicts. For instance, the Aid to Dependent Children program assists children who are deprived of parental support by death, illness, or absence from home of a parent by making money payments to the family so that the parent or relative with whom the child lives can keep the child in his natural home setting. The child welfare program, on the other hand, is a service program, providing certain case work services to the child and his family, to courts, to prospective adoptive parents, and to other agencies; it cooperates with other agencies in the community in developing and extending community resources involving children; it does not provide relief or assistance.

Group work agencies also provide certain services to ~~your~~ young people and adults--recreation, training in certain skills, training in group participation, character building. Coordinating agencies usually provide certain services for the community, as a clearing house for welfare agencies to prevent over-lapping and duplication of services and the exclusion of needy groups and individuals. It may also act as a planning council for welfare services and/or community development.

All three types of agencies are important in a well-balanced program of community welfare services. Your county will probably not have all the various agencies listed in the outline; it may have others not mentioned. The list is merely suggestive of what to look for in surveying community welfare services.

Your committee may want to do some reading in the field of public welfare, standards for services, new practices, etc. Suggested readings are listed in the back of the manual. Be sure to make full use of professional people in the agencies in your community.

The questionnaires in this part of the manual are to help you find out exactly how your community provides welfare services to its citizens; whether there is over-lapping of services; whether there are needs no agency is meeting; whether there are services which need strengthening, and the like. Your chief job here is to find out how well existing agencies are meeting the needs they were set up to meet, and whether or not there are other needs in the community not being met by any agency.

Four questionnaires are included in this section of the survey. Use a separate questionnaire for each agency surveyed, then tabulate your findings, write-up the general picture of welfare services in your community, and make your recommendations. Questionnaire IA, "Case Work Agencies", should be used

with agencies included in Topic I in the outline given above-private agencies, public agencies, and agencies serving children. Questionnaire IB, "Institutions", should be used to survey any home or instituion included in Topic I -- nursery schools for children, parental homes for children, homes for the aged, the infirm, the poor.

Questionnaire II, "Group Work Agencies", should be used to survey each group work agency in your town. In the case of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the like, use one questionnaire for the whole city organization, instead of for each troop. However, if there are separate troops for white and Negro youth, use separate questionnaires for the two groups. For Y.W.C.A.'s and Y.M.C.A's, use one questionnaire for each Association unless there are Negro or white branches of the central Association; in that case, use a separate questionnaire for each branch. "Potential number to be served" (2) refers to the number of people in the town of a particular age group. This information you can get from the section on Population. How well does the group work agency serve all these people?

Questionnaire III, "Coordinating and Planning Agencies", should be used to survey agencies included in Topic III of the outline.

In each questionnaire, the question is asked, "What seem to be the chief needs of the agency?" The answer will probably involve such items as additional staff, money, office space, more community understanding, etc. The next question,"Is this agency meeting community needs?" means "are there groups in the community needing help which this agency provides or could provide under an expanded program, but who are not being served for lack of funds, staff, or community awareness?" For instance, when child welfare workers find neglected children, is boarding home or foster home care available to the children? Most child welfare authorities today say that such care is usually far superior to institutional care, but many counties do not provide it.

After you have surveyed the welfare agencies in your town and county, answer such questions as these:

What types of welfare services are provided for citizens of your county and community?

How well do the services provide for the individuals and groups usually needing assistance:

Families and individuals needing monetary or material assistance (include those eligible for assistance in federal-state programs of aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and old age assistance, and those needing help but are ineligible for such assistance)
Families and individuals in which there are conflicts and problems, as desertion of father or mother, delinquent children
Neglected or abandoned children
Homeless children
Delinquent children
Children of working mothers

Unmarried mothers
The physically handicapped
The mentally handicapped
The needy aged
The needy sick
Transients

To what extent do welfare services in your community keep families intact, wherever possible - that is, aid children in the home, wherever feasible, instead of sending them to an institution?

Is boarding home and/or foster home care available to children in your community? If so, are they inspected and licensed by any responsible agency?

Are sizes of welfare grants large enough to meet minimum needs?

Are sizes of staffs of the agencies large enough to care for present case loads? for expanded case loads?

Are provisions made for further training of staff members who desire it?

Are salaries of professional and clerical workers large enough to attract and hold trained personnel?

Are there a sufficient number of group work agencies to provide youth and adults with opportunities for growth and development in human relations and group contacts?

What percent of the people of the community in each age group served by existing group work agencies are actually participating in the program?

What provisions are made for planning and coordinating the work of the welfare agencies?

CASE WORK AGENCIES

QUESTIONNAIRE IA

Date_____

Name of Agency_____

Address_____

1. Who is served by the agency? Men_____Women___Whites only___Negroes only ____Both races____Only Members of organization sponsoring agency_____ All citizens meeting eligibility requirements____.

2. List eligibility requirements for assistance:

_____

_____

_____

3. Total number people served in any one month: month___no. people_____ White____Negro_____Average case load per worker_____.

4. What is the general program of the agency?_____

_____

_____

5. What type of assistance is given? Monetary___Food and/or clothing_____ Counselling___general welfare service___medical assistance___institutional care___family rehabilitation___individual rehabilitation _____ other (describe)_____

If monetary grants are given, what is the average grant?_____

If medical care is given, what does it consist of?_____

_____

6. Personnel: No. case workers- - white_____Negro____no. supervisors - - white____Negro____

No. clerical workers - -white____Negro____

No. volunteer workers - -white____ Negro____

Are professional workers under a merit system? yes___no___

Clerical workers? yes___no___

If yes, describe_____

_____

What are requirements for professional workers?_____

_____

_____

7. Finances: What is the average yearly budget?_____

How is the agency financed? (give the percent of funds received last year from each source) Community Chest_____ individual donations (not community chest)_____sponsoring organization___ _____federal government_____state government____ _____county government_____city government_____ other (describe)_____

What percent of the budget goes for administration?_____%

for assistance_____%.

8. Agency supervision: Is the agency governed by a Board? yes___no___

If so, how are members selected?_____

_____

How many members are there? White____Negro____

What is the term of office?_____

What are the duties and responsibilities of the Board?_____

How are the officers of the Board selected?_____

If there is no Board, how is the agency governed?_____

9. Does the agency use the Social Service Exchange ~~of~~ Index, if there is one in the community? yes_____ no____

10. What seem to be the chief needs of the agency?_____

11. Is this agency meeting community needs?_____

INSTITUTIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE IB

Date_____

Name of institution_____

Address_____

1. Who is cared for by the institution?_____
   Race served: White____Negro____ other (specify)_____
2. What is the average number of residents (or in the case of nurseries, how many childres are cared for)?_____
3. On what basis are residents admitted to the institution?_____
4. Who sponsors the institution? church (designate which denomination) _____organization (give name)_____
   county government_____city government_____other groups_____
   _____(Specify)
5. Finances: What is the average yearly budget?_____
   What is the expenditure per resident?_____
   Who finances the institution?_____
   What is the cost to residents?_____
6. Personnel: List staff positions - professional_____(white) _____(Negro) -clerical_____(white)_____(Negro)
   volunteer_____(white) _____(Negro)
   What are the requirements for professional workers?_____
7. What is the governing body of the institution?_____
   If a Board, how many members are there? White_____Negro_____
   How are members selected?_____
   What is the term of office?_____
   What are duties and responsibilities of the Board?_____
   How are officers of the Board selected?_____
8. Note here condition of buildings, grounds, equipment, sanitation, cleanliness:_____
9. What seem to be the chief needs of the institution?_____
10. Is the institution meeting community needs? _____

GROUP WORK AGENCIES:

QUESTIONNAIRE II

Date_____

Name of agency_____

Address_____

1. Race served: white_____Negro_____other (specify)_____
2. Age groups served (or grade groups), with number in each group:

Age or grade group	Number served	Potential number to be served
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3. Finances: Average yearly budget_____
   Source of funds: community chest_____individual donations (not community chest) _____membership fees _____other (describe)___
   _____
4. Is the agency affiliated with a national organization? yes___no_____
5. Who is the local sponsor of the group._____
   _____
6. Agency supervision: Is the agency governed by a Board? yes___no_____
   If so, how are members selected?_____
   _____
   How many members are there? White_____Negro_____
   What is the term of office? _____
   What are the duties and responsibilities of the Board?_____
   _____
   How are officers of the Board selected?_____
   _____
   If there is no Board, how is the agency governed?_____
   _____
7. Staff: List professional positions (indicate race)_____
   _____
   No. clerical workers: white_____Negro_____
   No. volunteer workers: white_____Negro_____
   What are requirements for professional workers?_____
   _____
   How are volunteers recruited?_____
8. Describe facilities (not only those owned or rented by agency, but those made available to it, including office space) --buildings, equipment, camping facilities, recreational facilities:_____
   _____
   _____
   _____

9. What is the general program of the agency?_____

10. What seem to be the chief needs of the agency?_____

11. Is this agency meeting community needs?_____

COORDINATING AND PLANNING AGENCIES

QUESTIONNAIRE III

Date_____

Name of agency_____

Address_____

1. Purpose of agency_____

2. When organized_____How and why did the organization come about?

3. What agencies are served by the coordination agency?_____

4. Personnel: No. professional workers: White____Negro____ ~~(List staff positions~~:_____

No. clerical workers: White_____Negro_____
No. volunteer workers: White____Negro____

5. Finances: What is the average yearly budget?_____
What is the source of funds ?(indicate per cent of funds from each source) community chest_____individual donations(not community chest)_____donations of member agencies____other (describe)

6. What is the governing body of the agency?_____
How many members serve on the governing body? White____Negro____
How are members selected?_____
What is the term of office of members?_____
What are the duties and responsibilities of the governing body?

7. Describe the program of the agency_____

8. What seem to be the chief needs of the agency?_____

9. Is the agency meeting community needs?_____

1. ____ (address) Block

2 Number Residential Bldgs on Lot _____

10 Rats in the Neighbrhd.
( ) yes ( ) no

Schedule
1948 Housing Study
Council for Social Planning
of Columbia and Richland
County, South Carolina

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE BUILDING

11. Bldg also used for
( ) Commercial
( ) Industrial
( ) _____

12 Structure
( ) Brick
( ) Frame
( ) Other

8 Condition
( ) Needs Major Repairs
( ) Needs Minor Repairs
( ) Good or Better

9 Screening ( ) None
( ) Partial
( ) OK

3 No. Dwelling Units in Bldg ____

4 No. Rooms in Bldg ____

7 Est. Value of Bldg $ _____

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DWELLING UNIT

19 Number of Rooms in Unit _____
6 Number of Bath-tubs in Unit _____
5 Number of Flush Toilets* _____

14 Heating
( )Stove
( )Floor furnance
( ) Central

13 Utilities
( )Water
( )Electricity
( )Gas

15 Refrigeration
( ) Elec or Gas
( ) Ice
( ) None

18 Rental per Month $ _____

*If answer is "none", how many families share outside toilet used by residents of this building? _____ How many persons sharing who are not in this family? _____

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE OCCUPANT:

16 Unit occupied by
( ) Owner
( ) Renter

17 Race of Occupant
( ) White
( ) Negro
( ) _____

20 Children 5 and under _____
21 Children 6 to 19.... _____
22 Adults 20 and over.. _____
23 Years Occupant in this Unit..... _____
24 Years in Columbia Metropolitan Area... _____

_____
worker's name

_____ 1948
date of call

Columbia, S-C
Survey 1926

Worker _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Area Chairman: _____

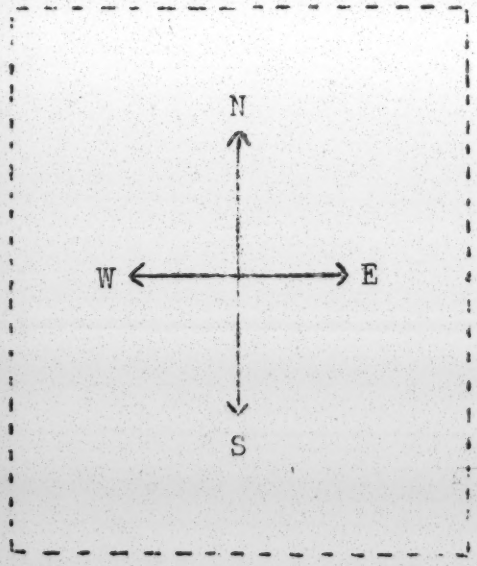
Block _____

Nbrhd _____

Comty _____

Assignment & Report Card
1948 Housing Survey
Council for Social Planning
of Columbia and Richland
County, South Carolina

Block Location



1 Number of Residential Buildings in Block _____

2 Number of Dwelling Units in block..... _____

3 Number non-residential Buildings..... _____

a Commercial _____

b Industrial _____

c Church)
School) _____
etc.)

4 Number Schedules Assigned _____
Date Assigned _____ 1948

5 Number Schedules Returned _____
Date Returned _____ 1948

6 Schedules checked and turned in _____, ___, 1948
Receipted by

_____

Columbia, S. C.
survey. 1946

Instructions on 1948 Housing Study

Columbia S.C.

II. Schedule Cards

A. General Information

1. One schedule is to be completed for every third Dwelling Unit* in each block. Start one block with the first house, the next with the second house, and the next with the third starting from the northeast corner.
   Except: If there is only one house in the block, make a schedule out for it.
   If there are only two houses in the block, take one of them.

2. In some instances there is more than one dwelling unit in a single building. If there are more than three units in a building two or more schedules will be required depending on the number of units. If the apartments are numbered stick to the "every third unit" idea by numbers, if not, work out a logical sequence and take every third unit.

3. It is NOT scientific and therefore is NOT satisfactory to take the next unit just because the occupant is not at home. A re-visit is necessary. Except where the worker is satisfied that a neighbor in an identical or nearly identical unit and who knows the occupant can give all the data required accurately for the absent occupant, the schedule may be filled out.

4. When there is more than one residential building on a lot, the rule "every third unit" is followed, even though it may mean that two or more schedules are made out for the same address, when 4 or more units are on the same lot.

5. Where parenthesis precedes an item, use a check mark (✓) to indicate presence or applicability of the item.

   Where a line _____ follows an item the entry called for usually is a number. A long line may call for a descriptive word or two.

   When a check mark or figure does not sufficiently cover the situation put an asterisk * in the space, turn the card over, enter the number of the item and make the necessary explanation.

   Where the answer is none, enter NONE rather than 0.

   If the Unit is not occupied at the time of the visit, fill out items 1, 2, and 8 and write "Vacant" across the card in large letters.

B. Item Instructions

1. Put the address on this line. If more than one building is at this address designate in parenthesis (1) or (2) or (3) etc. to indicate whether 1st, 2nd or 3rd (etc) from the front. If it is an apartment merely add: "Apt. A" or "Apt. 1", etc. in accordance with the arrangement of the building.

2. Enter the number of residential buildings on the same lot. Any building even if its major use is commercial is to be counted as a residential building if it contains one or more dwelling units.

   * Dwellihg unit--a room or group of rooms occupied by a single household, usually a family.

3. Enter the number of apartments, flats, or household units in the same building in which the occupant interviewed lives. Rooms occupied by "boarders" or "roomers" are not considered separate dwelling units. Housekeeping rooms or suites do constitute a separate dwelling unit.

4. Enter the number of rooms in the building. Do not count as rooms any of the following: closets, open porches, bathrooms, laundry or utility rooms, garages, coal bins, furnace rooms, unfinished attics, or basements. Do Include: Bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, closed-in sleeping porches, recreation rooms.

5. Enter the number of inside flush toilets in the dwelling unit. Where there is no inside toilet, enter "None" and complete the information called for by the asterisk. Note: In some cases there will be a toilet inside the building, but not in the unit. In such cases, enter an asterisk and describe the situation on back of the card indicating how many households and how many persons share the toilet.

6. Enter the number of bath-tubs in the dwelling unit. If there is no bath-tub in the unit, but there is a shower, enter "S" instead of a figure. If there is neither a tub or shower, enter "None".

7. Enter the occupant's estimate of the present market value of the house and lot, or building and lot, or lot and buildings. If the occupant can not or will not make an estimate, or it is clearly a ridiculous amount, enter a question mark "?".

8. Check "Needs major repairs" if repairs are needed on floors, walls, roof, foundation or stairs because there is a condition of impaired soundness of construction creating a hazard to the safety of residents.

   Check "Needs Minor Repairs" where no major repairs are indicated but minor repairs are obviously needed: e.g. small leak in roof, plaster falling, doors broken, etc. Do not include redecorating, remodelling, or trivial items.

   Check "Good or Better" if the house is substantially in good repair.

9. Check "None" if there are no screens on the doors and windows or if screens present are practically useless.

   Check "Partial" if there are some windows or doors unscreened, or if the screening is torn, full of holes, unserviceable, etc., but some windows and doors are screened.

   Check "OK" if all windows and doors are screened. Note: In some cases there may be screens for windows which are not on at the time of the visit, but make the entries in accordance with the screening provided. Note: In some cases there may be no glass windows, or the structure will have some other striking deficiency. In such cases enter an asterisk under 9 and describe the condition on back of the card.

10. Ask this question only as follows:
    "Are you bothered by rats in your neighborhood?" Enter "yes" or "no". (Do not attempt to interpret this question)

11. Check "Commercial" if the building in which the dwelling unit is located is also used as a store, garage, filling station, restaurant, tailor shop, office, etc.

11 (continued)
Check "Industrial" if the building in which the dwelling unit is located is also used for a factory, warehouse, etc.

Check the third space if the building is used for some purpose, in addition to residential, commercial, or industrial and enter the usage in the blank space. Write a large "R" in this square if the building is used only for residential purposes.

12. Check "Brick" if the outside walls are of brick.
Check "Frame" if " " " " " wood.
Check the third space if the building is of any other structure. Enter the kind on the third line, e.g. "cement block" "tile".

13. Check "Water" if there is running water inside the dwelling unit. Note: If there is water inside the building, but not inside the dwelling unit, enter an asterisk (*), and note on the back the number of households which use the same faucet. If the running water is not "City Water", please make a note as to the source of the water. If the source of water is outside the building please note whether city water, private well water, etc., and how shared.

Check "Gas" if gas is piped into the house so that a gas stove, gas hot water heater, or other gas utility could be used, whether or not it is currently being used.

14. Check "Stove" if the dwelling unit is heated by a stove (whether coal burning, wood burning, or otherwise).

Check "Floor Furnace" if the dwelling unit is heated by a floor furnace.

Check "Central" if the unit is heated by a furnace located in the basement, or utility room apart from the rooms of the dwelling unit, or from a heating plant serving two or more dwelling units.

Enter an asterisk after the word "Heating" if the dwelling unit is not heated in one of these three ways and enter the explanation on the back of the card, (for example: "14. Fireplaces only").

15. Check "Elec of Gas" if there is either an electric or gas refrigerator in use by the occupant of the dwelling unit. If the occupant has such a refrigerator but it is not in use, enter an asterisk and make the explanation on the other side.

Check "Ice" if an ice refrigerator is used at least in the summer months.

Check "None" if the occupant of the unit has neither of these types of refrigerator.

16. Check "Owner" if owner lives in this unit.

Check "Renter" if the occupant is a renter.

17. Check White or Negro according to the race of the occupant, if the occupant is of neither race check the third space and make the appropriate entry: e.g. "Chinese", "Indian"

18. Enter the amount of rent paid per month. If rent is paid on a weekly basis, multiply the weekly rent by 4 1/3 and enter this amount.

19. Enter the number of rooms in the dwelling unit. See instructions for item 4 which applies to the building. (In most cases of course the entries will be the same as most residences are single family dwellings.)

20. Enter the number of children residing in this dwelling unit who have not yet reached their 6th birthday.

21. Enter the number of children and youth in the household who are at least 6 years of age but are not yet twenty years old.

22. Enter the number of adults in the household. This is defined to include all those 20 years of age and older, regardless of marriage status.

Note: Answers to Nos. 20, 21, and 22 should include persons who are roomers, boarders, relatives, etc. if they regularly reside in this dwelling unit.

23. Enter the number of years that the family or householder has lived in this unit. If less than one year enter a fraction, e.g. if they have lived here three months enter "3/12".

24. Enter the number of years the "head of the house" has lived in the Columbia urban area (this does not include rural residence, but may include residence in West Columbia, Cayce, Eau Claire and residential areas adjoining Columbia proper).

If the head of the house was born in the urban area and lived here all his life, enter "Native". If he has lived away from the Columbia area for a year or more, enter the number of years since his return.

RG. Well n.o. come Bldg
1628 N.O. 12.
Ch Com.
n Police
—
Air Mail.

HOUSING IN NORFOLK

September 1948

Prepared by
The Community Education Committee
of the
Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation

Norfolk today is not the ideal community which we want for ourselves and for our children.

1. It is overcrowded.

In 1940, the population was	144,332
In July, 1948, it was	237,100
An increase of	92,768

This exceeds the 'war-time' peak, and shows an increase of about 5000 in the first 6 months of 1948. There is nothing to indicate that the growth will not continue.

Why? The Naval Base is the principal industry. There are fewer enlisted men stationed there than during the war, but a larger percentage of them have their families with them. There are more civilians employed there than previously, and they, too, have brought their families with them.
The marriage and birth rates continue to be very high.

2. Housing has not kept pace with the increase in population.

Permits have been granted for 8909 dwelling units since January 1, 1940 - enough to take care of the increase in population if each unit will hold 10 people! This does not provide for replacement of houses made untenable by fire, etc.

New housing meets the needs of the upper income groups only.

To buy an $8000. house, a family with not more than 2 children must have $1000. minimum for down-payment, and an annual income of at least $4000.

To rent an $80. a month apartment, a family with not more than 2 children must earn at least $400. a month.

For not-new housing, the possibilities for Whites are:

Houses for sale: supply more than equal to the demand; down-payments are usually $2000. or more; many houses need expensive repairs.

No houses or apartments to rent on the open market.

Furnished rooms available in all parts of the city.

For not-new housing, the possibilities for Negroes are:

Houses for sale: Some obtainable at greatly inflated prices, but reputable lending agencies are refusing to take mortgages on these. Readily available at $25,000 up.

No houses or apartments to rent on the open market.

Single rooms, without conveniences: 'a roof over one's head'.

3. Norfolk, like other cities, grew without a plan.

Zoning is a 20th century development. Norfolk city planning dates from 1924, but there was no way to enforce zoning regulations until the Enabling Act of 1943. By that time, violations were condoned because of 'war emergency' and because the plan, unrevised, no longer met local needs.

Residential and commercial sites are badly intermingled; multiple-family dwellings mar residential areas; apartment houses are scattered through the outskirts, instead of being concentrated near shopping centers, schools, and public transportation.

4. Norfolk has no housing code.

'Building codes' govern new structures, but there are no regulations to make old dwellings conform with minimum standards:

1. A structure not in need of major repair.
2. Safe running water inside the house.
3. A flush toilet.
4. Electricity.
5. As many rooms as people living in it.

At least 1/3 of Norfolk dwellings are sub-standard.

How do these undesirable housing conditions effect us?

1. Sub-standard housing is so widely scattered throughout the city that no one can live remote from it.

2. The tax rate is higher throughout the city because of the disproportionate cost of police and fire protection in the congested areas.

The slum areas do not contribute their share to the cost of municipal government because a large part of the assessed taxes are uncollectable.

3. The sub-standard areas are a constant threat to the health of the city.

Tuberculosis, for which there is no quarantine, is spread rapidly by close contact.

The few available hopsital beds must be kept for those who can benefit most; the worst cases continue to live with their families and spread the germs to all with whom they come in contact.

Typhoid fever cannot be wiped out as long as inadequate toilet facilities exist. An infected person handling food can spread the disease to those outside his family.

Typhus, carried by the fleas on rats, is almost unknown in the Western world - but there have been 67 cases in Norfolk in the last 10 years.

It continues to be a threat as long as sub-standard housing provides haven for rats.

What can we do about it?

1. New Zoning laws are badly needed.

The City Planning Commission has completed a new city Plan. Among other things, it will:

Specify the size lot needed for one- two- and multiple-family houses in different parts of the city; over-crowded housing units will be outlawed.

Bar commercial nuisances - e.g. stables - from residential areas.

Provide more land space for expansion of residential areas.

Require development of additional play areas, retail stores, and through streets in heavily-populated sections.

Copies of the Plan will soon be available in local fire houses. ASK FOR YOUR COPY, AND READ IT.

Public hearings will be held on all changes in zoning classification. People whose interest is purely financial will probably oppose the new Plan.
ATTEND THE PUBLIC HEARINGS, AND SUPPORT THE NEW ZONING LAW.

2. Housing laws are badly needed.

Zoning ordinances have no authority over sanitary facilities. They do not require that sub-standard housing be improved.

FIND OUT WHAT PROVISIONS WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH; URGE THE INTRODUCTION OF HOUSING LAWS, AND GET OTHERS TO WORK WITH YOU FOR THEIR PASSAGE.

3. Public Housing must provide decent homes for low-income families.

The Real Estate lobby defeated the public housing provisions of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Act, maintaining that private enterprise could supply all the housing necessary. BUT:

In spite of claims that current building erases the housing shortage in Norfolk, the new dwellings made available since 1940 will take care of only 1/3 of the increase in population in that same period.

Rentals in new developments are prohibitively high.

If, as Real Estate men predict, the upper-income groups move into new housing, leaving room for the next lower levels, who are replaced by a still lower-income group, new slum areas will be produced. High-cost housing is not designed for multiple-family occupation.

With present construction costs, it is impossible to make money on investments in low-rental housing.

Opponents to public housing sometimes claim that slum-families take slum-living with them.

Conditions in Roberts Park clearly refute this.

Critics say Broad Creek Village, Carney Park, etc., are unattractive and undesirable.

They were designed as emergency housing during the war, and should be replaced by permanent, attractive low-rental housing as soon as possible.

WE CAN SUPPORT LOW-RENTAL GOVERNMENT-FINANCED HOUSING BY WRITING OUR CONGRESSMEN, VOTING FOR CANDIDATES WHO FAVOR PUBLIC HOUSING, AND TALKING ABOUT THE NEED TO OUR FRIENDS.

If Federal funds are not available, is there any other way of obtaining non-profit housing?

Yes; other localities are using state funds, municipal funds, or are forming Citizens' Housing Corporations, in which each 'investor' contributes what he can to public housing, with no expectation of direct return. His profit will come in lower taxes, better community health, and a more attractive city to live in.

OUR CITY IS WHAT WE MAKE IT. THERE IS A GREAT DEAL THAT HAS TO BE DONE - YOU AND I WILL HAVE TO DO IT.

Draft of Action Program
sent to:
Fed Council of Churches
&
M.S. Davage (Meth)
for Rao Rals. Sunday,
Feb. 12, 1950

AN ACTION PROGRAM FOR BETTER RACE RELATIONS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HOME TOWN SELF-SURVEY. With their moral leadership and their concern for a real democracy, church people can play a vital part in improving human relations in their own communities. One of the most useful ways of getting at prejudice and discrimination at home is the self-survey. In such a survey, people of all faiths, races, and nationalities work together -- as fellow citizens -- to examine honestly the basic local facts about health, housing, education, welfare, employment, and other important fields. A self-survey is not only a concrete action program but an educational one as well; during the survey citizens and community leaders gain knowledge and understanding of their community's needs and problems. And when the survey is completed, they are ready and willing to act. To guide local citizens in carrying out a self-survey, the Southern Regional Council has prepared a Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey containing appropriate questionnaires and explanatory texts. It is available from the Council at 25¢ per copy.

RACE IN THE NEWS. Newspaper editors are coming to realize that their handling of news about Negroes falls far short of what it should be. Church people, in their own communities, can do much to get improvement in this field. To help them, the Southern Regional Council has prepared a booklet called "Race in the News", which sets out clearly and simply the rules for fair news treatment. People of good will can make a tangible contribution to better race relations by reading this booklet, watching their newspapers, visiting their local editor and urging improvement. This constructive course of action, followed by church women, has already shown good results in several places. "Race in the News" is available from the Council at 15¢ per copy.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED. Church women of all faiths and denominations are uniting to put their religious convictions to work in their own communities. They pledge themselves to learn of inequalities in justice and law enforcement; to visit the courts; to bring their influence to bear on public officials; to encourage better selection and training of policemen. They are alert to signs of tension and are ready to take all possible action when violence threatens. Church women who want to play a part in this program should write to the Southern Regional Council.

INTERRACIAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTES. Teachers have an important part to play in fostering better relations between the races. To help them increase their insight and understanding, teachers of both races should have an opportunity to meet together in a training institute, discuss their common interests, and plan ways to deal with common problems. This has been done with great success in New Orleans. There, various civic and church groups cooperated in sponsoring such an institute, for which the teachers received teaching credit. There could be few projects more useful than this for persons interested in Christian social action.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

November 14, 1950

To: Jane Fleming

Harold Trigg suggested the other day that in any future edition of the manual we do not put on a stated price. As you know, Trigg's college has bought scores of the manual and they charge 30 or 35¢ apiece for the copies up yonder. Naturally, the students kick because the copies plainly say 25¢, but Trigg needs a margin for handling.

Trigg thinks the book will continue to be widely used as a text and therefore that this problem will continue to bob up.

OK

Draft
OK'd by
Weir
Tim
Bladcmon

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Churches, through their own programs and through cooperation with other agencies, usually play an extremely important part in the life of a community. Their many valuable contributions and services should be carefully included in each pertinent section of the survey-- education, welfare, health, recreation, and government.

In some cases, a community may feel that it would be useful to bring together its collective religious resources under a separate section of the survey. If your community decides to survey religious resources ~~separately~~ in this way, be sure that the members of your committee represent both lay and clerical leaders of all religious groups, including both churches themselves and other religious organizations such as the Salvation Army and local council of churches. All minority groups, if they have separate churches, should be represented too.

Much of the information you will need in this section of the survey will already have been gathered in other sections. The rest of the information can be obtained from ministers, church offices, denominational headquarters, council of churches, and other local sources.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES
QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Churches and Their Activities

a) List the churches of your community, white and Negro, and give the membership of each. How does total church membership compare with the total population of your town?

leave blanks

b) How many churches have church buildings of their own?____White?____Negro?____
How many do not?____White?____Negro?____
How many have facilities for educational activities?____White?____Negro?____
For community activities?____White?____Negro?____
For social and recreational activities?____White?____Negro?____
Describe the adequacy and use of existing and planned facilities._____

c) How many churches have at least one full-time minister, priest, or rabbi?____
White?____Negro?____
How many employ trained directors of religious education, teachers, social workers, or other professional personnel?____White?____Negro?____
How many use volunteer workers in church educational and social activities?
____White?____Negro?____

d) To what extent do churches, singly or jointly, provide services for such special groups as children, young people, veterans, young married couples, etc? (List & Describe)_____

To what extent do they serve local institutions such as hospitals, prisons and jails, orphanages, homes for the aged? (List & Describe)_____

f) Do the churches jointly plan and/or observe special occasions such as Brotherhood Week, Race Relations Sunday? Yes____No____ If so, describe_____

g) Do the churches jointly provide for a leadership training school or institute during the year? Yes— No— If so, describe _____

2) Social Services

a) List recreation activities sponsored or permitted by each church, white & Negro, for Children____For Young People____For Adults____
Are Facilities adequate? Yes____No____
Are these activities open to non-members? Yes____No____
Does the church provide leadership for these activities? Yes____No____

b) List for each church, white and Negro, the educational activities it sponsors. (e.g., Sunday School, young people's classes, adult classes, classes for volunteer workers, discussion groups, forums, etc.) and the number of people attending._____

How many churches possess libraries?____
What is the average circulation of books per month?____
How many churches possess motion picture equipment?____
Are there any theological seminaries in your community? Yes____No____If so, specify_____
What training do the students receive in social and community service?_____

Give the location and attendance of the vacation church schools in your community_____
Are any of these schools inter-denominational? Yes____No____ If so, specify

c) List the churches, white & Negro, offering counseling services to individuals and the number of cases handled by each church _____

_____

_____

Are the counseling services open to non-members? Yes____No____

Which of the churches providing counseling services employ trained medical, psychiatric, or social work personnel? _____

_____

Volunteer personnel? ___ _____

Is there cooperation with other community social agencies? Yes____No_____

If so, describe _____

Are cases cleared through the Social Service Exchange? Yes____No____

d) What institutions, white & Negro, are operated under church auspices? _____

_____

How are they financed? Church funds___Local or State Government funds____

Which of these institutions have Community Chest support? _____

_____

Do they serve persons who are non-members of the churches responsible for their operation? Yes____No____

e) List the churches, white and Negro, which cooperate with social, health, and welfare agencies in the following ways:

Recruiting of volunteers _____

Provision of speakers _____

Support of fund-raising campaigns _____

Working for needed social legislation _____

Are there any ministers, priests, or rabbis on the boards of social agencies in your town? Yes____No____ If so, specify _____

_____

3) Interfaith and Interdenominational Cooperation

a) Does your community have a council of churches? Yes____No____If so, what denominations, faiths, and minority groups are represented? _____

_____Not represented? _____

Describe its program and activities _____

_____

b) Does your community have an organization designed to foster interfaith understanding ~~and cooperation~~? Yes____No____If so, what denominations, faiths and minority groups are represented? _____

Not represented? _____Describe its program and activities _____

_____

c) List and describe the interfaith projects undertaken in your community in the last five years _____

Which churches participated? _____Which did not? _____

d) Are there any evidences in your community of religious tensions or conflicts? Yes____No____ If so, describe _____

_____

4) Are the churches and other religious resources in your community aware of the social needs as well as the spiritual needs of their members? Yes____No____If so, are they equipped to render the services which are needed? Yes____No____

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Churches, through their own programs and through cooperation with other agencies, usually play an extremely important part in the life of a community. Their many valuable contributions and services should be carefully included in each pertinent sections of the survey -- education, welfare, health, recreation, and government.

In some cases, a community may feel that it would be useful to bring together its collective religious resources under a separate section of the survey. If your community decides to survey religious resources separately, be sure that the members of your committee represent both lay and clerical leaders of all religious groups, including both churches themselves and other religious organizations such as the Salvation Army and local council of churches. All minority groups, if they have separate churches, should be represented too.

Much of the information you will need in this section of the survey will already have been gathered in other sections. The rest of the information can be obtained from ministers, church offices, denominational headquarters, council of churches, and other local sources.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Churches and Their Activities

a) List the churches of your community, white and Negro, and give the membership of each.

b) How many churches have church buildings of their own?____White?____Negro?____
How many do not? ____ White? ____ Negro? ____
How many have facilities for educational activities? ____White?____Negro?____
For community activities?____White?____Negro?____
For social and recreational activities?____White?____Negro?____
Describe the adequacy and use of existing and planned facilities._____

b) How many churches have at least one full-time minister, priest, or rabbi?____ White?____Negro?____
How many employ trained directors of religious education, teachers, social workers, or other professional personnel?____White?____Negro?____
How many use volunteer workers in church educational and social activities? ____White?____Negro?____

c) To what extent do churches, singly or jointly, provide services for such special groups as children, young people, veterans, young married couples, etc.? ~~Yes~~ ____ ~~No~~ (List & Describe)
~~If so, describe~~

To what extent do they serve local institutions such as hospitals, prisons and jails, orphanages, homes for the aged? ~~(List & describe)~~ ____ ~~No~~ ____
~~If so, describe services~~

d) Do the churches jointly plan and/or observe special occasions such as Brotherhood Week, Race Relations Sunday? Yes____ No____ If so, describe _____

2. Social Services

a) List recreation activities sponsored or permitted by each church, white & Negro: For Children____ For Young People____ For Adults____
Are Facilities adequate? Yes____NO____
Are these activities open to non-members? Yes____No____
Does the church provide leadership for these activities. Yes____No____

b) List for each church, white & Negro, the educational activities it sponsors (e.g., Sunday School, young people's classes, adult classes, classes for volunteer workers, discussion groups, forums, etc.) and the number of people attending _____

How many churches possess libraries? ____ what is the average circulation of books per month? Motion picture equipment?____
Are there any theological seminaries in your community? Yes____No____If so, specify_____
What training do the students receive in social and community service?_____
Give the location and attendance of the vacation church schools in your community _____
Are any of these schools inter-denominational? Yes____No____ If so, specify _____

c) List the churches, white & Negro, offering counseling services to individuals and the number of cases handled by each church_____

_____

_____

Are the counseling services open to non-members? Yes____ No____
Which of the churches providing counseling services employ trained medical, psychiatric, or social work personnel?_____

_____

Volunteer personnel?_____

Is there cooperation with other community social agencies? Yes____ No____
If so, describe_____

Are cases cleared through the Social Service Exchange? Yes____ No____

d) What institutions, under a Negro, are operated under church auspices?_____
How are they financed? Church funds____ Local or State Government funds_____
Which of these institutions have Community Chest support?_____

_____

Do they serve persons who are non-members of the churches responsible for their operation? Yes____ No____

e) List the churches, white or Negro, which cooperate with social, health, and welfare agencies in the following ways:
Recruiting of volunteers_____
Provision of speakers_____
Support of fund-raising campaigns_____
Working for needed social legislation_____
Are there any ministers, priests, or rabbis on the boards of social agencies in your town? Yes____ No____ If so, specify_____

_____

3. Interfaith Cooperation

a) Does your community have a council of churches? Yes____ No____ If so, what denominations, ~~or~~ faiths, & minority groups are represented?_____
Not represented?_____
Describe its program and activities_____

_____

b) Does your community have an organization designed to foster interfaith understanding and cooperation? Yes____ No____ ~~If so,~~ Describe its program and activities_____

_____

c) List and describe the interfaith projects undertaken in your community in the last five years_____
Which churches participated?_____ Which did not?_____

d) Are there any evidences in your community of religious tensions or conflicts? Yes____ No____ If so, describe_____

_____

4. Are the churches and other religious resources in your community aware of the social needs as well as the spiritual needs of their members? Yes____ No____ If so, are they ~~active and~~ equipped to render the services which are needed? Yes____ No____

If so, what denominations, faiths, & minority groups are represented?

Not represented?

SRC — Community Surveys
Tentative Schedule for use by Fla. Div. of SRC.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Name and Post Office Address of School _____

Name of Principal _____ Date _____

I. Accessibility.

1. How many pupils live more than 1½ miles from the school which they attend?

Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	_____

II. Attendance data.

1. Census: Number of children of each age living in district served by school.

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Sex:												
Male	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	_____
Female	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	_____
Total	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	_____

2. Enrollment and Average Daily Attendance.

Grade	Enrollment			Average Daily Attendance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	____	____	____	____	____	____
2	____	____	____	____	____	____
3	____	____	____	____	____	____
4	____	____	____	____	____	____
5	____	____	____	____	____	____
6	____	____	____	____	____	____
7	____	____	____	____	____	____
8	____	____	____	____	____	____
9	____	____	____	____	____	____
10	____	____	____	____	____	____
11	____	____	____	____	____	____
12	____	____	____	____	____	____
Total	_____	____	____	____	____	____

Per Cent of Children of School Age Enrolled _____

3. (Bring over from next page)

Different approach decided upon at Fla. meeting Jan. 10-11-46
We will get overall picture from D. E. Williams, State Director of Negro Education, and supplement it by visits of SRC members to schools in selected counties.

FBJ

4. Age-grade Distribution of Pupils Enrolled

Age		Grade 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
6	M													
	F													
7	M													
	F													
8	M													
	F													
9	M													
	F													
10	M													
	F													
11	M													
	F													
12	M													
	F													
13	M													
	F													
14	M													
	F													
15	M													
	F													
16	M													
	F													
17	M													
	F													
Total	M													
	F													
Per Cent	M													
	F													

3. Children of School Age Enrolled in Private and Parochial Schools.

To page 1

Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
M													
F													
Total													

III. Teachers:

Name	Certificate	Sex	Training. Years of Sch.	No. years experience	No. enrolled in room M.	F.	Salary

Does school belong to County, or is it rented?

IV. Building and Grounds

1. Number of classrooms? _____ Av. no. pupils per classroom? _____
2. Special rooms:
   a. Art? _____
   b. Library? _____
   c. Home Ec.? _____
   d. Others? _____
   _____
   _____

Type of Bldg?

3. Are there inside toilets? _____ Is there running water? _____
   If outside toilets: How near buildings?
   Boys _____ yards
   Girls _____ yards
4. Is there an auditorium? _____
   Gymnasium? _____
5. Heat:
   Coal stoves _____
   Wood stoves _____
   Steam _____
6. Are grounds high and well drained? _____
7. Is school situated on good road? _____
8. Are grounds and buildings clean and orderly? _____
9. Condition of window glass _____

V. Equipment:

A. 1 Science Lab. (value) $ _____
   2 Audio-visual " $ _____
   3 Maps " $ _____

(V-B) B

See next page

VI. Library:
   Number of volumes? _____
   Seating space? _____
   Training of Librarian? _____
   No. Sem. hrs. lib. Sc.

VII. Cafeteria:
   No. pupils eating: Breakfast? _____
   Lunch? _____
   No. free meals served: Breakfast? _____
   Lunch? _____
   Are public funds used? Federal? _____
   State? _____
   Local? _____

VIII. Are textbooks state adopted? _____
   How many supplementary readers for each grade?

Grade	Number of Readers	Quantity of each
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____
4	_____	_____
5	_____	_____
6	_____	_____
7	_____	_____
8	_____	_____

IX. Playground.

How many square feet of playground space? _____

(Standard: 870 Sq. ft. per pupil.)

List playground equipment.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

X. Curriculum:

Are courses prescribed by State? _____

What additional courses are offered? _____

_____

What prescribed courses are not offered? _____

_____

XI. Records:

Furnish copy of each record form.

Who keeps the records? _____

XII. Is there a night school? _____

XIII. Is there an active PTA.? _____

XIV. What Health Service is Provided?

1. Free dental check up? _____
2. Pre-school clinic? _____
3. School nurse? _____
4. Other? _____

_____

XVI What are major needs of the school? (use additional sheets if necessary)

_____

_____

_____

XV ~~XVI~~ Length of School Term in Days Taught _____

To preceding page

V B. amount available annually for instructional supplies $ _____

SRC - Community Surveys

24 February 1948

Mr. Watson Dickerman
University Extension
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Dickerman:

In answer to your request, we are sending you under separate cover one copy of our Manual on "The Home-Town Self-Survey". Since our supply is quite limited, we are sorry that we can only send you one, instead of two as you requested.

As you will see, the Manual is designed primarily for use in small Southern communities. The Council is planning to concentrate most of its energy on these small towns which lack the many service agencies found in large urban centers.

The Council acted as professional consultant two years ago for a self-survey made in Jacksonville, Florida. There the self-survey technique, using local citizens themselves in all phases, proved remarkably successful in getting solid improvements. If you are interested in more information about the Jacksonville survey, the Council of Social Agencies can provide you with a complete report of both the survey itself and the results that have been achieved. You might write to:

Miss Mary E. Judy
Council of Social Agencies
314 Market Street
Jacksonville, Florida

The Jacksonville story will give you a concrete example of what the Council hopes to accomplish in the smaller cities and towns in the South.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research [illegible]

GSM 2/24

Manual has been sent.

Letter to be answered.

met

Jane - please answer

Yours sincerely

TICKLER SET UP

Tickler Feb. 21

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 10, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I would like to have two copies of any form or published description of your "The Home Town Self-Survey" if you have these available for distribution.

Sincerely,

Watson Dickerman

Watson Dickerman
Adult Education Specialist

WD:cb

Sent approval (free) and info for letter

2/23/49

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Community Surveys

August 10, 1948

Mr. Lyman S. Ford
Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc.
155 East 44th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Ford:

Thank you for your letter of August 2.

The Southern Regional Council served as technical adviser for the community self-survey at Jacksonville, Florida a couple of years ago. I enclose a copy of a pamphlet and of a follow-up article, showing some of the results there.

Meanwhile, we have got hold of the idea of simplifying the survey so that it can be used by small communities--say, five thousand to twenty thousand people. We are preparing a manual for such surveys. At the moment all I have is a preliminary draft, a copy of which is enclosed.

We shall greatly appreciate any help you can give us by reference or experiencetoward perfecting such a manual.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Enclosures: June '47 New South;
May '48 New South;
Preliminary memo on making a small community self-survey.

Community Chests and Councils of America

INCORPORATED

155 EAST 44 STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-5540
Ralph H. Blanchard, *Executive Director*

Gerard Swope, Honorary President • Edward L. Ryerson, President • Philip M. Morgan, First Vice-President • J. B. Adoue, Jr., H. L. R. Emmet, Mrs. Henry P. Russell, Vice-Presidents • Milton H. Glover, Treasurer • Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Secretary

Everybody Benefits
Everybody Gives

August 2, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that your organization is publishing a community self-survey form. We are very much interested in such materials and wonder if we could secure from you a preliminary or published copy of this document.

Sincerely,

Lyman S. Ford

Lyman S. Ford

LSF/hb

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

November 23, 1948

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Lovejoy came up to a meeting in Chicago last week of the new National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. They all greatly liked him.

He says he can get us a good many members in southern Florida.

I told him I would ask you to get down to see him at some reasonably early date. Do try to work out something with him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
cc: Jane Simpson

November 23, 1948

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Mr. Lovejoy:

I greatly enjoyed being with you the other day in Chicago. You wanted a copy of our new manual. It is coming separately.

We hope to get a neatly printed edition soon.

Meanwhile, if you can interest anybody in your area in doing a survey, we would be greatly pleased.

I send you 10 copies of our recruitment pamphlet, hoping that you will have opportunities to find us some members in your area. Also, I am writing Mrs. Havens and asking her to get to see you at an early date. Call on us for anything that will be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Mrs. Henry Havens
Mrs. Jane Simpson

December 6, 1948

Miss Helen A. Shuford
Field Secretary
National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights
Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Miss Shuford:

We are delighted to have your cousinly letter of December 1.

I had not known about your Council, and am happy to have its friendship.

Here (separately) is a copy of the first tentative edition of our Home Town Survey manual. Also a copy of a popular version of the Jacksonville, Florida, survey a couple of years ago, for which the SRC served as adviser, with a note as to some of the consequences.

We have been in correspondence with Dr. Stewart ('tis a lady doctor), and hope to help with what she proposes.

We will gladly keep you informed of progress here. Please advise us, from time to time, as to techniques, and places where people are interested.

I'll come to your office next time our most slender budget can afford a trip to New York. Meanwhile, come to see us if you come this way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING

20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 4-0199

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Field Secretary

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

December 1, 1948

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I sincerely regretted the inability to talk with you at the recent NAIRO Conference in Chicago. I have just run across a news story outlining your proposed 1949 program. Your announcement about a manual on community surveys is extremely interesting and heartening.

One of the principal activities of the Citizens' Council at this time is the promotion of community self-surveys on civil rights. You may have literature, but I am sending you copies of our pamphlets.

My services are available to communities interested in obtaining technical help in the organization and planning of self-surveys.

Would it be possible to secure from you a copy of your manual? I should also like to be in touch with you from time to time about developments. It is my belief that a great deal could be learned from an exchange of information as to surveys which may develop in the South and ones which we are now aiding. At the present time there are more than a dozen communities in varying stages of planning for a community survey. These are in the New England region, in Pennsylvania and one in Illinois. Most of these are planning surveys which encompass features of the Montclair type of survey and the Northtown type of survey which, as you know, was done in Plainfield, New Jersey by the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which came to us recently. My reply to Dr. Stewart will tellhim that his letter has been referred to you. I should certainly like to participate in a community audit of Jackson, Mississippi! If we should receive other letters from southern localities, would you wish these to be referred to you?

Should you be in New York soon, I would enjoy very much a chance of talking over a number of things. I look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Helen A. Shuford

Helen A. Shuford
Field Secretary

HAS/lm
Enclosures

C
O
P
Y

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

527 1-2 North Farish Street

Jackson, Mississippi

November 18, 1948

National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights
Wilkie Memorial Building
20 West 49th Street
New York, 18, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am writing concerning a "community audit" or the "hometown survey" as it is called by some groups. The citizens of Jackson, Mississippi, under the sponsorship of the Citizens' Committee is endeavoring such a plan. Realizing the many short-comings of a typical southern community, the Negro citizens feel that such a survey will prove quite profitable.

We are asking for your help. If you do not make such surveys, can you give to us the name of an organization that does. The Negroes here can take no active part in the local self government; $14,006,485.00 is spent on the white education program as compared to $2,610,424.00 for the Negroes; our teen agers are convicted of crimes and sent to county farms. These are some examples.

It is our opinion that when these facts are known by all much can be done toward improvement. An early reply from you will be highly appreciated.

Gratefully yours,

(SIGNED) L. B. STEWART

L B STEWART, M.D., CHAIRMAN
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF JACKSON

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON CIVIL RIGHTS

- *Why Was It Organized?*
- *What Are Its Activities?*
- *Who Are Its Members?*

ORGANIZED: A group of prominent Americans organized this Council on June 15, 1948, and established headquarters in the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

PURPOSES: The Council serves as an educational agency in the area of civil rights:

1. To promote public understanding and support of the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

2. To encourage local community action for improvement in the observance of civil rights for all citizens; to stimulate the formation of local councils on civil rights and the undertaking of local community audits.

3. To improve public understanding of the need for permanent Commissions on Civil Rights.

Activities: The Council sponsors institutes, forums, conferences and other educational events. It brings to community leaders the tools and techniques for conducting local civil rights audits. It distributes literature to the general public; it makes radio programs available to local stations and networks; it mails suggested editorial material to the country's newspapers, magazines, etc.

Services: The Council makes available the services of a full-time Field Secretary to advise and aid community organizations and local leaders who are interested in community audits and related activities.

Members: The membership of the Council represents the widest possible cross-section of American democratic opinion. It rejects the extremists of both Right and Left. It believes that our traditional American heritage points the way to a future greater realization of civil rights. And it believes these rights can best be won in our own backyard.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

• *Temporary Officers* •

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MRS. RUTH BRYAN ROHDE, *Vice-Chairman*
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Newbold Morris
Edgar Ansel Mowrer
Leo Nejelski
The Rt. Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam
Hon. Robert P. Patterson
Judge Joseph M. Proskauer
Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt
Oren Root, Jr.
Elmo Roper
Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg
Rabbi William F. Rosenblum
Dr. George N. Shuster
Frank Stanton
Justice Meier Steinbrink
Gerard Swope
Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt
Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen
Walter White
John Hay Whitney

Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th Street, New York City 18

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LET'S LOOK AT OURSELVES

A BRIEF GUIDE FOR CONDUCTING A COMMUNITY AUDIT

LET'S LOOK AT OURSELVES

SOMETHING'S been happening around the country that has folks sitting up to take notice. People are walking around with pads and pencils in their hands, making notes and muttering about audits and tallies. This has nothing to do with the new tax schedules. Americans haven't suddenly turned amateur accountants. It's a new citizenship game that's got them buzzing — a game that could be described as "Let's Look At Ourselves."

What's it all about? Just this: in town after town people want to know just how well Americans are enjoying, in practice, the freedoms and guarantees that have in theory been part of our heritage throughout our history. There is only one way to find out and that is to look around; to listen to testimony; to dig in and study the facts. In a small city, study the whole city. In large cities, survey single neighborhoods.

Some months ago the President's Committee on Civil Rights came out with a report that rocked the nation. The Committee found that America was still far short of the great goals set up in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. The Committee called on the American people to do something now to wipe out segregation and discrimination and assure civil rights for all our people.

The job is big and it starts at home — in every home town in the nation.

A community audit can be started by a handful of community leaders who really believe in democracy and want to make it work.

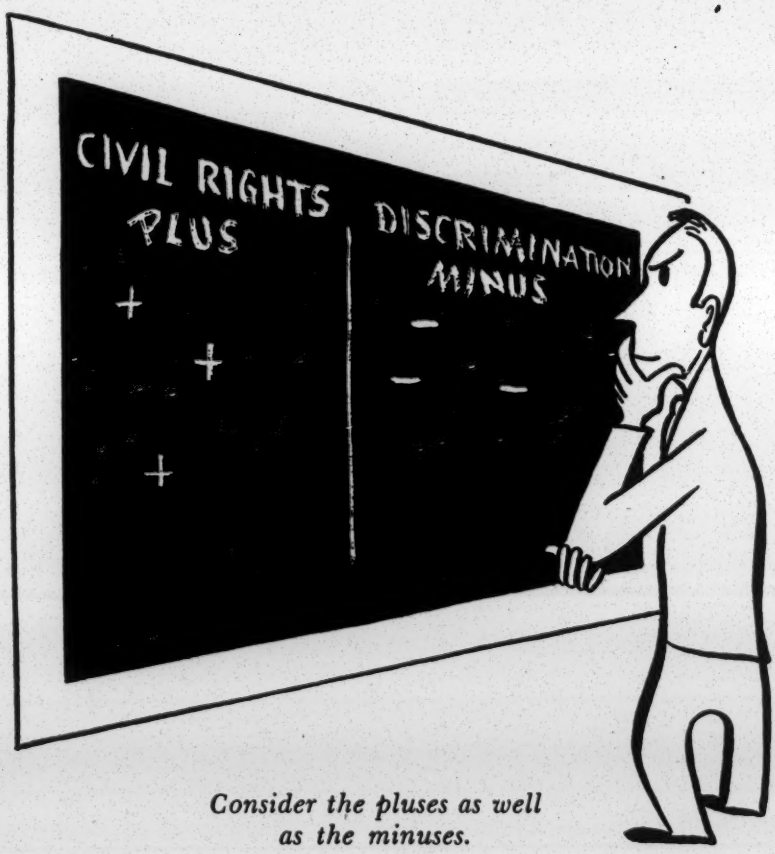
The project should be based on the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. For years to come those who cherish democracy in America will be using that Report as a textbook for action. It is the standard by which you can measure civil rights in your own town. If your town starts a civil rights audit, let the people know what that Report says. Publicize the Report

during the entire period of investigation. Use the Civil Rights Report to arouse the public conscience against whatever shortcomings your study uncovers.

Scope of a Community Audit on Civil Rights

WHEN YOU start on an Audit on Civil Rights, you'll have to choose between doing a big job or a little job or a medium-sized job. You can, if you want to, undertake a full-dress scientific study, but in most instances *volunteer* participation is the best. Nearly every city can do what Montclair, New Jersey, did. The citizens of Montclair conducted their Civil Rights Audit without paid professional help — just average citizens who got together and organized a community audit in Montclair. The result? — a report that's made history. Now the people of Montclair know where they stand on civil rights. They know where to begin with a program to make Montclair a better place for all its people. And, in the process of taking a good look at themselves, they built up renewed public interest in civil rights.

People are walking around with pads and pencils in their hands.



Consider the pluses as well as the minuses.

This memo is about the Montclair type of community audit of civil rights. It outlines the kind of study that can be carried out with local volunteers only. It is the most simple type of audit. But, even though the facts in your final report are simple, you must make sure that they are correct and can be defended if challenged. Mark out a program that does not go beyond what you can do. Consider the pluses as well as the minuses; take the deserved pats on the back along with the criticisms. This kind of survey does not have to be too scientifically directed and controlled. Its greatest value will be educational. Those who participate will learn things about their own town that they had not recognized clearly before. Their final report to the community will be a "home-grown" document that the community can under-

stand and accept. Such a report can awaken many of the people of your own town who would never read a sociological survey of your or any other community. "Let's Look At Ourselves" is the watchword for this kind of community audit.

What to Investigate

DISCRIMINATION against minority groups shows itself mainly in the following areas:

A) Employment (this includes exclusion from jobs as well as unequal wages for equal work.)

B) Housing (especially restrictive covenants and rent gouges of minority groups.)

C) Education (school and college treatment of faculty and students.)

D) Public Accommodations (restaurants, stores, theaters, bowling-alleys, swimming pools, etc.)

E) Health (hospitals, clinics, etc. both for patients and staff.)

F) Recreation (clubs, community centers, public recreation departments, etc.)

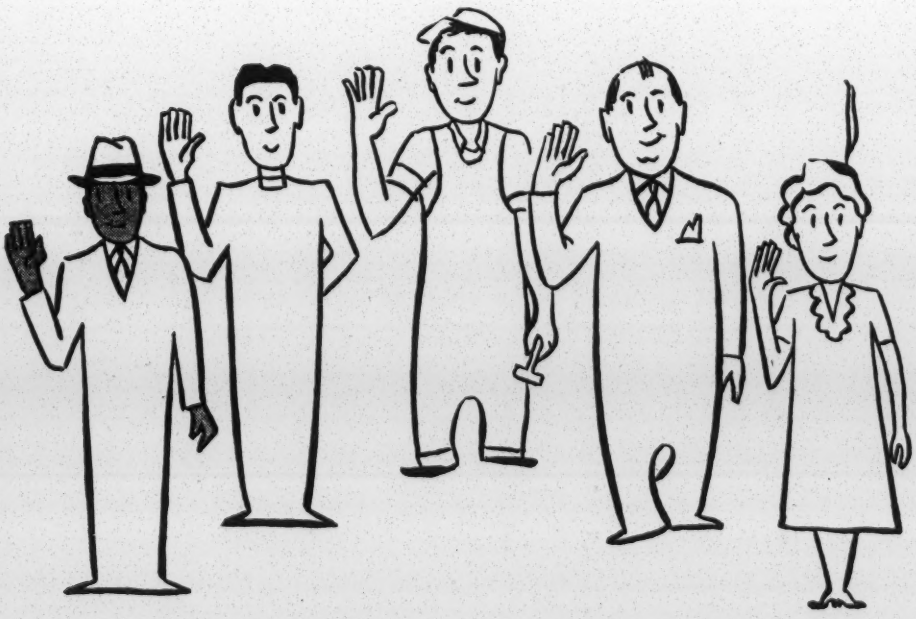
These areas can be investigated by local volunteers without too much difficulty. All that is needed is to organize the volunteers into a workable system of operation.

How to Organize

YOU CAN get started by calling together just a few people—especially those who have already indicated some interest in the problem. Talk to them about the Civil Rights Report of the President's Committee. Show them what was done in Montclair and other towns. Discuss the advantages of the simple self-survey carried on by local people. Figure out with them what persons and what organizations should be drawn into participation from the outset. You may find people who are really concerned about civil rights but haven't known what to do about it before. Appoint a small committee and draw up a tentative program of action.

At the next meeting ask for the names of other potential volunteers and of sponsoring agencies. Plan to get volunteers from

labor groups, churches, unions, businessmen, veterans, and other organizations. It is essential that the people taking part shall represent all important groups in the community. If only "social reformers" or minority groups take part, the whole effort may be less effective. At this meeting involve enough persons with sufficient backing to recruit the needed personnel and to get sponsorship of desirable organizations. Present the tentative plan of operation prepared by your committee and modify it to suit those who are present.



Plan to get volunteers from many organizations.

At the third meeting, decide which organizations are to act as sponsors. Also, discuss the tentative plan and revise it into a final program which will serve as a blueprint for the audit. Your plan should be fitted to the size of your town. It should be based on the number of people who will take part in the audit. It should be modified according to the amount of work that can be under-

taken. At this meeting a permanent chairman and a permanent secretary should be chosen, each of whom must be willing to give enough time to the job to co-ordinate all parts of the survey. A small steering committee must share the tasks of direction and co-ordination. At the third meeting, or maybe a fourth, work should be assigned to the investigators.

The actual work of investigation should be assigned to teams of about six persons each, with a leader who accepts responsibility for each team's performance. Each team should obtain the aid of as many additional people as can be usefully drawn into its part of the auditing project. Each team needs its own chairman, vice-chairman and secretary, all working closely and continuously throughout the project. All teams should have a deadline of three or four months to complete their reports. When possible, interim reports of progress should also be made to be sure that things are running along according to schedule and combined plan. People with special knowledge of an area of interest should be assigned to an appropriate team. For example, businessmen and labor representatives should be included on the team which will study discrimination in employment. Real estate agents should go on the housing team, etc.

Method of Investigation

THE PLAN for each team should be based upon a very simple statement of its goals. What do you want to find out? Take housing, for example: Are there restrictions against ownership or rental of property in any part of the town directed against citizens of certain racial or religious origin? How many restrictive covenants have been recorded in the County Clerk's office? Has the number of such recorded deeds increased or decreased in recent years? Against which minorities are these restrictive covenants directed? Are there any discriminatory practices against minorities as to the rental of houses or apartments? In how many cases? These and similar questions should be spelled out as a guide for

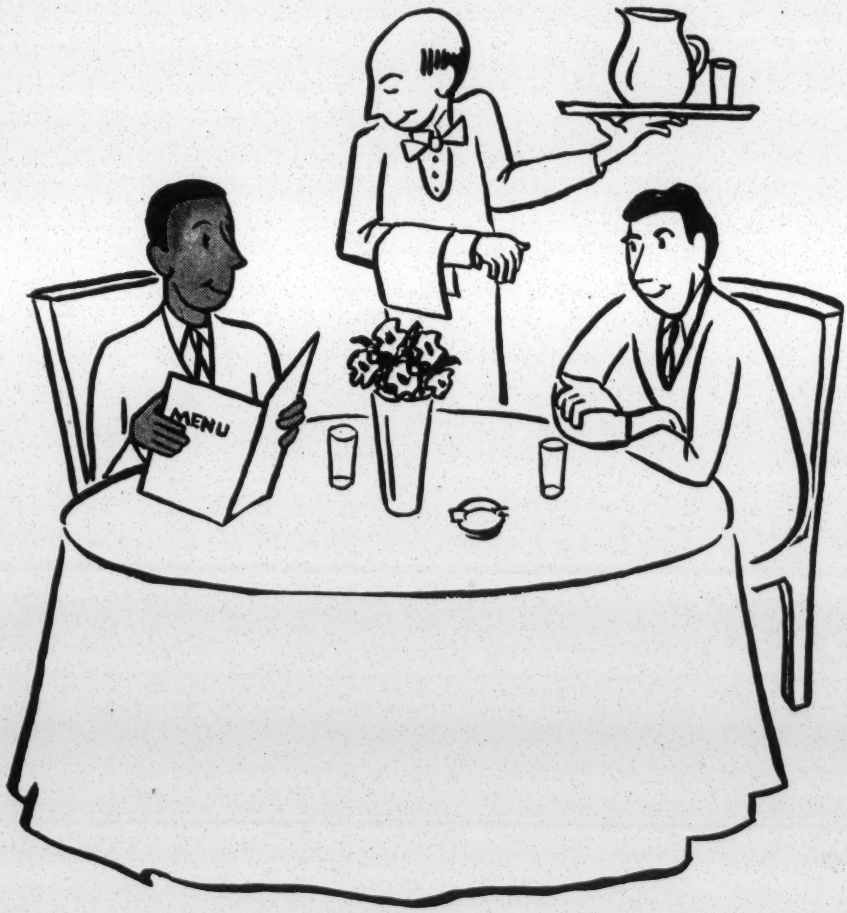
the volunteers on each investigating team. Make use of available data wherever those are reliable. List in advance the appropriate sources from which the answers to these questions may be obtained.

In some instances your volunteers will investigate by searching official records; in other cases they will want to talk with public officials. Specific information and leads can be obtained by direct discussion with the members of minority groups who have experienced discrimination at first hand. Wherever possible, check statements of individuals, public officials, etc. against existing facts for verification. Some aspects of the audit can be explored best through the direct tactic of personal experiment. For example, alleged discriminatory practices of restaurants and other public facilities can be verified best by the direct test of having persons who are likely to meet discrimination try to get service in such places, in the company of people who will surely be acceptable. There should be no insistence on service. The object at this point is mainly to obtain information. In Montclair, such experiments were carried out by mixed teams, with some members of the team sitting at separate tables and making careful observation of the kind of service rendered to the others.

A system should be established for the careful recording of all information collected by the teams. Reports should be written and submitted at weekly meetings of each survey team.

Your social audit should be carried on for a long enough period to insure full coverage of all places where discrimination can happen; three or four months is only a suggestion. Be sure you get enough material to make a solid contribution of knowledge. You would like to know, of course, what the situation is in *every* restaurant in your community, and you would like to be able to report on the hiring policy of *every* employer in your town. Since you cannot gather information about all of these except in very small towns, be careful to plan a good sampling. Don't select only doubtful restaurants. In the list of restaurants to be sampled include not only those you need to investigate to determine their attitude but also restaurants whose policies — good and bad — are well known.

How much time and effort will be needed can be gauged by the fact that in a city or neighborhood of 25,000 to 50,000 popula-



Discriminatory practices can be verified best by test.

tion, 35 people giving two evenings a week can do a good job in about 12 weeks, covering the six areas of investigation.

Presenting the Balance Sheet

THE BALANCE SHEET is the pay-off! A social audit on civil rights in your town will be worthwhile only if it results in a clear and accurate statement, backed up by solid facts. Draw up

your civil rights Balance Sheet and show in it what the virtues of your town are and what are its faults. Wake up your community with facts.

When you present your final report to your community, it should be planned and publicized as a major civic event. Plan a big mass meeting of citizens. Get all the newspaper and radio publicity you can. Brief the press and radio people ahead of time, asking them to hold the publicity until you are ready for it. Make sure that all the organizations that were drawn in from the beginning are properly represented at the meeting. Select one of the most outstanding citizens of your town as chairman. Have him describe the program — what the purposes and methods of the survey are. Let the chairman of each sub-committee give a ten-minute report on his team's part of the total survey.

When all the reports are completed, make an official presentation of copies to the library and to leading city officials.

Say to your town, "we decided to look at ourselves and this is what we found out." Give the facts a chance to sink in.

Wake up your community with facts.

After Montclair's audit, Negro physicians were appointed to hospital staffs.

And Then Go On

TELL YOUR citizens what they can do from this point forward. Hold meetings at which speakers describe the way in which each organization can continue its interest in civil rights. Use films, film strips and recordings to liven up your meetings. Some people may want to set up discussion groups or bring in outside speakers on civil rights. Others may want to undertake social action for federal, state and local laws against discrimination. When the citizens of Montclair had finished the self-survey of their own town, public opinion was sufficiently aroused to carry through at least a few desirable changes in social practices. For the first time, Negro physicians were appointed to the consulting staff of the local hospital and permitted to treat their own patients in the hospital. The school system undertook to promote a program of intergroup education among its teachers. These are samples

of the kind of progress that a self-survey on civil rights can help to bring about.

Encourage plans for periodic re-audits, so your community can get a picture of its own progress over a period of time. What you find out about your own town — if dramatically presented to all its citizens — can be the inspiration and the guide to a really effective program of social action.

"Let's Look At Ourselves" will take us many steps ahead on the road to fulfillment of all of our American ideals.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON CIVIL RIGHTS
20 West 40 Street -:- New York 18, N. Y.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

SRC - Community Surveys

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
HARRY WRIGHT MCPHERSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

21 December 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 23 1948

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of the 16th containing statements on "The Home-Town Self-Survey".

Our packet has gone out but we shall have requests for suggestions as to what various churches or communities could do in the promotion of better race relations. As these requests come in, we shall be glad to include your statement in the information we send out.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

M. S. Davage

M. S. Davage.

MSD:E

December 16, 1948
VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. M. S. Davage, Secretary
Department of Educational Institutions
for Negroes
Methodist Board of Education
810 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Davage:

By an odd circumstance which we greatly regret, your kind letter of September 1, 1948 has gone unanswered to now.

I quite recognize that it may be too late for us to reap any advantage from your offer. But on the off chance that your package has not yet gone out, I send what we hope will be a suitable fly sheet from the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
enclosure

THE HOME-TOWN SELF-SURVEY

A Down-toEarth Program for Better Race Relations in Your Community

One concrete way to improve race relations in your own community is to plan and carry out a local self-survey. Experience has shown that local citizens, acting together and honestly examining their own communities, are highly effective in making them better places in which to live. When people gather facts and see for themselves, they take a long step forward in community improvement. Fact-finding, done by citizens themselves, almost always leads to action for improvement. And action for community improvement is action also for improvement of the community's human relations.

The self-survey is an extremely useful technique for attacking the whole problem of prejudice and discrimination on many fronts at once. It gives people who want to "do something" a concrete program on which to work in their own communities. It hits at the causes of prejudice and discrimination by investigating conditions in health, welfare, education, employment, housing, and any other field which local citizens may want to include in their survey. Because of wide citizen participation, the self-survey is an educational process in itself. As the survey progresses, citizens and community leaders gain knowledge and understanding of their community's needs and problems. And when the survey is completed, an informed community is ready and willing to act.

The success of a self-survey, however, depends a great deal upon the caliber of its leadership. Here the churches can provide an essential community service. Enlightened and unselfish leadership, such as that provided by the churches in every community, can be of immense help, not only in creating a climate of opinion in which towns will be willing to take an honest look at themselves, but also in helping citizens find the facts and act upon them.

To guide local citizens of small communities who want to undertake such a survey, the Southern Regional Council has prepared a Manual, The Home-Town Self-Survey. The Manual contains suggestions for getting a survey started, organizing and carrying out the survey, enlisting support, getting the facts, and carrying out the recommendations which result from the findings. It is conveniently divided into 15 different sections — each with an explanatory text, schedules, and questionnaires — covering all the different parts of community life. Thus local groups can use the Manual in surveying either selected fields or their entire community.

The Home-Town Self-Survey is available from the Southern Regional Council (63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Georgia) at 25¢ per copy.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
HARRY WRIGHT MCPHERSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR NEGROES
M. S. DAVAGE, SECRETARY

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

September 1, 1948

RECEIVED
SEP 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of August 10. It came while I was on my vacation.

I greatly appreciate your willingness to help and would be glad if you could prepare a brochure or fly sheet for inclusion in the packet we propose mailing to our ministers. As previously stated, we send out more than twenty-five thousand packets and letters to Methodist pastors in all parts of the United States. We have a constituency of eight million members and we are pleased to note the growing interest in the observance of Race Relations Sunday.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

M S Davage

M. S. Davage

MSD:E

If you send us copy for fly sheet we shall be glad to have the required number mimeographed.

8-D-Misc. - Davage, Dr. M. S.

August 10, 1948

Dr. M. S. Davage, Secretary
Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes
The Methodist Church
810 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Davage:

Thank you for your letter inviting us to send in suggestions for the observance of Race Relations Sunday.

Enclosed is a list of publications of the Southern Regional Council which we would be pleased to have you include in your packet of information. We will be glad to furnish these free of charge, of course.

The Council has in preparation a manual on small community self-surveys which we think would be useful to ministers and church officials in building a program of better race relations in their communities. The self-survey is in essence the philosophy of the Council, for in the survey white and colored citizens work together as citizens, finding out community problems and working together to solve them. This is the technique which worked so successfully in Jacksonville, Florida. Enclosed is a preliminary memorandum outlining the areas to be studied, as well as the popular account of the Jacksonville Survey and the follow-up action there.

If you think well of the idea, the Council could prepare a brochure or fly sheet for inclusion in your packet of materials for ministers, explaining the self-survey idea and telling of the availability of the manual.

We appreciate this opportunity to contribute to the success of Race Relations Sunday.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mp
Enclosures--List of publications
Preliminary memorandum
June, 1947, NEW SOUTH
May 1948, NEW SOUTH

Mr Price

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

HARRY WRIGHT MCPHERSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR NEGROES
M. S. DAVAGE, SECRETARY

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

July 22, 1948

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Methodist Church observes the second Sunday in February annually as Race Relations Sunday. Letters are written to each one of our 25,000 ministers and appropriate material is sent offering suggestions for a more effective observance of this day.

We wish to include in our material information, plans, and suggestions which will enable pastors and other church officials to build programs in their local communities which will produce better race relations.

If you have such a pamphlet or suggestions, we shall be pleased to receive them.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

M S Davage

M. S. Davage

MSD:E

SRC-Community Surveys

JSC 2/23/49

February 23, 1949

Mr. James E. Spitznas
Director of Instruction
State Department of Education
Lexington Building
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Spitznas:

We haven't forgotten your letter of February 7 about the Home Town Self-Survey. We have been desperately mimeographing it, and have just completed the job. A copy is attached.

Maryland is out of our area (geographically, not in sentiment). You must have a wealth of sociologists (all of whom claim some knowledge of the self-survey technique) at College Park or at Princess Ann. Dig out one of them and ask him to apply the device in some community the two of you select. We think it will go best in smaller places--say, the size of Westminster or Snow Hill or Salisbury.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

THOMAS G. PULLEN, JR.
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LEXINGTON BUILDING
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

For literature tickler file

February 7, 1949

Mrs. Agnes McKoy, Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

I appreciate most sincerely your letter relative to the Home Town Self-Survey. When it is complete, even though only in tentative form, I shall be grateful for a copy. Of course, I shall be glad to pay any expense involved.

I hope that in projecting your program of community studies you will think of Maryland as being most interested in this approach to the school curriculum and to school-community relationships. We should be interested even in having one of your field representatives work with us in selected areas. If this has any practical possibility, I shall be glad to hear from you to that effect.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Spitznas

James E. Spitznas
Director of Instruction

JES:DC

1 copy
2/23/49

Interview Tickler

Bell

January 31, 1949

Mr. James E. Spitznas
Director of Instruction
State Department of Education
Lexington Building
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Spitznas:

This will acknowledge receipt of your inquiry of January 24 concerning our Home Town Self-Survey.

We are currently engaged in producing a preliminary mimeographed edition of this manual and shall take pleasure in sending you a copy as soon as it is available. Stencils for the manual are in the proofing stage, so that it should become available within the next couple of weeks at the outside.

I do not yet know what the price will be, but can assure you it will be a modest one, designed only to cover costs and mailing.

Our general plan for promoting the work of the Home Town Self-Survey is to provide a field representative who will work with interested townspeople, helping them to set up their organization, and will further link them up with interested sociologists at their state university. The Council will act in an advisory capacity, continuing to give such help as may be wanted. The manual itself provides a great deal of help and includes self-explanatory questionaires for use of those making the survey. Our experience with the Jacksonville Survey has brought us strongly to believe that such a survey should not be the work of outside experts, but that of interested townspeople preceding under suitable advisors. These townspeople become so interested that the formation of a following up committee becomes for them the logical next step, and this is just what happened at Jacksonville.

Please let us hear from you further if we can be of help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

THOMAS G. PULLEN, JR.
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LEXINGTON BUILDING
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

January 25, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

In a recent issue of "Resolved," I saw a reference to the "Home Town Self-Survey" which the Council is planning to use in connection with its program. If this survey material has been developed, will you kindly send me a copy, together with any other information you may have relative to your plans of procedure in connection with the work of the Council. If there is any expense involved, I should be glad to send you the necessary amount.

Very truly yours,

James E. Spitznas

James E. Spitznas
Director of Instruction

JES:DC

SRC - Community Surveys

March 2, 1949

Mr. Philip S. Hopkins
Associate Secretary
National Council of YMCA
Southern Area Council
706 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I promised way back in January to send you three copies of our manual for the Home-Town Self-Survey. We have just got them through our bulky mimeograph machine.

Anything you can do to help get the manual known and used will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

JBO
3/2/49

Tickler

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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December 15, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, New South
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In your November, 1948, Volume 3, number 11 issue of the New South publication, mention is made of a mimeographed edition of a manual entitled "The Hometown Self-Survey". I shall appreciate it very much if you were to send me a copy of your manual.

The YMCA makes survey studies of its local associations and their communities. I am interested in obtaining the above mentioned manual as a resource and reference material in our survey work.

Sincerely,

Philip S. Hopkins

Philip S. Hopkins
Associate Secretary

PSH:NH

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1947
Southern Regional Council

Letter of Jan 4, '11
I presumed to send them 3 copies.

SRC - Community Surveys

March 17, 1949

Miss Nelle Morton
The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Box 577
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Nelle Morton:

Our most recent edition of "The Home Town Self-Survey Manual" has been completed and I am forwarding you a copy under separate cover. I hope it will prove valuable to your group of Social Action Secretaries.

I am also enclosing several fliers which describe the Manual. There are more available if you want them.

Let us know if there is any way we can help you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

Turn to your church-owned publishing house for pictures, gifts, cards and church bulletins.

3/11

Jane,

In the material-to-be-filed that I gave you yesterday from Dr. Mitchell's des k, I believe, is the other correspondence on this.

S hould we send them the survey manual?

met

Yes — Seett 3/17/49 by NH

January 27, 1949

Miss Nelle Morton
The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Box 577
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Nelle Morton:

The "Home Town Self-Survey" was published in its first mimeographed edition in November, and all of the copies have been sent out. Another edition is being prepared in the office now, and it will be sent to you just as soon as it comes off the mimeograph machine!

In the meantime, we are sending the few introductory pages from the Manual which help to answer for you and your group of social action secretaries the questions about choosing a community and getting started.

A "Home Town Self-Survey" manual covers such sections as these, with detailed questionnaires;

health facilities	education
safety and sanitation	law enforcement
transportation	government
recreation	housing
agriculture, industry and employment	welfare

You will notice that the Southern Regional Council offers to communities undertaking a survey professional advisory services, if the local community will be responsible for travel expenses.
GSM:nh

We will be interested in hearing what your group decides, and anxious to help in any way we can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:nh
cc: Reverend John H. Marion
enclosure: 8-page introduction of Manual

THE FELLOWSHIP OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN
Box 577
Chapel Hill, N. C.
January 21, 1949

Draft answer

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell,

For more than a year now we have been getting together the Social Action Secretaries of the various denominations with the responsibilities in the south. Among the projects they are contemplating is the organization of a small community to do work through the churches on one or more social issues. The plan is now to let representatives of the community make a cursory survey to decide what needs to be done.

Jack Marion, who is chairman of the group, (I happen to be secretary) asked me to find out what "Your Home Town Self-Survey" is. Could you give us any suggestions as to the selection of the community and how to get started? Gordon Blackwell has been most helpful and we are hoping the Ogsburns' of Charlottee will help also.

Sincerely yours,

Nelle Morton

Nelle Morton
General Secretary

NM:hf

Your brown-eyed "office manager" is here.

FELLOWSHIP OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN
Box 577
Chapel Hill, N.C.
February 9, 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

In the absence of Miss Morton I would like to thank you for sending us the introductory pages from the "Home Town Self-Survey" Manual.

I am certain the social action secretaries will find this Manual helpful as they attempt to locate a community in which to work.

Sincerely yours,

Lorita Fisher

(Mrs.) Lorita Fisher
Office Secretary

SRC - Community Surveys

Jane

Attention Rush

March 22, 1949

Mr. Herbert Mitgang
Sunday Department
The New York Times
Times Square
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Mitgang:

Since Dr. Mitchell is out of the city, your letter of March 18 has come to my attention.

I am sending separately some material which should be useful to you. As you will see, the self-survey technique which we are pushing is somewhat different from that used in the Montclair Audit and similar surveys. We feel that positive gains can be made in southern communities by getting local citizens informed and active in the important fields of health, housing, education, recreation, law enforcement, and so on. The Council cooperates, however, only on condition that the survey steering committee include citizens of both races. This approach, we feel, brings progress in civil rights without raising too many local fears and prejudices. It is not, I know, exactly what you have in mind, but it is perhaps the most effective local method of getting civil rights in the South.

You are probably familiar with the self-survey carried out in Jacksonville, Florida, an account of which is being sent you. The Southern Regional Council served as technical adviser to the Jacksonville steering committee. Our chief object now is to pass on this experience to southern cities of less than 30,000 which do not have available the services of the many agencies found in larger cities.

Materials to be sent:
1 copy "By the People"
1 " The Hometown Self-survey
1 " Circular of hometown self-survey
1 " Fleming SRC
1 " Honest Answer

JB 3/22/49

We are in correspondence with interested persons in a good many towns and cities over the South. None of them has as yet worked up to the point of actually beginning the survey, but we hope to see one or two under way within the next few months. It takes considerable citizen education and organization before a self-survey can get started on a sound basis. The Jackson, Mississippi, group has not, so far as I know, taken any action on their proposed survey.

I believe the home town self-survey manual will give you a clear picture of the kind of organization and techniques which have proved most useful in self-surveys. The manual is designed to be flexible, so that a community may survey as much or as little as it feels it can undertake. Enclosed is a brief circular, describing the self-survey, which we are distributing widely among community leaders.

The function of our Council is pretty well summed up in the little eight page descriptive leaflet and the statement of our Executive Committee entitled "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy." I am also sending a list of our publications. If any of them would be useful to you for this or later articles, I shall be happy to send them to you without charge.

We shall look forward with great interest to seeing your article. Let me know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:t

Separate cover

Manual
Circular
Jax
follow-up (May 18)
Honest Answer
CR follow-up
Fleming

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LACKAWANNA 4-1000

March 18, 1949.

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am collecting material on community surveys in the field of civil rights. The National Citizens Council on Civil Rights has suggested that you have much information on this subject, and I would appreciate your help on an article which I am preparing. What I am particularly interested in is whether any civil rights surveys have been made or prepared or planned in any of the Southern states. If so, I would like to have some detailed information on their findings, the groups involved, the techniques used, and so on.

It is my understanding that a manual to communities has been prepared by your office, and I would like to obtain a copy. Incidentally, if there is any charge for any of the material which you deem pertinent to this subject, please bill me. Has Jackson, Miss, done anything on their proposed survey? Can you tell me something of the function of your Council; in other words, the community survey picture in the South as you see it.

Thank you very much for any assistance, and I would be grateful if you would send any information as soon as possible.

Sincerely, Herbert Mitgang.
Herbert Mitgang, Sunday Dept.

SRC - Community Surveys

October 31, 1949

Mr. Adolf Nuchtern
418 S. W. 26th Road
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Nuchtern:

We were happy to have your recent letter and to receive your membership and Mr. Martel's. It will be fine if you succeed in forming a Miami chapter of SRC. Your plans sound most promising. We will be very glad to help in any way we can, both now in your organizing effort and later in your contemplated survey. Such a survey would be one of the surest, most effective ways not only of getting at the roots of local conditions needing improvement, but also of building a wide, active membership.

You know, of course, that there is a Florida Division of SRC. We are sending copies of your letter and our reply to the Chairman, Mr. R. P. Daniel (1100 Florida National Bank Building, Jacksonville, Fla.), with the thought that perhaps you might like to be in touch with him about the formation of the Miami chapter.

We are enclosing the list you requested of SRC members in Dade County.* Since some of the people listed have not paid membership dues for the last year or so, some of the addresses may be out-of-date by this time.

We are also enclosing a small circular describing the self-survey technique and the services which SRC offers to towns undertaking surveys.

If we can do anything else to help you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

*Copy in SRC - Membership file

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

cc: Mr. R. P. Daniel

Registered letter
Rec'd - Oct. 28, 1949

418 S. W. 26th Road
Miami, Florida
October 19, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I wrote you last spring of our intention to form a chapter of SRC here in Miami.

Due to various adverse circumstances, we have not been able to make much progress until now. We recently contacted Dr. Lovejoy and Mr. Sprague at the University of Miami, who have promised us their cooperation, and we now feel that we are ready to proceed.

Dr. Lovejoy suggested that we ask you to give us a list of all SRC members in Dade county, in order that we may contact these people with a view to holding regular meetings and working together. (Perhaps you would prefer to submit this list directly to Dr. Lovejoy.)

Should we be then successful in establishing some organizational arrangement, we hope that as one of our first projects we shall be able to initiate a survey, on a modest scale, of local problems, so as to put us into a position to concentrate on a certain field of action in Miami. We shall certainly appreciate your advice and suggestions in this matter.

You will also find enclosed, dues and membership applications for myself and another new member.

I again want to thank you for your cooperation in the past, and look forward to hearing from you soon.

Very truly yours,

A. Nuchtern

Also sent in:
Martin Market
1116 - Ocean Drive
Miami Beach, Fla

6 February 1950

Mrs. Frederick G. Poole
680 Church Street
Plymouth, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Poole:

I am writing to ask if you still need the seven copies of the survey Manual which we were unable to supply you with when you requested them a month or so ago. We have finally gotten another edition mimeographed, so if you can still use them, we will be glad to send them on.

I hope you are making good progress on the Plymouth survey.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

(Plymouth, Mich.)

3 January 1950

Mrs. Frederick G. Poole
680 Church Street
Plymouth, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Poole:

Thank you so much for your letter of December 27th and for the information about your survey plans in Plymouth. I hope that you are successful in getting the survey adopted and under way.

We regret very much that our supply of the Survey Manual has been exhausted temporarily. With only a small staff and such a large mimeographing job, it will be some time probably before we can get it into print again. However, I am enclosing several copies of a small leaflet describing the survey which may be helpful to you in promiting it. Perhaps by the time you get your survey under way, we will be able to supply you with the Manuals (or the individual questionnaires) that you need.

In the meantime, we are returning $1.75 to you by the enclosed check; the $2.00 you sent, minus $.25 for the Manual you have.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

680 Church Street
Plymouth, Michigan
December 27, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Thank you for your letter of December 6th and for the copy of the Home-Town Self-Survey!

I do not know how adequately we can perform in the matter of a self-survey but there is need for something of the sort and I shall present it to a group of representative citizens tonight if there is an opportunit . If there is no chance of a civic group doing it then I shall hope to get our own church women at it.

If anything comes of it and if there is any value in your knowing of the results we will keep you informed.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely,
Mazory Poole
(Mrs. Frederick G.)

Kindly send me ~~five~~ seven more copies
Enclosed is ~~to 50~~ 200 of which 25¢ came for
the copy already here.

Mazory Poole

2.00
Mc K
Send copies

May 29, 1950

Mrs. Ben Knox, Editor
NOW
Board of Woman's Work
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
304 Henry Grady Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Knox:

We thought that you would be interested to know that the Council has had a wide range of inquiries about community self-surveys as a result of the notice in NOW. People in the following cities have requested information:

Auburn, Alabama

Jacksonville, Florida
McIntosh, Florida
Wauchula, Florida

Athens, Georgia

Louisville, Kentucky
Midway, Kentucky
Smithfield, Kentucky

Port Sulphur, Louisiana

Centreville, Mississippi

Charlotte, North Carolina (2)
High Point, North Carolina
Parkton, North Carolina

Chester, South Carolina
Clemson, South Carolina

Fountain City, Tennessee
Lewisburg, Tennessee

Millsboro, Virginia
Roanoke, Virginia

Mingo, West Virginia

We appreciate your cooperation and friendship a great deal.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

MEMORANDUM

May 26, 1950

FROM: GSM

TO: Jane

I suspect it would be appreciated if you would make for the Presbyterian ladies a list of the towns which have inquired about the Survey in consequence of their publication of Now.

Mrs. Ben Knox Bd. of Woman's Work
Editor of "Now", Presbyterian Church in the US
304 Henry Grady Bldg.

Auburn, Ala.
Jacksonville, Fla.
McIntosh, Fla.
Wauchula, Fla.
Athens, Ga.

Chester, S. C.
Clemson, S. C.

Fountain City, Tenn.
Lewisburg, Tenn.

Midway, Ky. — Louisville, Ky
Smithfield, Ky
Port Sulphur, La
Centreville, Miss
Charlotte, NC (2)
High Point, NC
Parkton, NC

Millsboro, Va.
Roanoke, Va.

Mingo, W. Va.

SURVEY LEAFLET AND "GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA" SENT TO THE
FOLLOWING PEOPLE WHO HAD ASKED FOR INFO RE SURVEYS -- 24 MAY 1950 (JPS)

Presbyt. ladies

Mrs. M. A. Stevens
Box 210, University of the South
Sewanee, Tennessee

Mrs. W. R. Morton
1023 Fair Street
Franklin, Tenn.

Mrs. A. E. Evans, 513 Division St.
Jackson, Tenne.

Mrs. F. L. Davis
Box 1570
Auburn, Ala.

Mrs. Fred Simpson
Smithfield, Ky.

Mrs. Felix Miller
Route 1
High Point, NC

Mrs. V. H. Brogden
Box 87,
Port Sulphur, La.

Mrs. Claude M. Pigg
206 4th Avenue N.
Lewisburg, Tenn.

Mrs. Katherine Parrish
Midway, Ky.

Mrs. R. O Walker
Route 7, Box 525
Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. Margaret Rector
Millboro, Va.

Mrs. Roy Bowditch
106 Dogwood Road
Fountain City, Tenn.

Mrs. Archie Wood
Mingo, W. Va.

Mrs. Garland Hulme
265 S. View Drive
Athens, Ga.

Mrs. R. J. Snell
617 Vinewood Place
Charlotte 5, NC

Mrs. Malcolm Mackenzie
2841 Hillsdale Ave.
Charlotte 7, NC

Mrs. H. N. Street
Centreville, Miss.

Mrs. Dell Dowling
821 Lynton Street
Jacksonville 8, Florida

4 others as they came in — see corresp. in this folder

J. B. WEATHERSPOON
CHAIRMAN

HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Social Service Commission

of the

Southern Baptist Convention

2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
TAYLOR 4451
Louisville 6, Kentucky

HENLEE H. BARNETTE
FLORIDA

OLIN T. BINKLEY
KENTUCKY

ROLLIN S. BURHANS
KENTUCKY

EDWARD L. BYRD
MISSISSIPPI

CLARENCE W. CRANFORD
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D. A. ELLIS
TENNESSEE

I. G. GREER
NORTH CAROLINA

A. B. HAWKES
SOUTH CAROLINA

BROOKS HAYS
ARKANSAS

L. D. JOHNSON
VIRGINIA

FOREST A. LOWRY
MISSOURI

T. B. MASTON
TEXAS

T. E. MILLER
MARYLAND

L. A. MYERS
NEW MEXICO

R. H. NICHOLSON
OKLAHOMA

ROBERT C. NORMAN
GEORGIA

W. D. OGLETREE
ALABAMA

S. C. RUSHING
LOUISIANA

T. R. WAGSTAFF
ARIZONA

J. B. WEATHERSPOON
KENTUCKY

OTHO WILLIAMS
ILLINOIS

BEN WOFFORD
CALIFORNIA

May 30, 1950

Jane

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auborne Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George,

Thank you for the copies of the Greeville report. I will see that they get good distribution and I am planning to use excerpts from the report in LIGHT.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A. Brimm

HAB/ms

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC

State Teachers College
Florence, Alabama

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

May 31, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In my Introductory Sociology course, I have occasion to use materials on community planning and surveys. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will send me your available material on local surveys. I understand that you have publications on surveys that have been made in several Southern communities. I should like these for a bulletin board display.

Thanking you for any material you may be able to provide, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Hilda Kessler Gilbert
(Mrs.) Hilda Kessler Gilbert
Associate Professor of Economics

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

Pl
6/9/50

Woman's Home Companion

June 7, 1950

Mrs. Helena Huntington Smith
1640 Argonne Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Smith:

We are happy to send you two copies of the fresh-from-the-printer Greenville Survey.

I do hope you got to talk with the people in Greenville.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

October 26, 1949

Miss Helena Huntington Smith
1640 Argonne Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Smith:

We are glad to send you the information you wanted about Home Town Self Surveys. We are sending separately the printed material you requested. Much of the information you need about specific surveys, however, will have to come from the communities themselves, because, as you know, the Southern Regional Council does not itself make the surveys. While we stand ready to offer professional advice, we believe that the actual planning and fact-finding of an effective community survey must be done by local citizens. We have found that getting white and Negro citizens informed and active in their own communities in the important fields of health, housing, education, law enforcement, recreation, and so on, is the most effect local method of getting progress.

As you will see from the self-survey Manual and the account of the Jacksonville survey, much of the effectiveness of the self-survey technique comes from the fact that local citizens of both races plan and carry out the survey themselves, so that when recommendations are made, the entire community is conscious of the findings and ready to act.

Our chief object is to help those smaller Southern cities, preferably under 30,000 in size, which do not have available the services of the many agencies found in larger places. Consequently, we have designed our Manual to be as flexible as possible, so that a town may survey as much or as little as it feels it can undertake.

We have been in correspondence with interested persons and groups in a good many towns and cities throughout the South, and thus far three of them — Greenville, S.C., Madison, Ga., and Mobile, Ala. — have actually begun surveys. We hope to see several others under way within the next few months, since we have had promising inquiries from Rock Hill, S.C., Ocala, Fla., Marianna, Fla., West Palm Beach, Fla., San Antonio, Texas, and others.

Since you are interested in catching a survey that is still in progress, we would suggest that you get in touch with the appropriate people in Greenville, S.C., where a self-survey of the Negro community is in full swing. The Greenville Committee, made up of members of both races,

expects to finish its fact-finding and begin follow-up action by the first of the year. Mrs. C. C. Withington (12 Clarendon Avenue, Greenville, S. C.) is Chairman of the Survey Steering Committee. Mr. Harold J. Weekley is Executive Secretary of the Greenville Council of Social Agencies, which is sponsoring the survey. Both of them should be able to tell you about the significant developments there.

In Madison, Georgia, the Methodist Women's Society for Christian Service is sponsoring and conducting a self-survey of the entire community. This survey was presented at a southwide meeting of church women last September and attracted the attention of church leaders throughout the South. The Chairman of the survey is Mrs. Lowry Hunt, Madison, Georgia. Enclosed are copies of several articles written by her for the local county weekly. She should be able to give you more detailed information about their progress.

Last spring the Council of Church Women in Mobile, Alabama, under Mrs. Tilly's leadership, began a self-survey there. They were hoping to get it officially sponsored by the city itself. How much progress they have made we have not heard. Mrs. Tilly suggests that Mrs. H. R. Cogburn (2505 Springhill Avenue, Mobile 17, Alabama) will be able to give you the details about this survey.

It takes a great deal of citizen education and organization before a self-survey can get started on a sound basis. The San Antonio group, so far as we know, has not yet taken any action on their proposed survey, since they have just reorganized their old Interracial Committee into a Community Survey Council. The following people would be able to give you the full particulars:

Mr. John C. Granbery, Editor
The Emancipator
3305 West Ashby Street
San Antonio 1, Texas

Mrs. W. W. Jackson
2136 West Summit Avenue
San Antonio 1, Texas

The function of the Southern Regional Council is well summed up in the descriptive leaflet and in the statement of our Executive Committee entitled "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy". We are also sending a list of our publications. If any of them would be useful to you for this or later articles, we will be happy to send them to you.

We shall look forward to seeing your article with great interest. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Manual + flyer
By The People
May '48 US
Fleming
Honest Ans.
Pub. List

Sent, 28 Oct '49
JPS

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

1640 Argonne Place, N W
Washington, D C
October 24, 1949.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to let you know that I'm still very interested in the Home Town Self Surveys. I wrote you about this some ten days ago, but haven't heard from you.

I'm particularly interested in the current status of the San Antonio, Texas, survey, since that seems to be one I might catch while it is still going on.

I'd also like the copy of the detailed instructions for self-surveyors: in fact anything you have.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Sincerely yours,

Helena Huntington Smith

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

JPS:
Please reply - For CSM's sig.

1640 Argonne Place, N W
Washington, D C
October 13, 1949.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I was greatly interested in what you told me over the phone about the Home Town Self Surveys. I think they might make a very good story for Womans Home Companion, in addition to the one about Mrs. Tilley which I'd like to do for Colliers, though I've been halted on the latter momentarily due to an editor being away.

Would you mind send me the following material in as detailed a form as possible?

1. Information about the surveys which have been made so far: how conducted, what did they accomplish? (I'd particularly like to get this for the Jacksonville survey.)

2. How many surveys carried out so far? You mentioned five, counting San Antonio which you said was just starting. Is that list complete?

3. What is the present status of the San Antonio survey? Who is conducting it?

4. May I have a copy of your instructions for self-surveyors?

5. Does the Southern Regional Council get together with the Methodist Women's Society for Christian Service on any of these surveys? I understand they have something similar.

Thanks for referring me to Mr. Charles Smith. He has been helpful.

Sincerely yours

Helena Huntington Smith

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC Comm.

June 8, 1950

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Havens:

We continue to rejoice in the Greenville survey, which everybody likes. I have it constantly in mind that it is your plan fulfilled.

I see there isn't anything formal that can be done to interest the Episcopalian forces in the South further just now in the survey idea. I am just as happy--perhaps more so--with what you can do informally, and I know that is a lot. I send you ten more copies, feeling that opportunities will come to you to get people in additional towns interested in this idea.

The Greenville News had a delightful editorial the day after a big meeting in the court house to discuss the survey findings. Here is a paragraph or two from it: "Best thing about this survey is that it has been made not by outsiders but by a large group of Greenvillians, representing both races. The community need feel no undue sensitivity about having its shortcomings in some fields pointed out; alter all, this is self-examination.

"Over ten months have gone into this work. The result is a sensible, non-dramatic presentation of the total picture in the Negro community and the role of that community in the life of Greater Greenville."

Your suggestion about personal follow-ups is a good one, and I will try to get it followed up as far as I can.

Hugh Brimm has promised to put in the Baptist magazinelet some notice of the Greenville survey. I will see what can be done with the Methodists.

The Florida Board Members, as far as I recall them, are Mr. Gibbs, ex officio, Edgar Ray, Herbert Davidson, G. D. Rogers and Emily Clay.

The various states that undertook special money raising efforts at the April 22 Board Meeting have done pretty well. Tennessee has practically completed its thousand. South Carolina has done all but a hundred or so of its $1350.00. New Orleans has raised its five hundred. Mrs. Crate promised five hundred for Texas and says it will all be in in a few days. Georgia is already

half way through with $2300.00. Alabama is slow. Kentucky won't finish until in the fall. North Carolina is slow but probable. Virginia is perhaps two-thirds through. The Executive Committee meets on Saturday, June 10. I think the report to them will be on the whole encouraging.

At the April 22 meeting, a new finance committee was set up: Glenn Rainey, John Griffin, and Rufus Clement. They have devised a plan for getting fifty people in each state to get ten new sustaining members. Here is the first leaflet in such a campaign. Can you advise me of any Florida persons who might become part of a "50" for Florida? You will see that we have until the end of this calendar year for finding the new members.

We have cut our current debt down to something quite manageable, $2,500, and with the help we have had from the people in the various states, things have been smooth though later this year it will again be hard to meet each payroll.

I wrote Mr. Daniel yesterday and asked him to lend his weight to a movement to get an anti-mask ordinance through in Jacksonville.

Yesterday I looked through about 175 cards of Florida members, delinquent since their first and only dues payment in 1947. They have been notified that we can't carry them further, and we are now ceasing to send them any publications. The list will be sent to Mrs. White for whatever can be done to bring any of them back into the fold. Would you want a copy of the list?

There will be perhaps nineteen vacancies on the Board to be filled in November. Will you suggest any one whome you think ought to be on from Florida? I think we ought to suggest Mr. Daniel to the nominating committee. His term expired in 1949 and he was not reelected because he was then on the Board ex officio as head of the Florida Division. Now that has passed on to Mr. Gibbs.

All best wishes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Literature attached

2845 Corinthian Ave.,
Jacksonville,,Fla.
June 6, 1950.

Dr. George Mitchell,
63 Auburn Ave.N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED JUN 7 1950 Southern Regional Council

My dear Dr. Mitchell;

It was with great personal satisfaction that I found the booklet on Greenville awaiting me on my return from New York. Thank you so much for them and your kind note. I DO feel as tho I can glow a bit, it was one of my babies and I worked at it for so long.

Your letter of 31 May is a little confusing. I do not quite understand just what it is that you want me to do with regards to Episcopal Woman's Auxiliary, other than what has already been done. The women of our Church do not have a seperate program, it is the program of the whole Church. I know a good deal about the Presbyterian program, for about a year ago, I assisted some of the local ones to make some recomendations for it. These were all taken from Episcopal literature of the Department of Christian Social Relations. O ur programs are made up about three years in advance at the time of General Convention, SRC and ~~the~~ its whole program have been on that program since Convention in Philadelphia in 1946. (I might add here that that is the reason several people in Greenville became interested.) The Jacksonville study was the subject of one of the classes at Kanuga in 1947 and again in 1948. I understand that Dr. Pepper intends to use SRC there this summer. There would be no way to get any action until the Province meets in Tampa on October 11th. Since you ask my thinking, I would say that instead of worrying with us poor, few Episcopalians, if you have the staff, time and money you do two things, first, work on the Methodists and Baptists, they have numbers and money. I had hoped we had the full cooperation of the Methodists but from what I gather, we do not, true they have in the past done the best job with finances. We had a few interested Baptists and their number is growing and I believe could be a strong factor in any community project. Second, follow up the thirty or fourty inquiries that you say have already come in from these Presbyterians with personal visits while they are interested, next fall might be too late.

I had a post card last week from Mrs. White in answer to my letter. She knew nothing about the action of the April Executive Board Meeting. Neither she nor I know who the Florida people are on the Board mow.

Hope all is going well. Best regards to you all,

Sincerely, Jane Havens.

February 19, 1952

Mr. Hayes A. Richardson
Director of Welfare
11th Floor, City Hall
Kansas City 6, Mo.

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Dr. Mitchell has been out of town, and I hasten to send on to you a copy of the pamphlet on community self-surveys. There is also a publications list of our other things.

I will show your letter to Dr. Mitchell as soon as he returns.

Sincerely,

Emily Calhoun
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

AH

City of
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1952
Southern Regional Council

WELFARE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
11TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

February 12, 1952

Dear George:

I noticed in the latest issue of Community Service News that mention was made of "Your Community Looks at Itself. A Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey" which had been published in the New South Magazine, Vol. 6, No. 4, April, 1951. I wonder whether or not you would send me a copy.

I have almost lost touch with you. For something over eleven years I have been in my present job down-town as Director of Welfare although I have continued to keep in touch with teaching by carrying as much as six hours at the University of Kansas City. I was brought in as Director of Welfare right after the shake-up in 1940 and have continued on. It has been most interesting. I am attaching a little reprint about our department. I would like for you to notice especially the work that is being done in our Community Service Division. We have set up community councils in every section of the city with a community worker in every high school district. I feel that this is the only way that people in a city can organize to evaluate and plan their neighborhoods. They act too as a two-way street between the city and the people although they are certainly not limited to activities affecting the municipal government but rather all of those interests of a community - education, private civic organizations, etc.

When you send me a copy of this magazine, write me and tell me something about yourself and what you have been doing.

Sincerely yours,

Hayes A. Richardson
Director of Welfare

HAR:bb

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Welfare is swell fare for Kansas Citians!

...and for the PEOPLE

by PATTI KENNARD

THE old gentleman sits listlessly on a bench in the deserted park. Each day he is back at the same spot, alone and forgotten. Employers have decided he is too old to work, and since the day of his retirement he has been completely lost. Realization that he is unwanted and apparently useless has sapped away most of his interest in life.

In too many communities today, this scene is a sad reality. But one city is giving its old people something to live for. Through its recreation division, the welfare department of Kansas City, Missouri, draws oldsters together and promotes their mutual interests. At the local Golden Age center, which is exclusively theirs, the old people don't mind being a little slow on their feet at a dance; 'most everyone else is, too. They are all there for companionship, to compare remembrances, to talk with someone who understands little things in the same light of old age, to overcome the feeling that they are a handicap to society. During the first six months of its existence, the club attracted 5,487 people to its ranks!

In tackling this and its many other problems, the Kansas City Welfare Department uses the positive approach. According to Dr. Hayes A. Richardson, director, welfare should concern good living for everybody, not just those already in trouble. Handing out Thanksgiving baskets and Christmas packages is no solution for social ills; but warm, personal guidance hits the problem at its roots. He believes in halting unsocial activities before they ever get a start.

The oldest, and the only one of its kind in this country, the Kansas City Welfare Department was launched in 1906. As their primary aim, department members determined to stay close to the people. They put emphasis upon cooperation and coordination within their department, and got off to a smooth and efficient start. But their history was marked for turbulence.

The political machine which was riding roughshod over city government added the welfare department to its spoils in 1918. At that time the department was active in licensing amusements, in providing playgrounds and baseball diamonds, and in making loans and offering relief work. Politicians quickly realized the lucrative possibilities such activities offered, and they moved in for a prolonged stay.

When a reform government swept into office in 1940, citizen morale was almost nonexistent. Conditions were deplorable at the Municipal Farm and the Women's Reformatory. The doors were rotting off the buildings—which were periodically on fire. The prisoners sat on grimy, trash-littered floors, for all practical purposes, unsuper-

vised.

Then Dr. Hayes Richardson was brought in from the University of Kansas City, where he had been a member of the faculty, to head the newly-liberated welfare department. The city desperately needed social and civic guidance—not in the lower income groups alone, but in all brackets. Immediately, a year-round recreation program was set up to include everyone, regardless of age, color, religion, or financial status.

Standards had fallen miserably below normal for playgrounds and community centers, but under a creative, active public recreation department, they improved month by month. School and church gymnasiums were used to supplement the public play areas. Park lawns were opened to the public and soon became smooth from wear; even private properties were leased. The attractive playgrounds gradually lured youngsters off the streets and away from sources of trouble. During the 1947-48 fiscal year, Kansas City was one of very few major cities to show a decrease in the number of juvenile delinquencies.

The recreation program has grown to include such outstanding features as day and year-round resident camps; teen clubs; talent shows; two all-city bands, an orchestra and chorus; an extensive athletic program made up of 500 baseball, football and bastketball teams; an organized Knot Hole Gang which is admitted free to professional baseball games; and grade and high school theatre groups. Last year, 1,939,850 people took advantage of these opportunities!

This summer, the department's ambitious projects include two large historical pageants. Approximately 3,500 children will participate in the exhibitions portraying the development of Kansas City.

Commercial recreation is also under the supervision of the welfare department. Since a large majority of people use some sort of commercial recreation at least once a week, and pay for it, this is the most important kind to them. The plan is to work with, rather than against, the poolroom operators, theatre owners and the rest. The scheme baffled commercial amusement interests at first, but when inspectors showed them how to raise industry standards and backed them with friendly support, the owners chorused approval. During the 1947-48 year, the department issued 522 pool hall, night club and dance hall permits.

The importance of the recreation program and the results of its influence can't be measured on a graph; it would be impossible to ask each of the thousands participating how much it has changed his life. But certainly childhood days should be as bright as possible and point the way to a promising future. And it's equally important, Dr. Richardson's staff feels, that aged people be given the chance to look forward to each new day with eagerness instead of dread.

Their aim is to keep Kansas City residents and visitors occupied and happy, on the theory that happiness is important in its own right.

The recreational program in Kansas City could not have fulfilled its purposes so well in the past eight

years without the background provided by the other divisions of the welfare department. But these divisions are more than simply the background for recreation, since each is important within itself.

Among Dr. Richardson's innovations is the community service division, which was formed in 1942 to recruit community resources against juvenile delinquency. Today it is an automat of solutions for various community needs.

Community councils were organized to integrate the recreation program with the needs of the community. To cut the city down to the average citizen's size, high school districts were selected as units, and a community worker was provided in each district to work directly with the citizens, who hold their own meetings, thresh out their particular problems, and often take local action which may not need the intervention of the city at all.

Constant war is waged by the welfare department against political apathy and ignorance. As a weapon in this fight, a junior officer program was instituted to promote citizenship and interest in city government. Youngsters in schools run junior cities and conduct their own elections. They have worked with local theatres to cure bad manners and vandalism at the movies, packed boxes for foreign relief, sponsored courtesy and cleanup campaigns, conducted radio broadcasts and held picnics and summer camps in the parks. All these local cities meet regularly in a super-council at City Hall, run exactly like the adult ones.

When a man is sentenced to the Municipal Farm or a woman to the Women's Reformatory, the picture is vastly different from what it once was.

The social service division of the welfare department works with the Municipal Court to try to instill in the individual a pride in his ability to be independent. To punish a drunkard by confining him to the Municipal Farm may be just, but is it right to punish his family by depriving them of his income—erratic as it may be?

Problems of this nature are carefully considered, and when a municipal judge passes a prison sentence, he sincerely hopes that good food, clean surroundings and a work program fitted to special needs will prove an environment resulting in a desirable social readjustment. Along with the work program, prisoners have the benefit of extensive recreational facilities — softball, basketball, music and discussions of current events. But most important, the officers make each person realize that they are personally interested in his welfare, happy when he shows a consistent desire to rebuild his life.

The casework and parole sections under social service have turned in an admirable record. Highly trained professional workers in the casework division deal chiefly with domestic and neighborhood tangles. And they solve their problems largely by helping people help themselves. These men have made detailed studies of housing, alcoholism and even of their own reporting system; they inspected and set standards in convalescent and nursing home operation. During last year alone, they handled 3,124 cases.

The city counselor's office will not issue a warrant for desertion or nonsupport, for instance, if there is any possibility of reconciliation, until the casework section has given its approval. As a result, only two per cent of the steady flow of people appealing for assistance find it necessary to take court action.

In the parole division, the typical officer is a college graduate, hand-picked for qualities of stability and

judgment. Strong legs also prove helpful—21,121 contacts were made last year. The officer uses every facility Kansas City has to offer—clinics, social agencies, psychiatric hospitals, the Juvenile Court and a dozen more—as tools of his profession.

If a person runs into a legal jam and can't afford a lawyer, and if his trouble is a minor one (a civil case, with court claims $75 or below) he will find the welfare department's legal aid division can give him advice that is informal, to the point, and based on practical experience in social work. The two attorneys in the legal aid office handled 3,355 applications for aid during the 1947-48 year.

A car selling for $25 couldn't amount to much these days, but one legal aid petitioner stated he had made a down payment of $10 on just such a vehicle. When he went to the owner with the remainder, the price had been upped—to $175. And the owner wouldn't return the down payment. Not caring about the car but wanting his ten spot, the would-be car owner came to the city for aid. Prevailed upon by the legal aid counselor, after much dickering, the owner returned the $10.

Once an important device enabling the farmer to sell directly to the consumer, the City Market section is divided now into farmer, retail and wholesale units handling many truckloads of fresh garden products daily. Not only does the market pay its costs, but it manages to build up a sizable financial reserve. It's a vital influence in the fruit and produce point of view, a knowledge of Kansas City and a spirit of cooperation. The city has taken on a new meaning; no longer is it made up solely of streets, parks and buildings. The people, happy people, give it life.

In everything it does, the department concentrates on such things as close contact with the average citizen, practical common sense, a positive industry of Kansas City. Last year the market earned a total revenue of $85,000, and distributed government surplus food to 36,000 school children and 5,000 people in institutions.

The business side of the welfare department is housed in the administration division. Permits are issued for charitable, philanthropic and religious solicitations when the cause is proved to be worthwhile and financially sound. Investigations conducted by the division save thousands of dollars for Kansas City each year, by protecting its citizens from any fraudulent fund campaigns.

During the past eight years, Kansas City's welfare department has progressed rapidly. It is now on solid ground, Richardson points out, because it assiduously avoids failure caused by an excess of theory and a deficiency of understanding of human beings.

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Everything's Changed Now

In Kansas City budgets balance, typists can type and taxes get service during ten years of good management.

By KARL DETZER*

THE taxi driver, leaving Kansas City airport, said: "If it's fun you want, Mister, you got the wrong town. No horse parlors, no dice games, no slot machines, no fancy houses. This Cookingham's to blame. All he thinks of is bringing in new industries and things like that."

Five minutes later the driver pointed to a new building. "Some New York store called Macy's is putting nine million bucks in it. Town's lousy with new buildings. Plenty of work for everybody, but no fun. Ever know Tom Pendergast? There was a character! He was good for Kansas City. Not like Cookingham. Sure, there was lots of graft in the old days, but you could have fun, too. Now, this Mr. Cookingham. . ."

I found several other persons in Kansas City who lacked enthusiasm for L. P. Cookingham. After nearly ten years most citizens still think of him as "the new city manager." One man who complained was a gambler, long out of work. Another was a petty racketeer. Two more were old style politicians, hungrily sitting on the outside looking in. But most of Kansas City's 450,000 people approve so heartily of Cookingham that after a decade of "no fun" they fight every attempt by some other city to lure him away.

Cookingham denies that he is responsible for the aura of virtue around the 29-story city hall which Boss Tom Pendergast built just before the federal government sent him to prison. The council and the mayor, Cookingham says, deserve the credit. They, in turn, are willing to let him have it.

"Cookie's got what it takes," one councilman explained. "Naturally we back him up. He has ideas and he has guts and that's what it takes in Kansas City."

Ten years ago, after fourteen years of free-for-all corruption such as few American cities have ever known, Kansas City elected a council of Republicans and non-machine Democrats who threw the plunder boys out of the city hall. Many citizens thought then that good government would come automatically, but they soon discovered that a show of hands in favor of civic virtue was not enough. Kansas City needed an expert clean-up man.

The city's credit was ruined. Its bonds were about to be defaulted. Its public records were scrambled, its payrolls padded.

Council members, searching diligently for someone capable of unscrambling the municipal mess, remembered an article[1] about a man named Cookingham who was doing a spectacular job managing Saginaw,

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[1]See "Meet Mr. Cookingham," *The Reader's Digest,* November 1938.

Michigan. They wrote to him. But theirs was only one of hundreds of letters he received from worried citizens from coast to coast and Cookingham was slow to reply. So a delegation flew to Saginaw to look him over.

They found a lean, energetic man of 43 with an eye for budget figures and a nose that was forever sniffing into the darker corners of city administration. For nearly twenty years, ever since he had won his night school diploma in engineering after service in World War I, he had been building streets, sewers and water plants, balancing budgets, firing incompetents, managing small towns, dealing with voters and politicians. Almost before he knew it, Kansas City hired him.

Finds a Sick Town

Arriving there, he took a long look at the municipal scene, totted up some figures and reported in a loud voice to the taxpayers just what he found. Suits were pending or judgments had been rendered against the city for nearly $7,500,000 for employees' back pay, materials and supplies. The past year had left a deficit of $2,733,000 in operating funds. Unpaid garbage collection bills of $230,000 and street lighting bills of $420,000 stared the city in the face. Millions collected from the taxpayers had gone down the sewer of dirty politics. Kansas City was a very sick town.

The first place Cookingham investigated was the water department. There were 862 names on the payroll, not half that many jobs. Within two years he had got rid of 500 excess employees, had the department running more efficiently. This not only saved half a million dollars a year formerly paid to political hacks but it gave the employees who remained a chance to be of genuine service to the people.

For example, Cookingham found that the average citizen, going to the water department with a complaint or a request, had to wait an average of 40 minutes while inept clerks pawed through antique filing systems, hunting the citizen's name. Today it takes something like 40 seconds for the vastly reduced staff to find a name on the books.

Among the water expenditures was an annual fee paid to a local "engineering" corporation, made up of political insiders, to hunt leaks in the water mains. In eight years this group had pocketed $500,000 of city funds. The contract was cancelled. Now the regular repair crews find plenty of time between construction jobs, and at no extra cost, to check on leaks and keep them in hand.

The farther the long, inquisitive Cookingham nose poked into the water department, the stronger the odor of corruption became. In 1922 the voters had bonded the city for $11,000,000 for new waterworks and had set up a sinking fund to pay off this indebtedness out of profits by 1942. Cookingham found only $25,000 in this fund.

Cookingham and the council refunded the debt and in eight years the city had not only paid off $3,500,000 on the bonds but had spent $3,800,000 on improvements, all out

of honestly administered water profits.

Whenever any group or faction attempted political pressure to cramp Cookingham's style, the mayor and council, to a man, battled for their new manager. With the assistance of the city council, which backed the manager to the hilt, Cookingham went through department after department, abolished hundreds of nonessential offices, dismissed worthless employees, kept honest ones.

He put modern accounting systems into the offices, modern engineering practices into public works. He maintains a never-ending system of auditing the books to make sure that politics does not take its toll. He insists that to remain on the payroll a typist must know how to type and a bookkeeper has to understand bookkeeping.

Business leaders were enthusiastic for the most part but the rank and file of voters remained apathetic. How would one go about getting a traffic ticket fixed or finding a job for a deserving nephew, now that civic virtue sat in the city hall? Cookingham had known enough voters in other towns to sense what was lacking.

"It's like this," he explained to the city council. "In the old days the plain citizen had someone to turn to with his little personal problems. That someone was the precinct captain or the district leader, and he was a very busy boy indeed.

"Maybe he was honest, maybe not. At least he was a human being —not just a cold efficiency system in the city hall. This fellow probably didn't know anything about efficiency and he cared less. But he did favors for a lot of people and, when election day came, they did favors for him. Our job now is to find an honest substitute for the precinct politician."

New Role for Welfare

Fortunately the Kansas City charter offered a simple and workable solution to this problem in its department of public welfare.

In Missouri the state handles direct relief and the municipal welfare department is responsible for prisons and paroles, public markets, city hospitals, mental investigations, legal aid to the poor and recreation.

"Our welfare workers will take the places of the old precinct captains," Cookingham explained to the council. "They'll be our direct contact with the people. They must be smart, energetic and honest. I don't want a lot of cold-fish case workers, either. We must have warm, friendly workers who not only know their jobs but also know what makes people tick."

To head the department he appointed not a sociologist but an enthusiastic young economist named Hayes Richardson. Dr. Richardson not only knew how to be helpful, he knew how to keep his budget balanced. The new director found his department a cesspool of crooked inefficiency. The city prisons for men and women were dirty beyond belief, evil in influence, much too costly. They had been milked dry by the "old gang" of politicians, were unsafe and unfit places to keep human beings.

The prison farm was a wasted shambles. Prisoners idled out their terms in nauseous cells while hired help—of the proper political complexion—did what little work was done. With hundreds of acres of fertile, municipally owned fields lying unworked, the city bought canned vegetables for the prisoners all the year around. It was an open secret that such vegetables as were raised on the farm went to certain favored restaurants. But if they paid for them the city's accounts never disclosed the fact.

"Make the prisons self-supporting and the prisoners self-respecting," Cookingham ordered.

Prison Cleanup

Richardson began to plug the thousands of leaks. Prisoners scraped and shoveled tons of dirt out of cells and corridors, and patched broken walls.

The city had been paying an average of $12,000 a year to a private contractor to pick up and dispose of garbage from city hospitals and refuse from vegetable stalls at the markets. Cookingham cancelled this contract, and prisoners now haul the garbage to the prison farm where a huge pressure cooker converts it into food for stock. The city bought a few pigs, cows and chickens. Garbage disposal became a fattening operation. There are now 1,000 hogs on the farm, 6,000 chickens and 42 cows.

A modern canning plant, operated by prisoners, puts up tens of thousands of tins of home grown vegetables each summer. Prisoners eat plenty of pork, hospital patients get milk and eggs, and last year the city took in $59,000 from its municipal farm. "Just as important as the financial saving," Cookingham points out, "is the fact that prisoners don't just sit around and mope. They have a chance to regain their self-respect."

The city market had for years been a heavy drain on finances. Improved business methods make it not only self-sustaining but yield enough profit to help operate other phases of the welfare department, including 47 new playgrounds.

Besides, there are eight full-time and fourteen part-time civic centers, twelve dance centers, nine day camps for boys and girls, eight units of a thriving children's theater. Thousands of the city's oldsters have joined municipal square-dancing clubs which meet in free recreation halls. Three hundred baseball and softball teams, sixteen football teams and 180 basketball teams are sponsored and supervised by welfare workers. Bands, orchestra and choruses under direction of the department last year gave 150 public concerts.

The welfare workers spend their days and nights "out in the precincts," just as the old-time politicians did. But instead of helping out people only after they have got into trouble, these workers help them keep out of trouble and at the same time help them have a good time.

Big graft was not difficult to spot; it was petty larceny on a big scale which was difficult to overcome. The fire department was the scene of

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EVERYTHING'S CHANGED NOW

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one example. Fire apparatus last year ran approximately as many miles as it did ten years ago. But on just half as much gasoline.

"We just made fire captains responsible that the mileage and the gallons are in the right proportion," Cookingham explains. "Fire stations aren't filling stations now for anybody's car."

In spite of the taxi driver at the airport who deplored the lack of "fun," most people in Kansas City when election time comes vote to continue honest government. They have quite forgotten the precinct captains who used to promise so much before election day.

The budget is balanced. City hall typists know how to type. Nobody is getting rich at the taxpayers' expense. The people are getting more for each tax dollar than they ever got before. And they are having more fun.

THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

Welfare for Everybody

ELEANOR LAKE

The old lady was tremulous with excitement when the taxi picked her up at the convalescent home to take her to her daughter's house. She was going home at last—to live. But when the driver reached the right address, there was a bitter scene while the two women wrangled on the porch. The daughter had changed her mind.

In many towns the taxi driver would have looked for a cop at this point, or slammed the taxi door and washed his hands of the whole business. But this scene took place in Kansas City, Missouri, and the driver knew what to do. He telephoned the city welfare department and without fuss or red tape it took the problem off his hands.

For the Kansas City welfare department—the oldest in age and one of the youngest in spirit in the United States—has discovered something: that if a decent, efficient municipal government is to stay in office, it must offer something more than decency and efficiency. It must practice the art of being as helpful, as warm, as personal as any ward heeler from Tammany Hall. When a problem like the taxi driver's is dropped in the department's lap, no one mutters darkly about filling in Form 347A2, or tells a confused citizen that he's in the wrong place. If that particular problem isn't the department's business, it loses no time in finding just the right person to handle it. It isn't corruption that keeps the surviving city bosses in power, but their personal contacts. It's the fact that The Boys call Joe Smith and Domenico Albizzi by name, know their youngsters, are always ready to discuss Joe's and Domenico's problems about doctors' bills or difficult landlords. In this urban world, the average voter has a deep need to feel important as a person, to be as real to his government as any New England villager is to the First Selectman.

Unwritten Code

In everything it does (and it has a most unusual assortment of jobs in the local government) the Kansas City welfare department tries to stay close to the Joes and Domenicos. And the other main point in its unwritten code is to stay close to the philosophy originally expressed by the department's founder, William Volker (THE SURVEY *midmonthly,* January 1948, page 20), and the experts he called in to help start it back in 1906. The ideas those remarkably prescient men expressed still wear the New Look today. Three of the main ones are these:

That the welfare department should be a positive, not a negative thing: that it should be concerned with good living for everyone, not just for those already in trouble; with the prevention of unsocial activities, not just the cure of existing social ills. Said L. A. Halbert, the first director: "We want to give *all* the people, in *all* sections of the city, a reasonably good environment in which to live, to work, to play."

That a welfare department can't know too much about the town it serves. The department sponsored a recreation survey by Rowland Haynes in 1912; a "Social Prospectus of Kansas City" in 1913. Both seem admirable today.

That their department shouldn't be just another sprawling, grasping arm in a government octopus, but a nerve center, coordinating, clarifying, simplifying. In its early days, the department sponsored a school of social work. It registered charity cases, kept indexes, ran a research bureau. It acquired a wide knowledge of Kansas City and an extraordinary knowledge of neighborhood conditions—and of the way they were changing and altering.

All these things—the close contact with the average citizen, the practical common sense, the positive point of view, the knowledge of Kansas City and the emphasis on cooperation and coordination—are woven into everything the welfare department does today. Though it administers no direct relief (general public assistance, OAA, ADC, and so on, are administered by the state) it touches the lives of almost every Joe and Domenico in the city in some way. Its administrative division keeps the standards for convalescent homes and homes for the aged; and (with an advisory committee, plus representatives from the police, the Better Business Bureau, the city counselor's office, and Council of Social Agencies) approves or disapproves all money raising drives for charity, philanthropy or churches.

It is in charge not only of public recreation but of watching over commercial recreation. It offers legal aid to the many who are understandably confused by our laws and unable to hire a lawyer; handles parole cases; supervises local penal institutions; does casework, especially when citizens have collided with the law on charges of nonsupport, disturbance of the peace, or other minor charges; and runs a community service division which has done an ingenious and important job in making it possible for everyone in Kansas City to feel responsible for, as

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well as to, his local government.* It is, in other words, truly a *welfare* department, in the broadest, most fruitful and most promising sense of the word.

Joe's Community Council

Let's take a composite Joe Smith —a fictional merger of many actual Joe Smiths in the department's files— and follow him as he encounters a welfare department which keeps in constant, human contact with him and with his friends.

Joe may have been at a recent meeting, for instance, of his community council.

A city of 450,000 is too big for the average man to grasp. It is hard for him to feel in touch with what he grows to consider the demigods or villains down at City Hall. They are nameless men to him, operating mysteriously on his destiny. Many of them he may never have seen face to face. Thinking of the big, sprawling town with its big, sprawling problems he feels helpless as a citizen, and too often ends by not being a citizen, in the proper sense, at all.

The community councils which have been set up for Joe and his friends by the community service division of the welfare department cut the city down to Joe's size. This division has provided a community worker for each high school area of Kansas City. At the request of the people in these far-flung neighborhoods, these workers have set up community councils through which Joe and his neighbors can meet, thresh out their local problems, and often take local action which may not need the intervention of the city at all. Equally important: through these councils, the city government is brought out to each neighborhood. At the meetings, anyone from the chief of police to a caseworker from the welfare department may turn up on the platform to answer questions, explain the situation down in City Hall, or promise some needed action.

This is the way a meeting sponsored by one of these councils looked last spring:

It was a meeting on the edge of town, in a half rural community. Men in overalls, women in cheap print dresses, "young marrieds" who had managed to find sitters, and old people with tired hands, crowded into a brightly lit school auditorium. Drawn up on the platform before them were many of their city servants from way downtown: the mayor, the city manager, the director of public works, a member of the city park board. A lot of big shots up there, all actually interested in what Joe and his friends had to say.

Those folks knew what they wanted though they didn't always know how to get it. They told the man from the park board that they didn't at all like the fact that their only available nearby park was being taken over for a factory site. They told the public works man that his department had forgotten to oil their very dusty streets this season. But most of all, they complained about the fact that flood waters in the nearby river were beginning to gnaw at their dikes. The truck gardens, from which they made a large part of their living, were in danger of being washed away. The public works man explained the city's manpower problem, and Joe and his friends could see they had a point there. Finally, one rangy fellow at the back of the room solved the problem. "If you will lend our council some road-building machinery, he said, "we can fill in those washes ourselves." And—inexpensively and efficiently—they did.

Action and not merely talk is characteristic of most of these councils. Another community council, about the time Joe went to the meeting described above, was, for instance, getting community backing for better programs for children at the neighborhood movie house, for better standards of behavior on the children's part, and for a promise by mothers not to "use the movies as a nursery for unattended younger children." Others were working on community sings, on beautifying a new, raw housing development, on a badly needed home nursing program, on courses in family life for parents.

None of the councils, however, set up these programs, or operate them, directly. A community council, as it exists in Kansas City, is a nerve center, a coordinating agency for all the people worrying about one special neighborhood. It is used by police, clergymen, social workers, teachers, parents, and the city government itself, as well as by Joe and his friends, to find out what a situation is and what can be done about it, and to set the proper wheels in motion. It knows as much as is humanly possible about its own section of town, its problems and its resources. And when it undertakes some special job, it calls in the services of the Red Cross or the Parent-Teachers Association or the schools or the churches or the social agencies or asks the intervention of City Hall.

The one weakness in the community council set-up to date has been the fact that the welfare department's workers have had to operate out of central headquarters instead of having permanent offices in each high school district. A recent, triumphantly passed bond issue will provide headquarters in community centers soon.

While Joe is practicing small town democracy in the midst of a big city, his children are learning its ways for future use. Under the auspices of the community service division, the Junior Officers organization, through the schools, runs junior cities in which youngsters conduct their own elections, select commissioners, and decide on projects which will help their communities. Lately they have done a superb job (to the delight of the Power and Light Company) persuading small boys with itching fingers to stop throwing stones at streets lights. They have also studied flowers and shrubs (and learned which ones can be picked, and which must be preserved), worked with local theaters to cure bad manners and vandalism at the movies, packed boxes for foreign relief, sponsored Courtesy Campaigns and Clean-up Campaigns, and held picnics, pow-wows and summer camps in the parks. Now and then all the local cities meet in a super-council meeting at City Hall, run exactly like the adult ones.

For Joe's older children, there is a citywide youth council through which high schoolers operating youth canteens can get together and swap ideas and experiences. The community service division supplies the Central Coordinating Youth Council (of churches, schools, courts, social agencies) with an executive secretary, clerical services, and a mass of data collected in a monthly index and a major published study of the city's youth problems.

Division of Recreation

More than nine-tenths of Joe's friends and neighbors, surveys show, use some sort of commercial recreation at least once a week. Though they use, and are appreciative of, the expanding number of community centers, sport fields, and playgrounds supplied for public recreation, the kind people pay for—movies, poolrooms, and dance

* The public market, organized to serve farmers and provide low cost foods, is under the welfare department. Today it is big business. The only basis for its present auspices is success and the $100,000 in surplus food and commodities distributed to schools and institutions.

balls—is still the most important kind to the most people.

That is why the welfare department not only supervises commercial recreation for the city, but does it on an amazing and original plan.

In essence, that plan is to work *with* rather than *against* the poolroom operators, the movie house owners, and the rest. It is a scheme that first (and understandably) baffled the commercial amusement interests, but that now has their almost lyrical support.

If our friend Joe wants to start a juke joint, he first has to apply to the welfare department for a commercial recreation license. Before it gives him one, department workers take Joe's character apart, find out all they can about his background, inspect the building he intends to use, look over his equipment, and generally make sure he lives up to the standards set by the very experienced people in the recreation department, and to the standards of the decent business men already in his field. After Joe starts operating, he will find himself under the department's microscope again.

Inspectors who probably know far more than he does about the dance hall business will drop in now and then, see if he is living up to the sanitary standards he promised, look over the age and type of his clientele, estimate his total volume of trade, and see how he handles such problems as young girls or drunks.

Perhaps the inspector will remind Joe his lights are a bit dim. Perhaps—to Joe's considerable surprise—he will tip him off to some smart way of making more money while making his place even safer for the younger crowd. For the recreation department's inspectors are men who know every angle of the amusement field; they are practical as well as enthusiastic salesmen for good commercial recreation. This new type of inspector, says the head of the recreation department, must combine "the talents of a philosopher and a diplomat, a police officer and a social worker, the tolerance of a sophisticate and the zeal of a fanatic."

Somewhere, Kansas City has managed to find Admirable Crichtons with these qualities, for the response to this work, in a few short years, has been extraordinary. An association of ballroom operators has raised industry standards to a point considered impossible only a few years ago—and is trying to raise them still higher. The Tavern Owners Association has not only backed the department to the hilt but, in some ways, established standards ahead of the city ordinances. Even billiard room operators have been educated to a point at which few of them allow pool hustlers and professional gamblers. Age limits have been lowered, and many of Joe's neighbors now take the whole family in to have a game of billiards together.

Junior officers conduct their own elections, choose community projects

But the most important part of the recreation department's work is that, for the first time, a creative, active public recreation department is an accepted part of life in Kansas City. Kansas City's public recreation division adopts the philosophy of the department and builds upon it. As the human side of the city government, equally concerned with all age and income levels, recreation is planned and provided accordingly.

Though standards are still below normal for playgrounds and community centers, they are improving month by month. The bond issue will make it possible to bring them closer to what the welfare department believes they should have.

In the meantime, the recreation division has not merely dreamed. It has mobilized the facilities on the worthwhile aspects of a broad recreation program. School and church gymnasiums and playgrounds have been used to supplement the public play areas. The jealously protested lawns of the parks have been worn smooth through active games, private properties have been leased for nominal sums, private neighborhood clubs have lent their buildings and sought the help of the division for their own programs.

If the next eight years see the same proportionate increase in participation as the last eight, the division will achieve its goal.

If Joe Gets in a Jam

Joe won't need legal aid, or social services, if he is a reasonably lucky citizen, as much as the other services we have described. If he does run into a legal jam, however, and cannot afford a lawyer, and if his trouble is a minor one—a civil case, with court claims $75 or below—he will find the welfare departments' legal aid division can give him advice that is informal, understanding, full of common sense, and based on good social work practice.

Here comes the country girl, with her first job in the city, whose landlord is trying to get rid of her by removing the furniture; the veteran worried about the legal claims of a girl in Italy; the housewife whose sewing machine had been damaged by a careless express company offering her an absurd settlement. Here come people with whom it is difficult to be wholly serious, like the irate man who wants the legal aid division to get back his pistol from the FBI. Whatever their problems, the two lawyers in the division listen with infinite patience. They know that the division now rates as high with the people it helps as it does with the police, the social agencies, and the local Bar Association with

which the division closely cooperates.

The social service division of the welfare department probably surprises Joe the most, if he ever calls on it.

Take the casework section. If Joe asked that hard-boiled police lieutenant down at the station about them, he would discover that the lieutenant held them in high regard. For the six professional workers in the casework section set out deliberately to show the world that social workers aren't slow to meet a crisis, or dreamy and theoretical when they do meet it.

The city counselor's office will not issue a warrant for desertion or nonsupport, for instance, if it can see a possibility of reconciliation, until the casework section has given its approval. Only about 2 percent of the many cases of nonsupport, disturbance of the peace, child control, and the like, referred to the section ever have to go to court, and the section has become a sort of steering center for all other agencies by referral and interpretation.

It also takes on certain kinds of work other local agencies do not handle: certain veterans problems, complaints from Joe and his neighbors when the garbage collectors are careless or landlords are not living up to the rules. And it gives the city the documented advice it needs on economic and social needs, making surveys of such Kansas City concerns as the conditions in convalescent homes, the best way to handle blind mendicants, and the increasing problem of mental health. A solidly popular part of the city government, the section now wants to get even closer to those of Joe's friends who need its services but don't yet know they exist; to let all citizens know they have someone in their local government who understands. It also hopes to carry on the work it has begun with alcoholics and their families.

Prison and Parole

Before any outsider can appreciate the last of the department's many functions—its work with penal institutions and with parole—he must know the curious story of how Kansas City's welfare department was taken over by the politicians in 1918 and liberated in 1940.

The trouble with the first, pioneering welfare department, almost forty years ago, was that it was too good. With William A. Volker as president, it had Jacob Billikopf, Howard McCutcheon, C. D. Mill, and John T. Harding as policy makers; and Frank P. Walsh—who not only had social vision but a shrewd political eye and wide contacts—as counsel.

At first, Mr. Walsh and the natural contempt of politicians for a force they did not yet understand saved the department from the spoils-hungry machine. But a few years later they were not so naive. There were obvious possibilities in licensing amusements, in promising a playground here or a baseball diamond there, in making loans and offering work relief (as the department then did); and there were obvious possibilities in its high prestige and wide activity. The boys moved in finally, in 1918, and the curtain closed on that bright Act I in which the first welfare department in the United States made social history.

It wasn't until 1940, when a reform government swept into office, that the welfare department was able to pick up and carry on Act II or Act III of the municipal drama.

Dr. Hayes A. Richardson was drafted from the local university as leading man. The "Little Doc" took his cue from Volker et al., but enriched the role with his own interpretation and then recruited a skillful supporting cast.

The stage set, as the curtain rose after the election, was something out of Gorki's "Lower Depths." Morale was almost nonexistent, and so were professional standards. And nowhere were things worse than in that part of the department which dealt with people in trouble with the law.

Things were worse—unspeakably worse—in the Municipal Farm, the Women's Reformatory—both, at the time, ironic names. Rotten doors fell off the buildings at the "farm" and fire swept the flimsy houses periodically. An indescribable smell rose from the prisoners who sat on the butt-covered floor in drooping lines, slouched around the hall in one-piece striped dresses—handed out with a grotesque disregard for size—or flopped on their beds in a stupor. The walls were so dirty that they had to be scraped before they could be scrubbed and repainted. Except for desultory sweeping and dishwashing, there was literally nothing for the prisoners to do but smoke and swap endless personal stories. Even the VD treatment was so inadequate it was a mere gesture.

Today, women in well-fitting checked gingham dresses (and showing a new and spontaneous desire to keep their hair neat, bathe, do their fingernails) have clean beds, bedside tables, cretonne curtains, ashtrays. The main rooms have neatly painted furniture and cheerful linoleum-top tables, where the women sew, make rugs, knit, embroider, crochet. They also cook, clean, and grow large quantities of vegetables in the reformatory garden.

After hours, there is a wide recreation program of soft ball, croquet, picnics, basketball, music, singing, and even spelling bees and discussions of current events. Women's organizations have supplied books and magazines. Most important, the officers make each woman realize that they are personally interested in her welfare, happy when she shows a consistent desire to rebuild her life. Relatives and friends are brought into the picture to help her; and the reformatory has worked out a plan with the parole department to make sure that she has a chance at a decent job, in a safe environment. In a way, that would have seemed incredible during that dark intermission between Act I and Act II; former inmates actually come back to swap news, and get advice, these days.

In the parole division, the typical parole officer today is a college graduate, handpicked for qualities like stability and judgment, carefully trained to take complete case histories and to work with all available agencies on rehabilitation, particularly keeping in touch with the casework section. It has had an encouraging percentage of success, even with some very discouraging human failures, because of its patience in using everything Kansas City has to offer—clinics, social agencies, psychiatric hospitals, the Planned Parenthood Association, the Juvenile Court and a dozen more—to help untangle a confused situation.

The welfare department is on solid ground now, with a seven-year, mounting record of achievement behind it. This time, it won't be caught napping. There are too many disappointing stories in the United States of reform governments which have had their brief day and perished from an excess of theory and a deficiency of understanding of human beings. With its friendly, practical spirit, with its efficiency, and above all with those community councils to demonstrate its genuine interest in our average Joe Smith, Kansas City's welfare department—the first to be born in the United States—has now attained a vigorous adulthood.

April 14, 1952

Mr. Richard W. Poston, Head
Bureau of Community Development
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

Dear Mr. Poston:

Thank you for your recent letter; I was away on a field trip when it arrived.

The outline of the Bureau's program your secretary sent was quite interesting. I will look forward to seeing a full report when the book comes out.

We are sending a copy of our survey manual and a report of the self-survey which Greenville, S. C. did under separate cover. The latter is a summary form of Greenville's survey that SRC distributed; the full report can be obtained from their Community Council.

We will be glad to supply further information about our work with self-surveys.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT • DIVISION OF ADULT EDUCATION
SEATTLE 5

April 1, 1952

RECEIVED
APR 4 1952
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden
Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I am delighted to have your letter of March 20th which arrived during my absence. I see that Mrs. Nelson has sent you a mimeographed statement which tells briefly the nature of our community program. We have not had a chance to prepare a full statement on the work for publication but one is being prepared at this time and will be published this fall in the form of a book by Harpers. I will be very happy to advise you when this book becomes available .

Your self-survey manual "Your Community Looks At Itself" sounds very interesting to me but unfortunately, I have not had an opportunity to see it. Would you be kind enough to tell me where I may obtain a copy? Thank you again for your interest in the work that we are trying to do out here.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Poston

Richard W. Poston, Head
Bureau of Community Development

RWP:mn

ERC - Comm. Surveys

Same letter to:

Mrs. Henry Jastremski, Sec'y.
Louisiana Municipal Ass'n.,
City Hall
Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Herbert J. Bingham, Sec'y.
Tenn. Municipal League
Nashville, Tenn.
610-11 Cotton States Bldg.

June 17, 1952

Mr. Carl B. Wachs, Secretary
Kentucky Municipal League
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Mr. Wachs:

In accordance with President Marion A. Wright's letter to you of June 14, we are sending you a copy of YOUR COMMUNITY LOOKS AT ITSELF.

We hope the Kentucky Municipal League will want to help push forward this proven device for community progress.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

June 14, 1952

Mr. Carl B. Wachs, Sec'y.
Kentucky Municipal League
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wachs:

You are probably familiar with the booklet "Your Community Looks at Itself", printed in April 1952 as an issue of New South, copy of which I am having sent you from the Atlanta office.

The Southern Regional Council is anxious to have as large use as possible made of this booklet. It suggests lines of inquiry which enable any community to take stock of itself. Only by such stock-taking can there be intelligent planning for the future. Greenville, South Carolina and Jacksonville, Florida are among examples of municipalities which have greatly benefited by conducting this inquiry.

If you feel that your association would be interested in having the plan more fully explained, we shall be glad to have a member of our staff meet with you and your directors at any time that you suggest for a very full discussion of this matter. What we hope is that you and your board will think the idea of sufficient value to recommend that it be followed by the municipalities of your state.

To illustrate how the idea has worked out in Greenville I am enclosing a bulletin issued by the Community Council of that city in April 1952. I think that this report fully demonstrates the practical value of such surveys.

Yours very truly,

M. A. Wright
President

Same letter sent to:
Mrs. Henry Jastremski, Sec'y.
Louisiana Municipal Association
City Hall
Baton Rouge, Louis.

and
Mr. Herbert J. Bingham, Sec'y.
Tenn. Municipal League
Nashville, Tenn.

MAW:raj

ERC

February 3, 1953

Mr. Gould Beech
Office of the Mayor
Houston, Texas

Dear Gould:

I am used by now to seeing you turn up in spots where good work is to be done.

You should be in touch with Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston. She is chairman for the whole State of the Texas Commission on Race Relations. Quite a wise lady. Another very sound person to consult is Mrs. William H. Hogue, 5319 Cherokee Street, also in Houston. We have always had the warmest relationship with Mr. Carter Wesley and admire and respect him.

So far as I know, no Southern city as yet has an official commission on human relations. In New Orleans a few months ago there was a good deal of talk about arranging for such a thing in the new city charter, which was to be voted on last November. I don't know what happened, but I doubt if it all worked out. There is presently a good deal of talk about such a thing in Atlanta, and our mayor, William B. Hartsfield, is interested in doing it and is still exploring the matter.

As you know, it is a usual device in Northern cities, and many such commissions thereabouts have good, solid annual budgets and get a lot done. I personally think a good fair sample of the kind of work they can do is the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee in Cincinnati. My friend Marshall Bragdon is the secretary of it. Office, City Hall. I send you some of their recent minutes.

To tell you the truth, I think the reason why the device has not spread in the South is that in a good many of the areas of negotiation that would be involved the Negro interests cannot give consent to the confinements and restraints which Southern white citizens wish to effect. Every Southern mayor has all these problems and knows that they get handled--never settled --by informal pressures. But if you bring them up to an official conference table, then the Negro members must assert their position that segregation is untenable--residential, educational, recreational, or whatnot.

I am sure you would not advise your mayor to make the fodlish effort of obtaining unrepresentative Negro members who would compound for less than the full program of Negro advance.

I quite lately saw an instance of the working of this matter here in Atlanta. The mayor had brought down to his office a group of the leading Negro real estate dealers in the city. As a matter of business procedure, they undertook not to serve as brokers for housing listings for their clients beyond a certain street. You should have seen the next local meetingwhere the remainder of Negro leadership in the city had a chance to jump on the Negro real estate brokers. Whew!

Neither is this problem solved by a further enunciation of "separate but equal."

You see, in a Northern city everyone is bound to an official policy in law of non-segregation, anyway, and so all the commissioners can support a joint program.

I recommend as an alternative device the business of the home town self-survey. Read what John McCray, militant Negro newspaper editor in Greenville, said about the accomplishments in that city. I send also the survey and a list of accomplishments and a manual for making such surveys.

Dallas has had some experience of that kind of thing, worked through the Chamber of Commerce. Shreveport has mostly completed one. Jacksonville, Florida, did one. This is an informal device, not requiring involvements of official policy and legal demands. But the working together on behalf of the advance of the Negro community goes three-fifths of the way toward solving the problem.

Take twenty minutes off and study that McCray statement. And remember, McCray is no points of an Uncle Tom.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

ROY HOFHEINZ
MAYOR
HOUSTON, TEXAS

January 27, 1953

RECEIVED
JAN 30
Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Methodist Church
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

My plans for becoming a business man have been interrupted by an odd chain of events. My employer is now the Mayor of Houston and I am his Executive Assistant.

Houston has many problems as you can imagine. One of the things we are exploring is a possibility of a Commission on Human Relations as a sounding board and advisory board on matters affecting race relations.

How about sending along any ideas or suggestions you might have---along with any pertinent material on this or any other problems on which you have been working?

Please give my regards to Mrs. Mitchell and our mutual friends.

Sincerely

Gould

GOULD BEECH

gb:mec

March 24, 1953

Mrs. Ruth B. Barlow
Route 1
Cochran, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Barlow:

In answer to your recent letter concerning sources of the information outlined in the Population section of "Your Community Looks at Itself":

1. All the current data outlined (except the resident birth and death rates) is found in the 1950 Census report recently released "Georgia, General Characertistics." This is one of a series of reports by states on the 1950 Census of Population and its number is P-B11. This report should be available in the Mercer Library and possibly in the public library to which you have access. It can be bought from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, 25, DC for $1.00.

   1930 and 1940 data on population composition can be gotten from the 1930 and 1940 Census volumes covering "Characteristics of the Population." These should also be in the Mercer Library.

2. Up to date birth and death rates--or data from which rates can be figured--should be available from the county bureau of vital statistics or the county health department. If you are unable to reach these offices during the day and on Saturday, asyou indicated in your letter, I suggest that you write them, outlining exactly what information you want. You might also write the Georgia Department of Birth and Death Records, 1 Hunter St. NW, Atlanta, Ga. if the county office fails to furnish the information.

   Data on births and deaths can be combined with census figures to obtain the crude rates.

If we can be of further help, please contact our office again.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

Cochran, Ga.
Mar. 23, 1953.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
MAR 24
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Will you please advise me where I can obtain information on a survey I am doing in an Education Class at Mercer University?

The information I need concerns the Population of my county (Bleckley) and town (Cochran). I am attempting to fill out the blanks on page 2 of the Manual "Your Community Looks at Itself" for the years 1930 - 1940 and 1950.

Ga. State Bureau of Vital Statistics, Rm. 1, Hunter St. NW Atlanta

County Health Dept.

I realize that I have a Census Office at Cochran but they close before I am out of school each day and are also closed on Saturday. I am not allowed to check any records out so I am at a loss as to where I can get the information. I shall appreciate it if you can tell me where to find it.

Very truly,
Mrs. Ruth B. Barlow
R 1

SHEET NO. ____ ACCOUNT NO. ____

MADE IN U.S.A.

FORM 633-64	DATE 19	DESCRIPTION	POST. REF.	DEBITS	CREDITS	DR. OR CR.	BALANCE

How does your town add up?

THE MONTCLAIR COMMUNITY AUDIT

Here's a project for your town!

January 24, 1951

Mr. Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director
Community Council of Greenville County
110-A West McBee Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Harold:

Dr. Mitchell is now out of town and will be gone for another week or so, so I am writing to give you an answer to your letter as soon as possible.

The news about the Self-Survey session at the Southern Conference of Community Chests and Councils is wonderful, and we are awfully pleased that you have been asked to arrange the session and present a report on Greenville's Self-Survey. We, of course, would be delighted to be present and to participate in the session. Either Dr. Mitchell or Harold will certainly plan to attend. (Wish I could go, but the medical profession apparently frowns on the practice of mixing travel and pregnancy!)

What arrangements, if any, will we have to make in order to participate?

There is only one possible difficulty, and that is the date of the Conference. Right now it looks as though our Executive Committee will be meeting on Saturday, March 10, and of course whoever attends the Conference will have to be back here in time for our meeting. We assume that by "opening session" you meant that the part of the Conference devoted to Self-Surveys is scheduled for March 8th, the first day of the Conference. Is that correct? If so, the timing will be all right.

It might be a good idea to see if you couldn't get the appropriate Jacksonville and Shreveport people to participate in the session too. In both cases, the local Council of Social Agencies served as sponsor for the self-survey, and they will most probably have representatives at the Conference. The people to write to are: Miss Mary Judy, Executive Secretary, Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies, 314 Market Street, Jacksonville, Florida; and Mrs. Elsie Larson Wilson, Executive Secretary, Shreveport Council

of Social Agencies, 715 Travis Street-PO Box 141, Shreveport, Louisiana.

If a Jacksonville representative is unable to participate, we would be able to fill in the background on their survey. But, because of the distance involved, we have not been in very close touch with the Shreveport Self-Survey and would not be able to provide much detailed information about their progress.

It has always seemed to us that one of the main things to emphasize about the Self-Survey is that it is a process -- a process flexible enough to be adapted to local needs, and equally effective and rewarding whether it is applied to just one segment of the community, such as the Negro community, to one particular field, such as health, or to the community as a whole.

Perhaps it might be a good idea to appeal to the "self-interest" of the Chest and Council representatives. You will be the best judge of how that can be done. But it seems to us that the improvement in civic energy and interest stemming from a survey can be a valuable asset to the Community Council, and the part played by the Chest or Council certainly helps establish its position of leadership. In any case, the main thing is to get them interested, and we know you will do that.

I know that Dr. Mitchell will want to write you too, as soon as he gets back.

Our best to both you and Frank.

Sincerely,

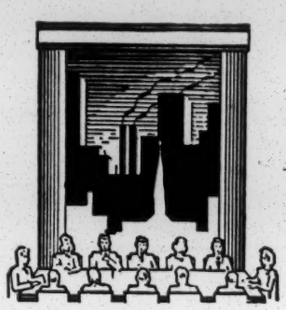
Jane Fleming
Survey Assistant

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

JAN 24 1951
Southern Regional Council

DR. W. F. LOGGINS, PRESIDENT
WAYNE FREEMAN, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. A. T. O'DELL, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. J. B. LITTLE, TREASURER



Community Planning in Health-Welfare Recreation-Education

January 23, 1951

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Yes - Mar 16 7

The Southern Conference of Community Chests and Councils will be held at Edgewater Gulf Hotel at Edgewater Park, Mississippi March 8, 9, and 10. I have been asked to arrange the opening session of the conference which will give one hour and a half to Community Self-Surveys.

Time - what arrs.?

The Program Committee wants us to give a rather comprehensive review of how the Greenville Community Self-Survey was conducted, its implication and values so that similiar surveys might be made in other communities of the southeast. In trying to work out the program I was wondering if it wouldn't be well for you or one of your staff members to participate in this opening session of the conference.

Suggest Wilson & Tudy

I am sure that your knowledge of what has been done in Jacksonville, whats being done in Shreveport, and whats being contemplated in other southern communities would be good information for the conference members. This would also give the Southern Regional Council an opportunity to explain their services in connection with self-surveys.

I would appreciate hearing from you as quickly as possible as to what you think about yourself, or some staff member being at this conference meeting. I would also like to have your suggestions as to things that should be emphasized during this one hour and a half session at my disposal. I think this is a grand opportunity to present the whole matter of self-surveys to community leaders in the southeast.

Emph. as a process
Self-int.

Cordially,

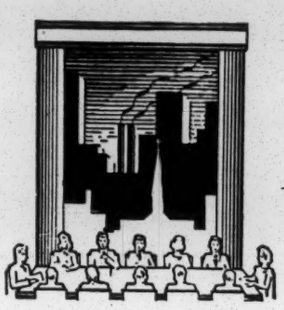
Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley

HJW:db

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director



Community
Planning
in
Health-Welfare
Recreation-Education

ans. 2/24/51

February 22, 1951

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue - North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am delighted to know that you will represent the Southern Regional Council at the southeastern meeting of Community Chests and Councils at Edgewater Park, Mississippi. It will also be a good opportunity to chat with you and learn some of your recent work. I am sure that you and Jane are looking forward to the arrival of your first youngster.

As I understood from Jane, you plan to arrive at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel on the evening of March 7. If this be the case, we will certainly want to get together that evening to make final plans for our session which will begin at 10:30 a.m., March 8. We are given two hours to present the topic, "The Community Studies Itself." We can handle this subject in any way that we care to.

I have also been able to secure Elsie Wilson, the Chest and Council Executive of Shreveport, to be with us on the program. I understand that the Shreveport people have done something in connection with the study similar to "Greenville's Big Idea." I would appreciate having any suggestions from you as to how we can best cover the material. I will give you some thoughts that I have and perhaps between you, Elsie and myself we can put the session over in good fashion.

How would it be for me to take a few minutes to define the scope of our session which will deal with community-wide self-surveys. I could point out some reasons why Greenville chose a self-appraisal rather than a team of experts from outside the community. I could also develop the steps that were taken in connection with the Greenville study.

It was my thought that next you could appear on the program and discuss the role of the outside organization such as the Southern Regional Council in assisting the local community in doing a self appraisal. You could bring in the

importance of having the professional person guiding the volunteers of the community by calling meetings, taking care of minutes, editing all materials, checking for accurate information, preparing final copies of study and of course, the important part that you played in getting the summary copies printed. Perhaps you can also tell us of similar studies that have been made or being made throughout the southeast.

It was my thinking that following your presentation, we would ask Elsie Wilson to talk on the point of how important it is to have a follow-up committee and the methods that can be used in the follow-up.

I would like to see as much participation on the part of the audience as possible. I believe we have something good to offer these people and we want them to feel a very definite part of the discussion. Perhaps you can bring some mimeographed materials either for display or distribution. Certainly we want you to include in your remarks information on the use of questionnaires and other means of securing information on community-wide problems.

I am enclosing a mimeographed sheet that Frank and I used last year in explaining our study. These are ten steps that we feel to be important in conducting a community-wide self study. Perhaps you will disagree on some of our suggested points; you may want to add to them. Please feel free to do so. I have also enclosed some information entitled, "The Big Idea Goes On," which will explain some of the things that have happened during and since the study.

I am leaving Greenville on March 3 so that we can have three or four days at Edgewater Gulf Hotel before the conference begins. Mrs. Weekley is joining me on this trip along with the Chest Executive from Charlotte and his wife. I would appreciate hearing from you as to your reaction to the above suggestions before I leave Greenville on March 3, if that be possible.

I am looking forward to our session at Edgewater Park.

Cordially,

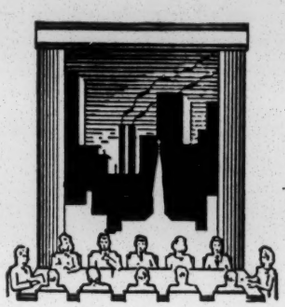
Harold

Harold J. Weekley
Executive Director

HJW:hh
Encs.

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director



Community
Planning
in
Health-Welfare
Recreation-Education

February 28, 1951

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Dir. of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am in full agreement with your suggestions in the letter of February 24. The panel discussion idea is certainly in keeping with my plans.

I hope you will be able to bring some kind of material to the meeting so that the group can take away something that will tie them a little closer to the Southern Regional Council. Perhaps you have some pamphlets or leaflets that will be useful for them to have. No doubt you can talk about the Manual even though your revised edition is not ready yet.

You will be interested to know that I am also scheduled to be at the Markham Hotel in Gulfport for the same reason that you are. Frank Cleaver and several others will also be at the Markham. As a matter of fact, I am beginning to wonder that there will be more at the Markham than at the Edgewater Gulf.

We are definitely assured of a big turn-out for this meeting and I am glad that you are on the program so that more people will get to know you and the Southern Regional Council better.

Cordially,

Harold

Harold J. Weekley

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1951
Southern Regional Council

HJW:hh

Program

Southeastern Conference
Community Chests and Councils

More and Bigger Red Feathers
for 1951

March 8-9-10 Edgewater Gulf Hotel
Edgewater Park, Miss.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8

9:00 A. M.—REGISTRATION

10:00 A. M. to 10:15 A. M.—GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: G. E. Mattison, Conference President and Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Charlotte, N. C.

Welcome: From Host City Birmingham, Alabama

10:15 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.—GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: Harold J. Weekley, Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Greenville, S. C.

Speakers: Harold Fleming, Director of Information for Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Elsie Wilson, Executive Director, Community Chest, Shreveport, Louisiana

Topic: The Community Studies Itself

1:00 P. M.—LUNCHEON

Presiding: Julius Goldman, Director, Community Chest, New Orleans, Louisiana

Speaker: Darwin S. Fenner, Board Member, Community Chests and Councils of America, New Orleans, Louisiana

Topic: New Orleans Benefits Through Federation

2:15 P. M. to 3:25 P. M.—GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: Mrs. Irene Conrad, Executive Secretary, Council Community Agencies, Nashville, Tennessee

Speakers: Miss Anna McCrohan, Director of Health and Group Work Division, Community Council, Memphis, Tennessee
Edwin I. Soule, State Commissioner of Labor, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Stowe Moody, Board Member, Community Chest, Charlotte, N. C.

Topic: Developing Community Co-operation and Understanding Through Civic Groups, Labor and Churches

3:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.—GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: Mrs. Florence S. Adams, Executive Director, Jefferson County Community Chest, Birmingham, Alabama

Speakers: Leonard L. Abess, President, Community Chest, Miami, Florida
A. R. Tillman, Campaign Chairman, Community Chest, Jackson, Mississippi

Topic: Cultivating and Soliciting Larger Gifts

8:00 P. M.—EVENING SESSIONS

I. *Presiding:* Paul F. Nagle, Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Speakers: Arthur V. Wiebel, President, Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Alabama
Albert L. Butler, Jr., President, Community Chest, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Topic: Roads to Increased Employee Campaign Support

II. *Presiding:* Amos T. Burrows, Jr., Executive Director, Community Chest, Charlottesville, Virginia

Speakers: William Boyd, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Norfolk, Virginia
M. W. Brabham, Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Miss Dorothy D. Weatherhead, Community Chests and Councils of America, New York, New York
Consultant, Gordon Berg, Community Chests and Councils of America, New York, New York

Topics: Council Concerns
1. Local Services for Armed Forces
2. Civil Defense

FRIDAY, MARCH 9

9:30 A. M. to 11:15 A. M.—GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: Chester D. Snell, Executive Director, Community Chest and Council, Richmond, Virginia

Speaker: Ralph H. Blanchard, Executive Director, Community Chests and Councils of America, New York, New York

Topic: The United Defense Fund
Why it is needed
Who designed it
What it will do
How it will work
Where it will serve

11:20 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.—GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: Dr. Ruth Y. Schiffman, Board Member, 3 C's, Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Greensboro, N. C.

Speakers: Darwin S. Fenner, Board Member, 3 C's, New Orleans, Louisiana
Lyman S. Ford, Associate Director, Community Chests and Councils of America, New York, New York

Topic: Test Run for '51—Three C's Program

1:00 P. M.—LUNCHEON

2:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.—GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: Lester H. Robb, Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Nashville, Tennessee

Speakers: Laurence M. Williams, Member, National Budget Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana
Lyman S. Ford, Associate Director, 3 C's.
G. E. Mattison, Member, Quota Committee of National Budget Committee

Topic: National Budgeting, Its Limitations and Its Possibilities

6:30 P. M.—DINNER

Presiding: Fred L. Huffman, Conference Vice-President, Executive Director, Community Chest, Jacksonville, Florida

Speaker: John F. Watlington, Jr., President, Community Chest, Charlotte, N. C.

Topic: Why a Bigger Red Feather!

8:00 P. M.—BUSINESS MEETING

SATURDAY, MARCH 10

9:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.—WORKSHOP SESSIONS

I. *Presiding:* Harold F. Baker, Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Lexington, Kentucky

Topic: Local Red Feather Promotion
Red Feather Kids, Parades, "31-Club" Projects, Films, Slides, etc.

II. *Presiding:* John Strohecker, Executive Director, Community Chest, Macon, Georgia

Speaker: R. L. Sheetz, Executive Secretary, Community Chest, Norfolk, Virginia

Topic: The Chest and Capital Funds

Speaker: Charles Lea, Executive Secretary, Spartanburg County Foundation, Spartanburg, S. C.

Topic: Community Trusts

III. *Presiding:* Miss Mary Raymond, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, Louisiana

Topic: Council Concerns (Continued)

12:00 Noon—LUNCHEON

Presiding: G. E. Mattison, Conference President
Report of Nominating Committee,
Lester H. Robb, Chairman
Remarks: Conference President 1952-53

☆ ☆

Note: All meetings except Saturday workshops are General Sessions. It was felt that most topics were of interest to both Chest and Council representatives and that where this was not true, it would provide time for individual conferences with others in attendance.

REGISTRATION

Registration Fee: $1.00

☆ ☆

TO ASSURE RESERVATIONS FOR THE THURSDAY LUNCHEON, THE FRIDAY DINNER AND THE SATURDAY LUNCHEON, PLEASE PURCHASE TICKETS WHEN REGISTERING

☆ ☆

Individual Conferences

Members of the National Staff present at the Conference include Ralph H. Blanchard, Lyman S. Ford, Gordon Berg, Bent Taylor, Norman B. Finch and Miss Dorothy D. Weatherhead.

Conference members are always happy to consult with individuals from other communities on particular problems. If necessary, please see Conference officials for suggestions or assistance in this regard.

☆ ☆

Officers and Executive Committee

Gorman E. Mattison, President ..... Charlotte, N. C.
Fred L. Huffman, Vice-President ..... Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Irene Conrad, Secretary ..... Nashville, Tenn.
Harold J. Weekley, Treasurer ..... Greenville, S. C.
Mrs. Florence Adams ..... Birmingham, Ala.
Harold F. Baker ..... Lexington, Ky.
Amos T. Burrows, Jr. ..... Charlottesville, Va.
Julius Goldman ..... New Orleans, La.
Lester H. Robb ..... Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. Ruth Y. Schiffman ..... Greensboro, N. C.
John Strohecker ..... Macon, Ga.

Community Council of Greenville County

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Mail Address Box 1085; Telephone 2-1589
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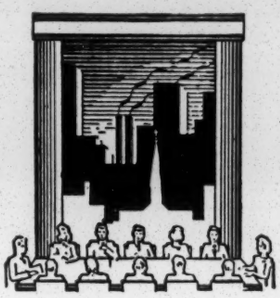
REV. NATHAN C. BROOKS
PRESIDENT

WAYNE FREEMAN
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. H. SANFORD HOWIE
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. J. B. LITTLE
TREASURER



Community
Planning
in
Health-Welfare
Recreation-Education

RECEIVED
NOV 9 1951
Southern Regional Council

November 7, 1951

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am enclosing the October issue of "Community" which includes the article that you so graciously wrote following the Southeastern Regional meeting last spring.

Give my regards to Jane and George. Come to see us when you can.

Cordially,

Harold

Harold J. Weekley

HJW/da

encl:

ack. 11/13/51

RED FEATHER SERVICE

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE OF COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS

SUMMARY OF PANEL DISCUSSION

"The Community Studies Itself"

March 8, 1951

The panel was concerned with three main questions: (1) What is a community self-survey? (2) How can it be most successfully carried out? (3) What are its assets — tangible and intangible — for Chests and Councils and for the community as a whole?

Two self-surveys made in widely contrasting cities were described by Harold Weekley, executive director of the Community Council of Greenville County (S.C.), and Mrs. Elsie Wilson, executive secretary of the Shreveport (La.) Council of Social Agencies. Harold Fleming, of the Southern Regional Council, described the advisory services offered by that organization. From the discussion by the panel members and members of the audience, the following main points emerged:

Emphasis in a self-survey is on the "self". Put quite simply, the process consists of fact-finding and follow-up by local citizens themselves. Usually, a steering committee, made up of representative community leaders, directs the self-survey. When more than one field is included, subcommittees are formed. With the aid of volunteer fact-finders, the subcommittees gather the appropriate information and submit it, together with recommendations, for final approval by the steering committee. A follow-up committee is generally set up to work for achievement of the recommendations. Helpful technical advice and materials are available from outside the community, but such resources must be adapted to the local situation by local people.

The self-survey is a flexible process. Both the Greenville and Shreveport self-surveys happened to be concerned with conditions affecting the Negro community. But the same method can be applied to whatever area or set of problems is most in need of attention. No two self-surveys will be exactly alike. The method must be shaped to fit the particular community.

Groundwork should be carefully laid. Both the self-surveys described began with a period of community preparation. Key individuals were familiarized in advance with the aims of the survey and the methods to be used. As a result, there was no opposition born of misunderstanding. When the actual fact-finding began, community leaders understood the process and were ready to give their support.

Broad participation is essential. A self-survey will succeed in direct proportion to the degree of interest, initiative, leadership, and hard work contributed by representatives of the important segments of the community. The Greenville and Shreveport self-surveys included on their steering committees and among their volunteer fact-finders white persons and Negroes, public officials and private citizens. When representatives of the two races, of business and labor, of the various civic and religious groups work together for common objectives, new patterns of cooperation come into being. Once the fact-finding is completed, that cooperation can assure the success of the follow-up.

The civic vitality stimulated by a self-survey overflows in many directions. Improvements come even before the survey is finished, as by-products of the fact-finding method, and interest may spread to fields not included in the survey. From the Greenville survey, for example, new interest has arisen among civic groups in improving prison conditions -- for Negroes and

whites. The Community Council itself has benefited directly from the recognition it earned as sponsor of the survey; in the last Chest campaign the Negro community organized its own division and raised four times as much as the previous year.

Some professional staff work is necessary. Considerable clerical and administrative work is involved in a self-survey. Committee reports must be checked for accuracy and typed or mimeographed. Periodic meetings must be called. Publicity must be carefully arranged and special releases prepared for the newspapers. Volunteers will need guidance and direction. These and other jobs will usually require the part-time services of able staff persons. Community Chests and Councils — as the community-wide coordinating bodies — are the logical agencies to assume this responsibility.

Advisory help and materials are available. The Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, makes available a "Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey" which contains model schedules and questionnaires. For those communities which wish advisory service, SRC will arrange a visit by a trained staff member. Most colleges have faculty members who can assist in gathering and tabulating data, evaluating findings, and other procedures. And, finally, communities which have carried out self-surveys are glad to pass on their experience.

peals. Dr. Harry Wain, health commissioner of Mansfield and Richland County, chaired the institute. This was the third such meeting held by the Council during the past year, with two more scheduled.

Councils and the PHA

A letter from Blanche Haibert, director of the Housing Facilities Branch of the Public Housing Administration, reports that Councils which are concerned with problems of health, recreation and family life in low rent housing projects are apparently finding the PHA publication *Unmet Needs of Children and Youth,* a helpful resource. This pamphlet was prepared by PHA for the Inter-departmental Committee on Children and Youth, in advance of the Mid-Century White House Conference. Local PHA authorities have commented on the helpful cooperation they have received from the local Welfare Councils in Hamilton and Youngstown, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn. Miss Haibert is eager to hear from other Councils active in this area.

Making a Self-Survey?

Some ABC's to guide Chests and Councils which may be planning "self-studies" crystalized out of a panel discussion held at the Southeastern Conference, and are worth passing along. As presented by Harold J. Weekley of GREENVILLE, S. C., they sum up the convictions of the people who had steered two such self-surveys, one made by the Greenville County Chest and Council, the other by the Shreveport, La., Council.

1. *Emphasis in a self-survey is on the self.* It calls for fact-finding and follow-up by local citizens, guided by a steering committee made up of representative leaders. Advice and materials from outside sources are helpful, but they'll always have to be adapted to the local situation by local people.

2. *The self-survey is a flexible process.* In both Greenville and Shreveport, the study happened to be of conditions affecting the Negro community, but the same method would have worked just as well on any other problem.

3. *Groundwork should be carefully laid.* Leaders and workers have to be steeped *in advance* in the subject, and understand both the aims of the survey and the methods to be used; otherwise there will be opposition born of misunderstanding.

4. *Broad participation is essential.* A self-survey will succeed in direct proportion to the degree of interest, leadership and hard work put into it by representatives of all segments of the community who have a stake in the problem. In the two cities mentioned, for example, the steering committees included white persons and Negroes, public officials and private citizens.

5. *Civic vitality is stimulated* by a self-survey, and overflows even to fields not included in the study. In Greenville, for example, new interest was sparked in improving prison conditions — for Negroes *and* white people. The Council gained prestige as the sponsor of the survey; and in the Chest campaign which followed, the Negro community organized its own divisions and quadrupled its previous gifts.

6. *Volunteers can't do it all.* They will need guidance and direction in the form of some professional staff. Also, a great deal of clerical work is needed. Publicity must be carefully planned, and special news releases prepared. These and other jobs will require at least part-time professional service, preferably from the Chest or Council staff.

The following resources for cities contemplating self-surveys were suggested: A "Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey" prepared by the Southern Regional Conference and available from SRC headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. The SRC may also arrange visits by a staff worker to cities wanting advisory service. It suggested, too, that most colleges have faculty members who can assist in gathering and tabulating data and evaluating findings. Finally, communities which have made their own self-surveys are glad to pass along their experiences.

Personal Mention

Lorne W. Barclay has joined the staff of the Long Beach, Calif. Community Welfare Council as program director. Mr. Barclay has ably served with the Boy Scouts of America for seventeen years.

Clara J. Burns has become research secretary of the Greater Hartford, Conn., Community Council. For the last three years, Miss Burns has served with the Canton, Ohio, Social Planning Council, first as assistant and later as executive secretary.

James S. Cary has resigned as executive secretary of the Fond du Lac, Wis., Community Fund to become assistant secretary of the Community Chest and Council of Greater Peoria, Ill. Mr. Cary who received training in the Air Corps and later became a Lt. (j.g.) in the U. S. Maritime Service, was at one time assistant secretary of the Des Moines, Iowa, Community Chest and Council.

Richard F. Cunningham has been appointed executive director of the United Community Chest of Auburn-Lewiston, Maine, having completed the work for his masters degree from the Boston College School of Social Work. He did his field work with the Department of Public Welfare in Brookline, Mass., and the Quincy, Mass., Community Chest and Council.

Joseph E. Dickinson has been appointed assistant executive secretary of the Ann Arbor, Mich., Council of Social Agencies. Mr. Dickinson has just received his masters degree in social service from Michigan State College. He spent two years as a radio navigator for the Naval Air Corps.

Leighton A. Dingley becomes executive secretary of the Council of Community Agencies of Nashville and Davidson County, Tenn., after resigning as associate secretary of the San Diego, Calif., Community Welfare Council. Mr. Dingley received his M.A. from the Ohio State University School of Social Administration.

C. Walter Driscoll has been appointed executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies in Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Driscoll has been connected with the Syracuse Council for seven years, first as secretary of the Towns Division and most recently as Case Work Division secretary. He has his masters degree from the New York School of Social Work.

Ellwood Griscom has recently resigned as research secretary of the Council of Community Agencies in Nashville, Tenn., to become research secretary and budget analyst for the Welfare Planning Council of Dade County, Miami, Florida. An Army veteran, Mr. Griscom received his masters degree from the Tulane University School of Social Work.

E. R. Hinckley, formerly executive secretary of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., is the new executive director for the Community Chest of Pikes Peak Region, Colorado Springs, Colo. He was at one time executive secretary of the Wichita, Kansas, Community Chest and Council, and before that, executive of the Chest and Council in St. Joseph, Mo. He also served for many years with the Iowa State Y.M.C.A.

Paul B. Hoolihan is the new assistant publicity director for the Community Chest of Buffalo, N. Y. He is a veteran of the Marine Corps.

John MacDougall Howard is now executive director of the Santa Barbara, Calif., Community Chest. A newcomer to the Chest field, Mr. Howard is well known in Santa Barbara as a businessman.

Elesmore C. Jeffries, who has just received his masters degree from the Ohio State University School of Social Administration, has been appointed staff secretary of the Districts Department in the Community Chest of Philadelphia. Mr. Jeffries did his field work at the Decatur, Ill., Community Chest. He served three years in the U. S. Army.

Albert L. Johnson, for the past three years director of research and statistics at the Denver, Colorado, Bureau of Public Welfare, has joined the staff of the New Orleans, La., Council of Social Agencies as director of research. Mr. Johnson received his M.A. degree at the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, and served four years in the U. S. Naval (Reserve) Intelligence Service.

Robert C. Kammerer has joined the campaign staff of the Community Chest of Philadelphia. Mr. Kammerer has previously done campaign work for many welfare organizations, including the Greater New York Fund and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Betsy Ann Keadle has been appointed assistant secretary of the Community Welfare Council of Huntington, W. Va. A native of Huntington, Miss Keadle has previously done temporary work with the Council.

William L. Leitch has become executive secretary of the Meriden, Conn., Community Fund. Mr. Leitch was at one time a member of the campaign staff of the Community Chest in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hallack McCord has been named public relations director for the Denver, Colo., Area Community Chest. A Ph.D. from the University of Denver, he formerly served as an account executive for a local advertising agency.

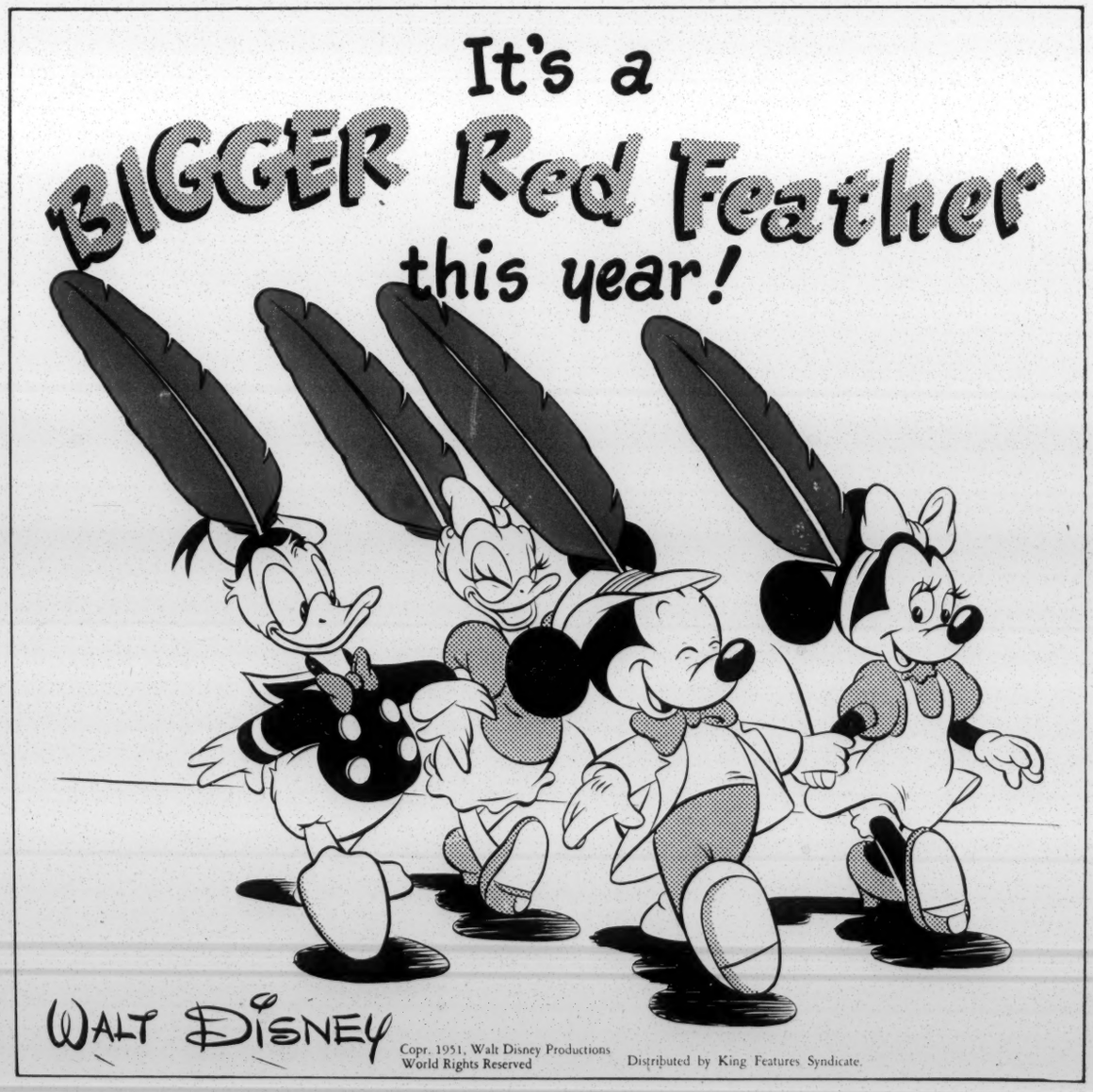
Charles A. Mentzer has been appointed executive secretary of the Community Chest and Council of Altoona, Pa., following seven years as executive of the Community Chest and Council of Bay City, Mich. Holding a masters degree from the Ohio State University School of Social Administration, Mr. Mentzer has been active in the Chest and Council field for the past fifteen years.

S. Sidney Newhouse is now executive secretary of the Council of Community Services of South Bend, Ind. A Navy veteran, he was formerly associate director of the Allen County Community Chest and Social Planning Council of Fort Wayne, Ind. He received his M.A. degree from the Ohio State University School of Social Administration.

COMMUNITY

Vol. 27 — **OCTOBER 1951** — No. 2

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS OF AMERICA INCORPORATED



COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED

For cooperative planning and support of social work

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Ransom F. Carver, executive

Officers: Gerard Swope, Honorary President; Stanley C. Allyn, President; Hon. Charles C. Cabot, Alex F. Osborn, Mrs. Henry P. Russell, Mrs. Victor Shaw, Vice-presidents; H. L. R. Emmet, Treasurer; Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Secretary.

Executive Director: Ralph H. Blanchard.

Editor: Barbara Abel.

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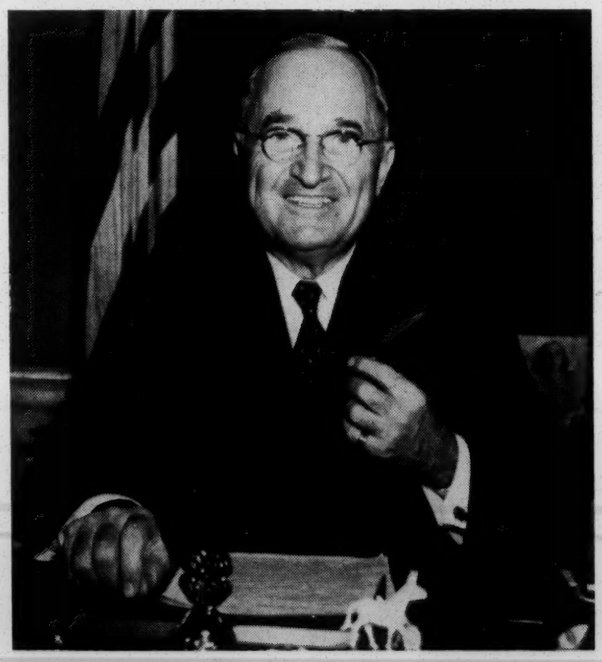
"Giving Their Best" on Radio and TV

"Give Your Best for Community Chest" was the theme of this year's four-network radio broadcast, which on September 30 heralded to the nation the kick-off of United Red Feather campaigns from coast to coast.

President Truman headed the all-star cast, which included Bing Crosby, Jimmie Durante, Judy Garland, Tony Martin, Dinah Shore, William Warfield and many other favorites. The stars introduced into the program snatches of what they considered their "best" recorded material.

Simultaneously with the radio broadcast the President's speech was telecast over the combined TV networks of ABC, CBS, Dumont and NBC.



THE BIG IDEA GOES ON

Greenville's Big Idea began to pay off in specific concrete improvements even during the Study. Many additional improvements have occurred since the Study was completed. Not all of these could be considered direct results of the self-survey alone; but in most cases the self-survey had a lot to do with making the forward step possible.

Some Things That Happened During Time Study Was Being Done

1. Better housing and slum clearance projects underway.
2. General interest in improving recreational opportunities with option taken on land for a State Park.
3. Greenville American, Negro newspaper, started January 1950.
4. Maternal care project started by Medical Auxiliary.
5. Blinker lights installed at school crossings for safety.
6. Interest in improving educational opportunities throughout county.
7. Negro doctors at meetings of Greenville Medical Society.
8. Negro chapter of the Red Cross Gray Ladies as volunteers in Negro wards of the Greenville General Hospital.
9. YWCA Branch Program for Negroes begun experimentally.
10. Funds allocated for additions to four elementary schools.
11. New elementary school planned for Nicholtown area.
12. Increased awareness of the unhealthful conditions under which many Negro families have had to live.
13. City Health Department condemns several slum houses.
14. Daily newspapers improved noticeably in handling news about Negroes: the word Negro is now properly capitalized, newsworthy pictures of Negroes used and courtesy titles are beginning to be used before names of Negro women.
15. City Council appoints special committee to investigate employment of Negro policemen.
16. Intangible gains: (a) it got people together, not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose.
    (b) strengthen Recreation-Education Division of Community Council.
    (c) growth of leadership and purpose in the Negro community itself.
    (d) opened channels of communication between white and Negro citizens.
    (e) gave citizens specific proposals for community social improvement.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE STUDY WAS COMPLETED?

Health

1. The Gower Street School P.T.A. and City Health Department jointly sponsored a clean-up campaign in that neighborhood.

2. Occasionally Negro doctors attend own patients at General Hospital; however all admissions to hospital must be through a white doctor.

3. Two Institutes on Human Growth and Development held and planned jointly.

4. Work progressing toward enlarged General Hospital which will provide many additional facilities and services to Negroes.

Sanitation and Safety

1. Some street paving in the area of Sterling High School partially completed.

Education

1. A new lunch room and rest room have been built in the Brutontown School and the West Greenville School in the Parker District.

2. All teachers in the Greenville and Parker School District received increase in pay.

3. School reorganization plan defeated at polls by people living outside Greenville city limits; leaving school opportunities for Negroes in most of county on a very limited basis.

4. Construction on additions to four elementary schools in Greenville progressing on schedule.

5. Several sections of county becoming more concerned about educational opportunities for Negroes; some new construction planned at Greer.

Religious Resources

1. Several churches have sponsored week-day activities with volunteer leadership.

2. A Negro Council of Church Women has been formed.

Law Enforcement

1. Newspapers are favorable to appointment of Negro policemen, but no action has been taken by Police Commission.

2. City Council is about ready to pass an anti-mask bill.

3. Council of Church Women active in trying to secure a camp for youthful and first offenders, to remove such persons from the Chain gang.

Recreation

1. Three Recreational Training Institutes (Social Recreation, Conduct of Playgrounds and Crafts) offered by Community Council and City Park and Recreation Department. Joint planning for concurrent institutes.

2. State Park land secured from County tax funds; a development plan made with hope that the State Legislature will appropriate necessary funds for complete development over a five year period.

3. A new Negro commercial theater (Harlem) opened January 1951, showing better class of pictures.

4. City Parks and Recreation Department enlarges playground staff, a new lighted softball field opened, and plans made to develop recreation areas on land made available by two housing projects.

5. YWCA Branch program under full time professional leader, paid from Community Chest funds.

6. Study of Phillis Wheatley underway, as recommended in Study.

7. Number of Boy Scout troops increased to 30 (was approx. 5).

8. Negroes being admitted to several large community cultural and religious programs; for instance, Don Cossacks Chorus, Horace Heidt's Amateur Program, etc.

9. Happy Hearts Park provides a small combination wading-swimming pool; some paid leadership.

10. Stimulation given to Negro P.T.A. groups to sponsor Recreation Programs - Freetown, Oscar Street, Brutontown.

11. Citizens Committee appointed to study all recreation in area.

12. First Negro Recreation Supervisor appointed by city, February 1, 1951.

Transportation

1. White and Negro citizens appeared before City Council requesting bus transportation for 600 students attending Sterling High School.

2. Southern Railway improved restroom and drinking facilities.

Welfare

1. Mental Hygiene clinic opened, serving white and Negroes.

2. Community Council failed in its attempt to secure more adequate emergency relief allowances.

3. Industrial school for delinquent Negro girls now under construction in Columbia.

Community Participation

1. Negroes conduct very successful part in Community Chest campaign.

2. Negro YWCA member elected to YWCA Board for first time.

3. Community Council membership meetings now opened to all citizens of the community.

4. Annual meeting of Community Chest open to all citizens.

5. The number of places where inter-racial meetings have been held have been increased including several churches, (Christ Episcopal, First Baptist, Fourth Presbyterian, etc.) schools, agencies such as, Salvation Army, YWCA, Phillis Wheatley and Community Council; public auditorums such as the new County Court House, City Hall and several other facilities.

6. In the recent Polio drive to select the most beautiful man, a Negro was given the greatest applause for being the most popular among some thirty candidates for the most beautiful man contest. This recognition came from an audience made up of mostly white people.

Housing

1. The City Council took a strong stand relative to Negro housing to make possible a low income Federal Housing Project of 389 units in the Greenacre area. Construction on the project to begin soon.

2. The Roosevelt Heights Housing Project has been completed for some 300 residents.

3. The local Housing Authority completed the Slum Clearance Survey which disclosed that of all slum dwellings needing replacement 85% are Negro and 15% white.

4. A Negro apartment hotel of nine stories was approved by City Council after considerable opposition.

Commercial

1. Radio Station WESC was hired for commercial time in connection with the opening of the Huddle Soda Shop. This is the first Negro business to be opened with commercial radio time.

Miscellaneous

1. Impetus to people in other communities:
   a. Through Southern Regional Council bulletin.
   b. Through newspapers and magazine stories (New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, many daily newspapers throughout country, Community Chests and Councils of America magazine, National YWCA magazine, etc.
   c. Conferences with leaders from other towns informally and at:
      1. Blue Ridge Institute.
      2. YWCA Regional Meeting.
      3. Piedmont Regional (South Carolina).
      4. Conference of Social Work.
      5. Southern Sociological Society, etc.

2. Community education in Greenville.
   a. Series of newspaper articles on each phase of study.
3. b. Distribution of study to many local groups.
   c. Talks before churches, schools, civic, cultural, social agencies, etc.

SS corresp. (Greenville Com Council)

SURVEY OF NEGRO CONDITIONS
NOTES ON METHOD

The following general observations may be made as a result of our experience with the Study here in Greenville. Certainly we did not carry out all the steps below perfectly. Many omissions and mistakes were made. We pass these observations on to you in the hope that they may help in similar surveys undertaken in your own community.

1. NEED - There should be a real sense of need for the survey among some active group or groups in the community. If this sense of a need for, or an interest in, a survey is not present or cannot be stimulated, the project stands little hope of success.

2. DEFINE - The group instituting the survey should clearly define what they are after. The limits should be clearly set with respect to what should be included and what should be left out of the survey. It is important to be realistic as to the amount of work that will be necessary.

3. RESPONSIBILITY - The responsibility for the direction of the survey should be assigned to a Directing or Steering Committee. The composition of this Steering Committee is important in that it should include persons who are "sold" on the idea and should include Negroes and whites who have the respect and confidence of community groups.

4. STAFF WORK - Someone should be appointed that has the time and ability to direct the clerical activities of the survey. This includes keeping the minutes of meetings, sending out notices, mimeographing, etc. Usually there is much more of this work than is at first anticipated.

5. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY - The work should be divided among working committees with specific instructions as to what is wanted. If these committees do not have a clear idea of their job a great deal of confusion will result. Use can be made of the questionaires of the Southern Regional Council in giving instructions to these working committees. The time limit should be set for them to turn in their reports.

6. REVIEW - The material submitted by the Steering Committee should be reviewed immediately by the Steering Committee as a whole to pass on it's completeness and accuracy. Any time lag will make corrections difficult.

7. REVISION - It is advisable to submit to all organizations and individuals concerned the first approved draft of each section of the survey. For example, the Police Chief should see the draft of the Law Enforcement Section before it is put into final form.

8. RE-WRITE - When the comments and corrections submitted by the above groups have been received the first draft should be revised. If no important errors have been detected it is not necessary to re-submit the material to the Steering or Directing Committee.

9. PUBLICITY - It may be advisable for the group to write brief summaries of each section for release to the newspapers. This protects the survey from being misquoted or twisted in the newspapers.

10. FOLLOW THROUGH - The Steering or Directing Committee is now free to map out a campaign for implementing the recommendations made in the survey. It is important to begin this immediately upon release of the survey in order that public interest may be capitalized.

Woman's Home COMPANION

640 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N.Y.
Plaza 9-1000

December 3, 1951

Dear Miss Holden:

We are very pleased that you liked our club program and shall be most interested to hear what requests for material and assistance from your organization come forth from club women. Here are five extras.

I had noted in looking over the bibliography material that Jacksonville had engaged in a self-survey, but have seen no report on it. Thank you for sending it.

Judging by the tremendous number of requests you have filled to-date, there must be an extensive interest in the self-survey and the over-all problem of discrimination in your area.

I am looking forward to noting the impact of our program through a report on requests and do appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

Betty Carter

Betty Carter

BC/jcb

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 29, 1951

Miss Betty Carter
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
640 5th Ave.
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Miss Carter:

Thank you so much for sending the club program on self-surveys. It has made the rounds of the staff already and we are all quite pleased with the type of thing you have gotten up and with the attention shown the Council in the bibliography. It goes without saying that we are delighted no end that this self-survey material will reach the many people included in your circulation. We would like to have about five more copies to keep on hand if you could send them.

It occurred to me after sending the two booklets that you would also have been interested in the Jacksonville, Fla. report, "By the People." I am sending one now ; we also have a large stock of these on hand for distribution.

I will be glad to let you know from time to time about requests for manuals and inquiries concerning assistance that seem to stem from your program. To date we have distributed about 4000 copies of this edition to members, community councils, social service agencies, etc. We are currently working with a survey at Shreveport, La. that is nearing the end of the fact-finding stage.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
NOV 28 19

November 23, 1951

Dear Miss Holden:

Our club program on "How to Beat the Bigots," is now in the mails and I thought you might like to see a copy of it and the accompanying bibliography.

As you will note, the bibliography contains three listings of the Southern Regional Council. We would be very interested to hear a report on the number of requests you receive for the two booklets, as well as any inquiries for professional assistance.

We thought both your booklets excellent. "Your Community Looks at Itself" could certainly be adapted by other communities, particularly in the South.

Thanks again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Betty Carter

Betty Carter

BC/jcb

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Woman's Home
COMPANION

HOW TO BEAT THE BIGOTS

NOTE TO CHAIRMAN: Many communities throughout the country are becoming alarmed at the growth of religious and racial prejudices among their people. Yet, if they were to make a study of how every citizen felt about discriminatory practices, they would be surprised to learn that there is far less prejudice than appears on the surface.

That is exactly what Minneapolis, Minnesota, did. And as a result of their community self-survey, Minneapolis has opened many fields of activity to minority groups. They have raised the standard of living and reduced their relief rolls. Similar surveys by other towns throughout the country have proven equally successful.

We feel that many communities can benefit from Minneapolis' experience. If prejudice is a problem in your town, we hope this program will help you to combat it. The bibliography on page 11 lists available step-by-step plans for conducting a self-survey.

* * * * *

CHAIRMAN: Hardly a week passes that we don't read some account of people who suffer humiliation or even threats of bodily harm because of their race, creed or color.

Most of us, I am sure, read the recent newspaper stories of the riot that occurred in Cicero, Illinois, when a mob gathered to protest a Negro family moving into a white neighborhood. Also the report about an American Indian, a soldier killed in Korea, whose body was buried in Arlington National Cemetery by order of President Truman because the cemetery in his home town of Sioux City, Iowa, permitted only members of the Caucasian race to be buried there.

The violence and cruelty of these acts shocked us all. We feel that sort of thing could never happen here. Or could it?

Unfortunately every community has a few bigots who outshout the decent citizens. And because most people don't know how their neighbors feel about many of the accepted prejudices, they remain silent. But this silent acceptance of prejudices permits bigotry to grow. Before we know it, it gets out of hand. And we are unwittingly practicing discrimination. The results are "incidents," similar to those in Cicero and Sioux City. Incidents which might never have occurred had these cities studied their prejudices and tried to combat them.

In a recent article in the Woman's Home Companion, Clive Howard told "How Minneapolis Beat the Bigots." It is a story which should inspire many other communities to examine themselves for signs of prejudice in practice. Our program today is based on this study. We will tell how Minneapolis began the slow process of ridding itself of many long-standing prejudices by means of a community self-survey. A self-survey which not only shows exactly how much discrimination against minority groups really exists in a community, but also shows how it can be wiped out.

Miss
Mrs. _____ (name first speaker) will tell us where we are likely to find discrimination in a community, and how costly it can be. Later Miss
Mrs. _____ (name second speaker) will describe the self-survey used by Minneapolis, and explain how any town, regardless of its size, can start a program of action to seek out and erase prejudices. First, we shall hear from Miss
Mrs. _____.

FIRST SPEAKER: I shall begin by asking you to imagine that you are standing in the hall of a large building. In the hall are six doors. They are all closed. You try the knob on the first door; it is locked. You try the next; it won't open. You step quickly to the third -- it, too, is closed. So is the next, the next and the next. While you are standing there, wondering what to do, someone comes in, walks to the first door, opens it and goes through. You try the same door again. But it is still closed to you. Why?

The building I have described is really the community. One door in the hallway leads to education. The other doors lead to employment, housing, hospitals and health services, clubs and places of recreation.

Now suppose you are a Negro in our community. How many of these doors are closed to you? Suppose you are an Oriental, a Spanish-American, a Jew, an Italian? Could you find a home in any area of this community? Could you go to any school? Could you dine in any restaurant, see a movie in any theatre, go to any hospital? Could you vote, get a job for which your abilities suited you? Could you open any of these six doors?

We all know what causes closed doors in any community. It is prejudice. Prejudice has been defined as "being down on something you are not up on." Prejudice is a closed door in the mind.

We can't go into the reasons why people have prejudices, but we do know that we aren't born with them. Children don't have them. They pick up prejudices from their parents. So prejudices are kept alive from one generation to the next. At school they are found in storybooks and texts. They flourish, in varying degrees, in movies, in comics, in novels and in the classified advertisements in newspapers. And these prejudices breed discriminatory practices.

Although we ourselves may not be discriminated against, nevertheless we are very much affected by discrimination. How? For one thing, discrimination is costly. It is estimated that the total cost of discrimination in our country runs between 15 billion dollars and 30 billion dollars a year. States which had

an income of only 300 dollars per person in the boom year of 1940 were those in which discrimination was the greatest. But the income for the more democratic states was the highest per person in the United States, averaging 800 dollars.

In Denver only six Spanish-American students are graduated from high school for every 100 Spanish-American children who start school. How well equipped to earn a living are those 94 Spanish-American children who have so little education? They money they'll be able to earn won't raise the average income for the state of Colorado very much.

And what about the educated person who can't get a job for which he was trained, because of discrimination -- the skilled mechanic who must take a job as a servant? That's a double loss. The community loses his productive capacity and the investment in his education is wasted.

Discrimination also makes a powerful propaganda weapon for the Communists. They are quick to seize upon instances of inequality and maltreatment of minority groups to undermine our reputation as "the land of opportunity."

I am sure none of us condones these discriminatory practices, knowing as we do how costly they are and what dissension and human misery they can cause. But how can we stop them, you may ask? How can we change the prejudices and discriminatory actions of a whole community? We know it can't be done overnight. But the task is not as hopeless as it seems. Surveys prove that in any city there is far less actual prejudice than appears on the surface. As our chairman pointed out, the bigots make all the noise. People who would like to do something, simply don't speak up against them and the pattern of bigotry is set, with everybody following along. People are afraid to break old habits, not because of their own feelings, but because of the way they think their neighbors feel.

I would venture to say that this may be true of our community, too. It might be very worthwhile for us to find out just how prevalent and deep are whatever prejudices we may be harboring.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mrs. Miss _____, for pointing out to us how discrimination affects everyone -- the minority which is deprived of many rights, and the majority which pays the bills discrimination invariably brings.

We know the best way to fight prejudice is with facts. The city of Minneapolis is proof of this. Now we are ready for Mrs. Miss _____ to tell us the inspiring story of the city that took a square look at itself, didn't like what it saw, and did something to give its minority groups a better deal.

SECOND SPEAKER: This is a thrilling before-and-after story. It's about a city that made itself over. Minneapolis has been called "the capital of anti-Semitism in the United States," "the capital of race prejudice." It was a favorite stamping ground for the bigots. One of the clergymen there is said to have stated from the pulpit, "the Jews should be wiped off the face of the earth." Jewish school children were frequently beaten up, and the police force was accused of being indifferent to this brutality.

Let's take a look at Minneapolis, as Mr. Howard describes it. It is a city of about 500,000 population. Approximately 20,000 are Jews. At one time none were permitted membership in the Kiwanis, the Rotary club and other social and service organizations. They couldn't even hold membership in the Automobile Club. They couldn't get jobs in a bank or utility company or in an insurance company.

The 5,000 Negroes had an even harder lot. As late as 1946 they had a difficult time finding jobs that paid decent wages. Some labor unions wouldn't issue cards to them. That left for them servant jobs and unskilled labor in the manufacturing plants. They couldn't eat in public places, even at the cheaper downtown lunch counters. When a Negro dared sit down at a restaurant table, he was kept waiting. Sometimes his food, when it finally arrived, was salted so much that it couldn't be eaten.

Both the Negroes and the Jews were segregated because of restrictive clauses in real estate contracts.

There are also several thousand Indians living in Minneapolis, and a larger number of Mexicans. About a thousand Japanese-Americans remained from the four thousand that came from the west coast during the war. These minority groups also were segregated and denied decent jobs.

But most people in the city paid little attention to their hardships. No doubt many of them were unaware of the restrictions minority groups faced. Then a magazine article appeared, describing these conditions. It made the citizens of Minneapolis mad to be so severely criticized. They charged that the publication had printed lies. The Mayor of Minneapolis at that time was young Hubert Humphrey, now U.S. Senator from Minnesota. His reaction was, "Instead of complaining about the article, let's make a survey and get at the facts."

What he had in mind was the Community Self-Survey, originated and carried on by the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association of Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee. By means of a self-survey, a community can find out how much prejudice really exists in its midst, both in the minds of citizens and in actual discriminatory practices. It digs up facts and feelings, analyzes them, and points the way to their abolishment. Members of the community do the job of fact finding. They learn the conditions themselves rather than reading the results of a survey made by outsiders and submitted in a long report.

After some discussion it was decided that the citizens of Minneapolis would collect facts on discrimination. They would learn at first-hand what it was like to live as a Jew, a Negro, an Oriental in their town.

The Fisk University team came to Minneapolis and showed the existing Mayor's Committee on Human Relations exactly what had to be done. Public opinion was aroused and the ball started to roll.

A vice president of Pillsbury Mills agreed to be over-all chairman. A priest, a rabbi and a minister agreed to look into the church situation. The president of the Minneapolis realty board led the study on housing. A society woman and a labor union leader were among other survey leaders. The actual leg-work of the survey was done by a large group of volunteers, mostly women. It took over 400 people to do the job in Minneapolis. They interviewed business-men, labor union leaders, ministers, school principals and teachers, real estate agents, restaurant and theatre owners, doctors and lawyers. They also interviewed Jewish, Negro, Japanese-American, Mexican and Indian family heads. They were cautioned not to argue but to get the facts. They were to find out just how well the minorities fared. What jobs were open to them, what careers were closed? Where and how well did they live? What schools could they attend, what hospitals they could or couldn't go to, what clubs denied them membership, what recreational facilities were closed to them. And more important, how did the people of Minneapolis feel about these minority groups? Did they believe they should be segregated and denied good jobs -- or did they believe in giving them an opportunity to make a good life for themselves?

When the survey was finished and the report made, the people of Minneapolis got a good look at themselves as they really were. They read the facts on discrimination -- in jobs, in housing, club memberships, health services, schools and other public facilities.

What did they learn from the survey? One of the first things they learned was that most people were not deeply prejudiced. For example, Minneapolis department stores had never hired Negro sales clerks because they thought the customers would object. However, the League of Women Voters, in a poll of its members, found that more than 90% did not care about the color of the sales girl, if she were capable.

Other illuminating facts were discovered in the survey. The real-estate agents had refused to sell or rent houses to minority group members except in segregated areas, because they had assumed that property values would go down if a member of a minority moved into the neighborhood. Yet the survey showed that nearly a third of the Minneapolis people questioned had no objection to living next door to a Negro, Jew, Oriental or Mexican. A real-estate dealer said, "I've never, in my 30 year's experience, seen a case where property values declined when a minority-group family moved into a neighborhood."

What was done after the survey was completed? Remember that over 400 persons had worked on it. Leaders in every branch of community life had served on committees. Through these citizens who had been personally involved, and through those stirred by the survey report, public opinion was aroused. Interested persons and organizations formed standing committees for improvement. In groups and individually they began to tackle the problem.

Here are some of the results of their work. Today real-estate firms in Minneapolis no longer ask whether a prospective buyer is a Jew or Negro. In one middle-class suburb of 10,000 homes where all the original deeds had contained restrictive clauses, many Jewish families now live -- and on good terms with their Gentile neighbors.

The Minneapolis hospitals had kept Jewish doctors off their staffs. So the Jewish people, as a form of counter-discrimination, had built their own three-million dollar hospital -- staffed with Jewish doctors. Now the Jewish hospital has more Gentile doctors than Jewish.

A Negro has been elected to the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The public schools have taken on some excellent Jewish and Negro teachers. Seven Negroes are on the police force. At least a score of Negro families have moved from their shabby neighborhood into areas where no Negro had lived before.

Another very important result of the survey was the blow it dealt the Communists in Minneapolis. A while ago Communists charged that discriminatory policies still existed in the public schools. They called for a public meeting. The charges were met point by point. They were told that Negroes were teaching in the schools. And the board of education had even solicited applicants from among Negro graduates of teachers colleges in other areas when it ran out of qualified applicants in the city. The school board had also sent word of its new policy to Negro universities in the South. Today applicants for teaching jobs no longer need submit photographs of themselves.

Minneapolis doesn't claim to have wiped out prejudice and discrimination. As one member of the Mayor's Council told Mr. Howard, "You could work at this thing all your life and never get it perfect." But people there feel that a tremendous start has been made. And they have certainly set an example which other communities could follow and benefit from.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mrs. Miss _____ for telling us how the community self-survey helped Minneapolis to beat the bigots. Possibly a little soul-searching of our own community would be wise. It may be that we, too, are harboring a number of prejudices we do not actually feel, but, nonetheless, prejudices that are closing doors in our community to minority groups. If we find this to be the case, then we may want to consider conducting a self-survey of our own. The Woman's Home Companion has given us many sources of information and suggestions for carrying out such a survey.

I am sure all of us have an opinion to express on this most debatable subject. And so that we may have ample time to listen to all views and decide what action we want to take on it, I shall now open the meeting for discussion from the floor.

* * *

PLAN OF ACTION

1. First, discuss the extent of prejudice and bigotry in your community. Members may be able to recall specific instances of discrimination in business, schools, housing and other areas of civic life.

2. If your group feels that a self-survey should be made to determine the extent of discrimination in your community, discuss how big a project you want it to be. For instance, do you want to investigate prejudice in all of the six areas described by the first speaker? If so, you probably will need the help and support of other groups. Even small towns have found that this cooperation not only lightens the leg-work, but assures widespread interest in the survey and more intensive action to correct abuses uncovered by the survey.

3. Invite community leaders and representatives of local organizations to meet with your group to set up a sponsoring committee. They could be members of the P.T.A., labor unions, trade associations, medical and bar associations, church groups, real estate boards, welfare organizations and veterans groups.

   We suggest that at least one person who has had special training in making surveys work with the sponsoring committee as survey director. Your local welfare agencies or a nearby college or university may have a qualified person. In the bibliography you will find a list of sources of professional advisory help.

4. Once the sponsoring committee is set up, subcommittees can be named for each area of discrimination to be investigated. It is a good plan to place on these subcommittees persons with a special knowledge of the area. For example, a businessman and union leader to work on employment; a doctor to work on health services. The bibliography also gives source material which describes how subcommittees should be formed, how field workers can be recruited and the type of questionnaires to be used.

5. Your group, as the instigator of the self-survey project, may wish to do something special to publicize the plan before it gets under way. Ask your local newspaper and radio station to cooperate with you in reporting the progress you are making and in enlisting public support for the survey. Or you may want to hold a town meeting, at which you can explain the need for a community self-survey, how it will be conducted, and what you hope to accomplish by it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

HOW TO DO IT

"Let's Look at Ourselves," a brief guide for conducting a community audit, is available for two cents from Community Relations Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

A very helpful packet of mimeographed material at 40 cents can be obtained from the Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn. It contains: (1) an explanation of the community self-survey (2) information on the Kalamazoo, Mich., survey (3) types of questionnaires used in survey (4) a bibliography of pamphlets and periodicals on race relations (5) a bibliography of books on race relations.

"Your Community Looks at Itself," is a clear, simple manual for the home town self-survey distributed by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Ask at your library for the book, "How to Conduct a Community Self-Survey," by Margot H. Wormser and Claire Selltiz, published by Association Press.

Two mimeographed supplements to the book above, entitled, "Interview Schedules and Related Materials" and "Analysis Plans," are particularly valuable if you plan a survey on an extensive scale. They give a complete set of questionnaires and instructions on how to analyze the information you collect. Available through the American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, New York 28, N.Y., for $1.00 each.

"Check List," from Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, Literature Headquarters, Mrs. E. LeRoy Stiffer, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati 37, Ohio, gives you some questions to help determine what and where discrimination exists in your community. Ten cents.

"Community Self-Surveys," by John Harding, reprinted from the March 5, 1948, issue of Congress Weekly, is a good explanation of the community self-survey and how it works. Write to Commission on Community Interrelations, 15 East 84th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

The Spring, 1949, issue of "The Journal of Social Issues" is devoted to community self-surveys, with articles on basic principles, technical problems and a case study. Order from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. 75¢.

CITIES THAT DID IT

These reports describe how the self-survey was used by certain cities:

Minneapolis (500,000 population): (1) "A Summary of the Findings and Recommendations of The Minneapolis Community Self-Survey" (2) "Progress ---A Five Year Summary" (3) "The Scope and Coverage of the Minneapolis Community Self-Survey." These three pamphlets are available in limited quantities without charge from the Mayor's Council on Human Relations, 607 Third Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn.

CITIES THAT DID IT, con.

Montclair, N. J. (40,000): "The Montclair Community Audit," and "The Town that Took its Own Pulse," are distributed by Community Relations Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. Single copies of the first are five cents, of the second, three cents.

Northtown, U.S.A. (45,000): "Barometer for Bias" tells the story of a self-survey made in an eastern city with the cooperation of the Commission of Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress. Available from their offices at 15 East 84th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

Greenville, S.C. (57,000): For the pamphlet, "Greenville's Big Idea," write to Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Kalamazoo, Mich. (57,000): "Memorandum on the Kalamazoo Self-Survey" is available from the Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn.

FOR PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY HELP

The following organizations will be glad to give assistance to your group or put you in touch with trained persons in your area who may be able to help with your survey:

Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn.

Commission on Community Interrelations, American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

Anti-Defamation League, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT DISCRIMINATION

The organizations listed above have other educational material on discrimination.

Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn. has prepared a mimeographed bibliography of selected pamphlets and periodicals and one of books dealing with race relations.

"Making Democracy Work" is a discussion outline designed to focus attention on the importance of doing something about discrimination in your community. This is distributed by the Anti-Defamation League, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y. Twenty cents.

"The Main Types and Causes of Discrimination, is available from International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y. This is a very thorough study of discrimination by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

SOME BACKGROUND DATA ON

JACKSONVILLE AND DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

Compiled by

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January, 1946

NOTES ON CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION IN DUVAL COUNTY

The Negro population of Duval County, Florida, consistently increased by ten year periods, from 10,850 in 1880 to 68,459 in 1940. The smallest increase during this sixty year period was made between 1880 and 1890 when the census reveals an increase in Negro population of approximately 4000. The peak ten year periods for actual increase in Negro population in Duval County were 1900 to 1910 and 1930 to 1940. Each of these periods reflects an actual increase of about 15,000 persons of color.

In 1880, 1890, and 1900, the Negro population of Duval County was more than fifty per cent of the total population; i.e., 55.8, 55.2, 56.4, respectively. In 1910 the number of Negroes in the County was just four tenths of one per cent less than half of the total population.

The percentage of Negro population of Duval County decreased consistently from 1880 to 1940 with the exception of 1900 when there was a 1.2 percentage increase over 1890. When changes are noted for decenniums, the percentage of decrease in 1910 was 6.8; in 1920, 7.3; in 1930, 8.0. The decrease between 1930 and 1940 was slightly less than 2.0 per cent. In 1940 the Negro population was 32.6 per cent of the total population in Duval County.

While there are no decenniums for the sixty year period under consideration in which the decrease for the state of Florida is as great as any of the peak ten year periods for Duval County, the Negro population percentage trend is the same for the State as for Duval County.

NOTES ON HOUSING IN FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, AND JACKSONVILLE

Florida

In Florida in 1940, the largest single percentage (11.6) of owner-occupied units by value was in the $1000 to $1,499 class. The next highest, only one-tenth of one per cent less than the highest, or 11.5 per cent, was the class range between $3000 and $3,999.

Almost 20 per cent of Florida owner-occupied homes in 1940 were valued at $499 or less; 32.1 per cent of the owner-occupied units carried a value of from less than $300 up to $999. More than 50 per cent of these units carried values of less than $300 up to $1,999. 45.9% of the total of owner-occupied homes were embraced in the intervals including a $1000 minimum and $3999 maximum value. There was in the State a slightly larger percentage of owner-occupied units valued at $20,000 or more than in the somewhat cheaper class preceding this highest class of $20,000 or more.

When the question of owner-occupancy is studied by race in Florida, it becomes readily apparent that great disparities in value of property exist.

27.7 per cent of the units occupied by nonwhite in Florida in 1940 fell in the category of less than $300 by value, while only 6.7 per cent of white owner occupancy fell in this class. The value range up to $499 included 42.7 per cent of the total of nonwhite owner-occupants, and 11.9 of the white owner-occupants. The first four value classes, beginning with less than $300 and going up to $700 to $999, included 70.0 per cent of the nonwhite owner occupants in contrast with 24.6 for whites. 83.0 per cent of the homes in the State of Florida in 1940 occupied by nonwhite owners carried values up to, and not exceeding, $1,499. Thus, for nonwhites it can be seen that only 17.0 per cent of the units they own

and occupy are valued at $1,500 or more.

The class intervals beginning with $1,500 and ranging up to $5,999 value accounted for 52.2 per cent of the white owner-occupied units; 16.6 of the non-white owner-occupied units.

Attention may now be directed to the matter of tenant occupancy by gross monthly rent in the state of Florida.

The median gross rent in 1940 for urban and rural nonfarm areas for the state was $15.64; for whites, $20.94; for nonwhites, $9.28.

3.5 per cent of Florida's nonwhite, nonfarm tenants paid a gross monthly rent of less than $3 while o.7 per cent of white persons of this class paid less than $3; 13.1 of nonwhites of this class paid $4 or less rent as compared with 3.1 per cent whites who paid $4 or less. A little more than 15 per cent of the State's white nonfarm tenants paid rents from the cheapest up to $9; these intervals comprised more than 50 per cent of nonwhite tenants. A little less than one third of Florida's white nonfarm tenants paid gross rents in 1940 from the lowest up to $14; about four fifths the nonwhites were embraced in this category.

The gross monthly rent intervals for white nonfarm tenants beginning at $25 and extending up to $100 or more contain 40.6 per cent of the total, and only 3.9 per cent of the nonwhite total.

It is now apparent that in both owner-occupancy and tenant occupancy for the state nonwhites are concentrated in the lowest brackets while whites are concentrated in the middle or upper value and rent brackets as owners and/or tenants.

Jacksonville Metropolitan District and City

Since the great majority of the population of the Jacksonville Metropolitan

District (population, 195,619: 1940) comprises Jacksonville City (population, 173,065: 1940), general characteristics of the metropolitan population -- its facilities and services -- are predominantly determined by the characteristics of the city of Jacksonville.

In housing, with minor exceptions, what applies to the district also applies to the city; thus, it will not be necessary to consistently distinguish one area from the other in analyzing some housing facts relative to the Jacksonville community.

The census gives class intervals of (housing) units, by value, from less than $300 to $20,000 or more. The following materials represent a brief analysis of the 1940 Census data on Owner-Occupied Units, By Value, and Tenant-Occupied Units, By Gross Monthly Rent.

7.9 per cent of the units occupied by white owners in Jacksonville City were valued from less than $300 to $1,499; the percentage is slightly larger (12.3) for the metropolis. 48 per cent and 52.2 per cent of nonwhite owners, for the city and the metropolitan district, respectively, are contained in this class. For the city, then, there are approximately six times more nonwhite owner-occupied units valued at $1499 or less than there are such white units. The difference is not quite so great for the district.

Only 2 per cent of Jacksonville City's white owner-occupied units are in the Census' three lowest intervals, the maximum value of the highest of these three being $699, while 12 per cent of the nonwhite units fell in this range. For the city, we have six times more nonwhite units; for the district we have approximately five times more nonwhite units in this class ($699 or less).

Considerably more than one half of the whites who occupied their own

units resided in structures valued at (and including these values) between $2,500 and $5,999. About one fifth of the nonwhite owner-occupied units carried the same value.

The modal interval for white owner-occupied units is in the value limits from $3000 to $3999; for nonwhite owner-occupied units, from $1000 to $1499. This obtains for both district and city. Comparing the midpoints of these value limits; i.e., $3,500 and $1250, we find the value of white owner-occupied units is almost three times more than the nonwhite units in these modal intervals.

Between 60 and 70 percent of the dwelling units occupied by owners in the city of Jacksonville and the district carry a value of $3000 and over. About 85 per cent of the nonwhite dwelling units which are owned, and, in which nonwhites reside, are valued from less than $300 to $3000.

A study of tenant occupancy, (urban and rural nonfarm units) by gross monthly rent, and by race, points to a conclusion, not yet made; i.e., that the type of dwelling unit occupied by nonwhites in the Jacksonville area, whether owned or rented, is generally inferior to the type of structure occupied by white dwellers.

One fourth of the nonwhite tenants of the Jacksonville area lived in units for which a gross monthly rent of less than $3 to $9 was paid. Only about one tenth of the white tenants of this area lived in dwellings in this rent range.

Approximately 7 per cent of the tenant-occupied units in the Jacksonville area for which rent exceeds $25 give housing accommodations to the nonwhites in the community. This means that slightly more than 90 per cent of the nonwhites of the area (city and district) are housed in units where the rent range is between less than $3 and $24.

Slightly less than one half of all the white tenant-occupied units were in the gross monthly rent class above $25.

The greatest single concentration in one rent class interval for the area was: for whites, from $30 to $39; for nonwhites, from $10 to $14. The percentage of nonwhites in its modal interval was about twice as great as the percentage for whites in their interval of greatest frequency.

In the preceding statement facts are not presented relative to the type structure and the inclusion of housing conveniences, by race; but it appears extremely likely from the evidence presented that the preponderance of owner-occupied homes of small value for nonwhites, and the concentration of nonwhites in units where rent is extremely low for a metropolitan area like Jacksonville, point to great disparities in housing accommodations for white and nonwhite races. It is hardly conceivable that the 12 per cent of the nonwhites who live in units in Jacksonville City valued from less than $300 to $699 could have the necessary equipment and furnishings for comfortable living. When general property value of a metropolis such as Jacksonville is considered, it is very improbable that the 52.2 per cent of the nonwhite owner-occupied units, by value, from $300 or less to $1,499 are generally equipped with conveniences conducive to wholesome and healthful living.

The one-fourth of the nonwhite tenants who pay rents up to $9 in the Jacksonville area are not likely provided in the units they occupy with much more than shelter itself.

The evidence examined reveals that there is general need for improvement of housing conditions in Florida, Jacksonville City, and Jacksonville District, but the need is, by far, greatest in all these areas for improvement of housing for nonwhites.

NOTES ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE IN DUVAL COUNTY, 1943

The 1943 resident death rates (exclusive of stillbirths) per 1000 population are virtually the same for whites in Florida, Duval County, and Jacksonville. The rates respectively are 11.4, 11.5, 11.1. The Negro death rate per 1000 for Florida (14.0) is 2.8 lower than for Duval County, and 3.1 lower than for Jacksonville. The Negro crude death rate per 1000 in the city of Jacksonville (17.1) is approximately one third higher than the death rate for whites.

The white resident birth rates (1943) are considerably higher than for Negroes in Duval County and Jacksonville. There were 23.6 colored births per 1000 population in 1943 in Duval County; 31 births per 1000 population (white) in the same county. The differences between the white and Negro resident birth rates for the state at large are negligible — 24.5 for white and 23.3 for colored per 1000 population.

When the resident maternal death rates from diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperal state for Florida, Duval County, and Jacksonville are combined according to race for 1943, we find the average death rate for Negro mothers about 2½ times the rate for white mothers; i.e., a white average for the three areas of 2.6 and a colored average of 6.4 per 1000 births. For Duval County the rates for white and colored mothers respectively are 2.3 and 6.2.

Analysis of the resident infant mortality rates (1943) for Florida, Duval County and Jacksonville reveals that the differences in rates for each area are small. When the total rates for the three places are compared, there is only a difference of 6.4 between Florida, with the lowest infant mortality rate per 1000 births, and Jacksonville with the highest rate. A study of the rates for each race places the average for the state lowest, Duval County somewhat higher, and the average for Jacksonville highest in the group.

Resident infant mortality rates for Negroes in all three of the above named places are almost twice as high for Negroes as for whites. In Duval County the rate for whites per 1000 births is 39.8 as compared with 74.5 for Negroes, while in Jacksonville, the white rate is 43.1 as compared with the Negro rate of 76.2. It has been previously noted that the total rates for the state of Florida are somewhat lower than for Duval County and Jacksonville; this fact also obtains for the separate race rates.

Negro resident neonatal death (under 1 month) rates were higher in 1943 in Florida and Duval County than white neonatal death rates. The rates for both races were higher for the state than for the county. The rate for whites in Duval County in 1943 was 24.4 per 1000 births; for Negroes, 36.9. These figures show that the Negro rate in Duval County is about one third more than the rate for whites. For the state of Florida the Negro neonatal rate is also about one third higher.

In 1943, 65 per cent of the colored resident births in Florida were attended by midwives; 33 per cent by physicians and 2 per cent by "other." Statistics further reveal that in Florida in the same year 94 per cent of the white mothers bearing children were attended by physicians, 4 per cent by midwives and 2 per cent by "other." 97 per cent of the white births in Duval County in 1943 were attended by physicians, while only 24 per cent of colored births were so attended. Midwives attended 75 per cent of the colored births in Duval County in 1943, the remaining 1 per cent being attended by other than physicians or midwife.

The following facts have been previously noted: that the infant mortality rate in Duval County in 1943 was almost twice as high for Negroes as for whites; that the Negro neonatal rate in the same year was about one third greater than

the rate for whites; that the resident maternal death rates from diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperal state for Negroes in Duval County in 1943 is about 2½ times the white rates from the same causes. These excessive Negro rates are inextricably related to the prevailing method of attending Negro births in Duval County. Seventy-five per cent of all Negro births in the County, we have noted, are attended by midwives; only two per cent of white births are attended by mid-wives. Viewed another way, almost all (97%) of white births are attended by physicians and only one-fourth of the Negro mothers receive professional care when bearing children. Roughly, we arrive at a 4 to 1 ratio for white-Negro professional care at childbirth. The race death rate differences noted above by race do not approach a 4 to 1 ratio — the highest death rate difference being, less than 3 to 1.

It might be ventured that an equitable increase in professional care for colored mothers might greatly reduce the present excessive Negro mortality rates connected with childbearing and child care.

RESIDENT DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, BY COLOR, DUVAL COUNTY, 1943

There was a total of 2,802 resident deaths from all causes in Duval County in 1943. Of this total number of deaths, 1,640 were white and 1,162 were colored. Obviously when the fact that colored persons constitute only about one third of the population of Duval County is taken into consideration, the death rate for colored is, by comparison with the white rate, excessive.

The four leading causes of death without regard to race in the County were: diseases of the circulatory system (19.7 per cent); violent or accidental acts (12.9 per cent); infectious and parasitic diseases (11.5 per cent); and nervous disorders (10.9 per cent). Tuberculosis was the major cause of death in the infectious and parasitic classification of diseases. Heart disease accounted for more than ninety per cent of the total number of deaths in the circulatory system classification of diseases.

The four leading causes of deaths in the white population of Duval County in 1943 were: diseases of the circulatory system (22.9 per cent of white deaths); violent or accidental acts (16.9 per cent); cancer and other tumors (10.4 per cent); and nervous disorders (8.2 per cent).

The reader will note that three of the leading causes of the total deaths--diseases of the circulatory system; violent or accidental acts; nervous disorders--are also major causes of death in the white population.

The four leading causes of death in the colored population of Duval County included two of the leading causes of white deaths; i.e., diseases of the circulatory system and nervous disorders, which accounted respectively for 15.3 per cent and 14.7 per cent of colored deaths. The two other leading causes of death in the colored population were: diseases of an infectious and parasitic nature

(17.8 per cent of all colored deaths); and diseases of the respiratory system (8.9 per cent).

Tuberculosis in the infectious and parasitic classification ranked high as a cause of deaths in this class -- it also ranked high for white deaths in this class. The actual number of colored deaths from tuberculosis was more than double the number of tuberculosis deaths for whites in Duval County in 1943. When the fact that Negroes represent only about 1 out of 3 in the population is considered, the colored tuberculosis death rate becomes more alarming.

Colored deaths from infectious and parasitic causes are, in actual numbers, almost double the number of white deaths in this same category.

The actual number of colored deaths in Duval County was greater than the number of white deaths in the following classes of causes; infectious and parasitic, nervous sytem, respiratory system, and skin and cellular tissue. For rheumatic, nutritional diseases and ailments of the digestive system, white deaths slightly exceeded colored deaths.

White deaths greatly outnumber colored deaths in eight major classes of causes of death. The number of white deaths exceeded by more than three times the colored deaths from cancer, diseases of block, congenital malformation, and violent and accidental causes. Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system were more than twice as numerous for white persons. Exactly two times more whites than Negroes dies of senility in Duval County in 1943. The excess of white deaths from genito-urinary and early infance causes is comparatively small.

The reader should hold in mind, however, that a true picture cannot be presented when actual numbers, as above, are compared. Some attempt must be made to equate population numbers and percentages with numbers of deaths, per-

centages of deaths, causes, etc.

Since the white-Negro population ratio for Duval County is approximately 3 to 1, generally, it may be said that race death rates are comparable by causes when white deaths exceed colored deaths by the same ratio (3 to 1). On this basis it may be said that white and colored deaths are more or less comparable in only four of the eight major classes of causes of death where the actual number of white deaths is in considerable or in great excess of colored deaths.

The crude death rate for all races in Duval County in 1943 was 13.3 per 1000 population. The rate for whites was 11.6. The rate for colored was 16.9 per 1000.

When the major classes of causes of deaths are studied and comparisons are made on the basis of race population percentages, it is revealed that colored death rates are not higher than the white death rates because of a concentration of frequencies in certain classes of causes of death. Rather, when the facts and figures are properly equated, colored death rates are higher in a large majority of the classes of causes of death.

NOTES ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Total Current Expenses for Day Schools Per Pupil

In 1942-1943 Duval County spent twice as much for day schools (total current expenses, support and maintenance funds) per white pupil enrolled as per Negro pupil enrolled, and slightly over twice as much per white pupil in average daily attendance as per colored pupil. The same ratio is also true of the state as a whole. Duval County, however, spent more per white and per colored pupil than the state average, both per pupil enrolled and per pupil in average daily attendance. Per white pupil enrolled, Duval County spent $7.62 more than the state average; per Negro pupil enrolled, Duval County spent $5.08 more than the state average. Per white pupil in average daily attendance, Duval County spent $8.57 more than the state, and $5.08 more per Negro pupil in average daily attendance than the state average. Table 1 gives actual figures on amount spent per white and per Negro pupil enrolled and per pupil in average daily attendance, for 1942-1943 and for 1943-1944.

In 1943-1944 both Duval County and the state increased the amount spent for day schools for both white and Negro pupils, and although in Duval County and in the state the percentage increase both per enrolled pupil and per pupil in average daily attendance was greater for Negro pupils than for white pupils, the actual amount expended per white pupil was, for the state, still double that expended per Negro pupil, and, for Duval County, very nearly double the amount expended per Negro pupil. The percentage increase from 1942-1943 to 1943-1944 is given below:

	Per Enrolled Pupil		Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance	
	Duval County	State	Duval County	State
White	8.4	10.5	6.8	9.4
Negro	22.3	18.7	22.1	18.4

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From the avobe table it may be seen that the percentage increase per white pupil was higher for the state than for Duval County, but that the percentage increase per Negro pupil was higher for Duval County than for the state.

In 1943-1944, as in 1942-1943, Duval County expended more per white and per Negro pupil than the state. Per pupil enrolled, Duval County expended $6.64 more per white pupil than the state and $8.32 more per Negro pupil. Per pupil in average daily attendance, Duval County expended $7.65 more per white pupil than the state, and $8.85 more per Negro pupil.

Expenditures for New Books for Libraries, Per Pupil

In amount expended for new books for libraries (capital outlay - support and maintenance funds) in 1942-1943, Duval County spent approximately the same amount for white and Negro pupils -- $.10 per white pupil enrolled and $.09 per Negro pupil enrolled; $.12 per white pupil in average daily attendance and $.10 per Negro pupil. The state average per white pupil enrolled was twice as high as the Duval County average - $.21 for the state and $.10 for Duval County -- but was lower than Duval County for Negro pupils -- $.06 for the state and $.09 for the county. The same ratios are approximately true for pupils in average daily attendance.

In 1943-1944, however, Duval County spent $.21 and $.27, respectively, for library books per white pupil enrolled and per white pupil in average daily attendance, but not one cent for library books for Negro pupils. The state average expenditure for white pupils -- both per pupil enrolled and per pupil in average daily attendance -- was higher by $.07 than the Duval County expenditures, and increased by that amount over the 1942-1943 figures. The Duval County expenditure per white pupil enrolled increased $.11, and per pupil in average daily attendance, increased $.15. The state average expenditure for Negro pupils

remained the same from 1942-1943 to 1943-1944, while the Duval County expenditure decreased to zero. Table 2 gives actual figures on amount expended for new books for both years, by state and county, per pupil enrolled and per pupil in average daily attendance.

Number Pupils Per Teacher

In 1942-1943, the average number of enrolled pupils in elementary grades-- 1-8 -- per classroom teacher was higher for Duval County than for the state for both white and Negro pupils -- Table 3. White elementary teachers in Duval County taught 41.5 pupils, while for the state as a whole, white elementary teachers taught 38.8 pupils. For Duval County, the average number of Negro pupils per classroom teacher was 45.0, and for the state, 36.6. From these figures it is apparent that in Duval County there are fewer pupils per white teacher than per Negro teacher; i.e., Negro teachers average 3.5 more pupils per teacher than white teachers. In the state, however, there are fewer pupils per Negro teacher than per white teachers; i.e., white teachers teach 2.2 more pupils per teacher than Negro teachers.

In 1942-1943, the average number of enrolled pupils in high school -- grades 9-12 -- per classroom teacher was slightly lower for Duval County than for the state for white pupils -- 16.1 white pupils for Duval County as compared with 16.3 for the state. For Negro pupils, however, in the state the average number of enrolled pupils in high school per classroom teacher was lower than for Duval County -- 15.6 for the state as compared with 16.2 for Duval County. in Duval County, the average number of enrolled high school pupils per classroom teacher was about the same for white and Negro pupils -- 16.1 white pupils and 16.2 Negro pupils -- while for the state the number of white high school pupils per teacher was greater than the number of Negro pupils -- 16.3 white pupils and 15.6 Negro pupils.

When for the same year, 1942-1943, the whole twelve grades are considered as a unit -- not broken down as high school or elementary -- the average number of enrolled pupils per classroom teacher is higher for Duval County than for the state, for both white and Negro pupils -- Table 4.

The disparity in county and state figures is greater for Negroes than for white pupils; i.e., Negro teachers in Duval County teach 4.1 more pupils per classroom teacher than do Negro teachers in the state, while white teachers in Duval County teach only 1.8 more pupils per classroom teacher than do white teachers in the state.

When the twelve grades are considered as a unit, there are more Negro enrolled pupils per classroom teacher than white pupils per teacher both in Duval County and in the state. Per white teacher in Duval County, there are 30.7 pupils; per Negro teacher, there are 35.2 pupils, or a difference of 4.5 pupils. In the state, there are 28.9 white enrolled pupils per classroom teacher, and 31.1 Negro pupils, or a difference of 2.2 pupils.

When number of pupils in average daily attendance is taken as a base for determining number of pupils per classroom teacher, both white and Negro teachers in Duval County and in the state teach a smaller number of pupils than when number of enrolled pupils is used as a base -- Table 5.

Considering number of pupils in average daily attendance, per white teacher in Duval County, there are 24.2 pupils, and per Negro teacher, there are 30.0 pupils; i.e., there are 5.8 more Negro pupils per teacher than white pupils. In the state, per white teacher, there are 23.7 pupils, and per Negro teacher, there are 26.4 pupils; i.e., there are 2.7 more Negro pupils per teacher than white pupils.

There are more pupils per teacher in Duval County than in the state, using number of pupils in average daily attendance as a base. There are 24.2 white pupils in Duval County per teacher, and 23.7 for the state, or a difference of .5. The disparity is greater among Negroes, for in Duval County there are 30.0 Negro pupils per teacher and 26.4 for the state, or a difference of 3.6.

The same general ratios hold true for 1943-1944, using both number of enrolled pupils and number of pupils in average daily attendance as bases.

Tables 6 and 7 show average number of pupils per teacher, using total number of teachers and other instructional staff, by number of enrolled pupils and by number of pupils in average daily attendance.

Percent of Average Daily Attendance

In both Duval County and in the state as a whole, for both 1942-1943 and 1943-1944, the greatest per cent of average daily attendance of both white and Negro pupils was found in grades 1-6, as Table 8 shows. In the case of white pupils, the per cent of average daily attendance both in the state and in Duval County for both years was approximately twice as high for grades 1-6 as for grades 7-9, and over three times as high for grades 1-6 as for grades 10-12. The per cent of attendance in grades 7-9 was not quite twice that in grades 10-12.

In the case of Negro pupils, the per cent of average daily attendance in both the state and in Duval County for both years was more than three times as high for grades 1-6 as for grades 7-9, and almost seven times higher for grades 1-6 than for grades 10-12. The per cent of attendance ingrades 7-9 was twice as high as that in grades 10-12.

Stated in another way, although the per cent of average daily attendance was higher for both races in grades 1-6 than in grades 7-9 and 10-12, the per cent

for grades 1-6 for Negroes was higher than that for whites. In other words, attendance among Negroes was more heavily concentrated in the lower grade groups than in the higher grades than is true for whites. In grades 10-12, the per cent of average daily attendance for white pupils in Duval County was approximately one-third higher than that for Negro pupils, while in the state the per cent of white pupils in average daily attendance in that grade group was approximately two times higher than that for Negro pupils. In grades 7-9, the percent of average daily attendance of white pupils in Duval County was about one-sixth higher than that for Negro pupils, while in the State, the percent of white pupils was approximately one-fourth higher than that for Negro pupils.

Per Cent of Enrollment in Average Daily Attendance

As Table 9 shows, in 1942-1943 and 1943-1944, for both Duval County and the state, the per cent of enrollment in average daily attendance in grade groups 1-6 and 7-12 was higher among Negroes than among white pupils. The greatest disparity is found in grades 1-6, for in these grades in both years, county and state, the per cent of enrollment in average daily attendance among Negroes exceeded that among white pupils by about 8 per cent while in grades 7-12, the excess of Negroes over white averaged 3 per cent.

The per cent of enrollment in average daily attendance among both races in both years in Duval County was slightly higher than that for the state, as Table 9 shows.

Among white pupils, in both years in both county and state, the per cent of enrollment in average daily attendance in grades 7-12 exceeded that in grades 1-6 by about 3 per cent except in Duval County in 1943-1944 when the excess was about 6 per cent.

Quite the reverse was true for Negro pupils in 1942-1943; i.e., the per cent of enrolled Negro pupils in average daily attendance was higher in grades 1-6 than in grades 7-12, both in Duval County and the state. For Duval County, the excess was 3.7 per cent, while for the state, the excess was 2.0 per cent. In 1943-1944, however, the per cent of enrollment in average daily attendance in grades 7-12 was higher than that for grades 1-6 by 1.5 per cent. For the state, the percentage for both grade groups was the same — 83.9%.

Teachers' Salaries

Although Negro teachers teach a greater number of pupils per teacher than do white teachers — Tables 4,5,6, and 7 — they are paid lower salaries than white teachers. As Table 10 shows, in 1942-1943, the average annual salary paid white principals, teachers, and other instructional staff was $1,610.86 for Duval County and $1,358.50 for the State. For the same year, Negro principals, teachers, and other instructional staff received an annual salary of $1,039.28 in Duval County, and $784.79 in the state. The average annual salary paid these groups in both races in 1943-1944, both white and Negro, increased over the 1942-1943 figures, but there was still a great disparity, as Table 2 reveals.

Table 11 gives average annual salaries paid teachers and other instructional staff, exclusive of principals and supervisors. These salaries are lower than the averages obtained when principals are included. In this group, also, white teachers are paid higher salaries than Negro teachers.

The average annual salary paid white principals, teachers, and other instructional staff in Duval County in 1942-1943 was $571.58 higher than that paid Negro personnel of the same group, or 35.5%. When principals are excluded, the difference in salaries between white and Negro personnel was $563.44, in favor of the white group, or 36% higher. Percentage differences between white and Negro salaries paid by the state were higher than for the County. Salaries

paid by the state to white principals, teachers, and other instructional staff was higher by 42.2% than that paid by the state to Negro personnel of the same group. Excluding principals, the difference was 41.5% higher.

In 1943-1944, the difference in average annual salaries paid white principals, teachers, and other instructional staff and Negro personnel of the same group was lower for Duval County than in 1942-1943, but higher for the state; i.e., in 1943-1944, white personnel in Duval County were paid $393.92 more than Negro personnel, or 22.6% as contrasted with the difference of $571.58 or 35.5% for 1942-1943; white personnel of the state were paid $662.28 or 43.4% more than Negro personnel, as contrasted with the 1942-1943 difference of $573.71, or 42.2%.

A decline in the difference in average annual salaries paid white and Negro teachers and other instructional staff, exclusive of principals, is also apparent from 1942-1943 to 1943-1944. The differences for Duval County declined from $563.44 to $379.87; the decline for the state was less perceptible, however: $543.97 to $533.14.

The salaries paid the staffs of both races in Duval County compare favorably with those for the states, Duval County salaries being, in each case, greater than state salaries. In 1942-1943, the average annual salaries paid white principals, teachers, and other instructional staff by Duval County were 15.7% higher than those paid by the state for the same group, and in 1943-1944, were 12.4% higher. Salaries paid by Duval County to the comparable group of Negro personnel in 1942-1943 were 24.5% greater than those paid by the state, and in 1943-1944 were 28.6% greater.

In 1942-1943 the average annual salaries paid white teachers and other instructional staff, excluding principals, paid by Duval County were 16.5% greater than those paid by the state for the same group, and in 1943-1944 were

12.9% higher. Negro teachers and other instructional staff in 1942-1943 were paid 23.8% higher salaries by Duval County than by the state, and in 1943-1944, were 28.3% higher.

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NOTES ON PRISON POPULATION IN FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY

The analysis to follow is based on materials collected from one source--the Biennial Reports of the Prison Division of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida. Materials relative to race statistics, by counties and civil divisions, are not abundant in this source; thus, for our purpose, only a few general and preliminary observations can be made here in regard to race facts and Florida's prison population.

The data for the number of Florida State prisoners (all locations) on hand were examined for the period of 1941 to 1944, inclusive. Percentages, by race and sex, were computed from these data.

There was an increase in the total number of prisoners from 1941 to 1942. This total successively decreased in the two years which followed 1942. There was also an actual decrease in the number of white male and Negro male prisoners in Florida from 1942 to 1944. For the four year period (1941-1944), the highest percentage of white male prison population of the total of all classes was in 1943, while the highest percentage of Negro male prison population for this period was in 1944.

The Negro male and female prison population percentage for the four year period was consistently higher than for the whites.

Since there is only a percentage variation of about 2 for the highest and lowest years for the male prisoners of each race, a few generalizations may be drawn without respect to any one year of the period under examination.

Florida's Negro population represented 27.1 per cent of the total population in 1940, but Negro male and female prisoners on hand from 1941 to 1944 averaged about 60 per cent of the total prison population, the Negro females constituting an

average of 3.5 of this 60 per cent. 72.8 of the population of Florida in 1940 was white, but the whites were only approximately 40 per cent of the prison population on hand during the four year period.

The Florida four year average for white female prisoners on hand was about .8 per cent as compared with 3.5 per cent for Negro females.

Using the foregoing data as an index to criminality, by race, it can readily be seen that, actually and relatively, crime is a far more common phenomenon among Negroes. The contributing or causal factors for this condition need not require our attention here.

Examination of Florida prison reports revealed that Duval and Dade counties consistently committed the largest number of Negroes to the prisons of the state from 1941 through 1943. In 1944, however, the largest number of Negroes was committed from Hillsboro County. (See table)

When the percentages of prisoners committed from Duval County are averaged for four years (1941-1944) for each race, we find Negroes slightly more than 58 per cent of those committed, while whites constituted somewhat less than 42 per cent of the County total committed. Negroes comprised 32.6 per cent of Duval County population in 1940. Obviously, then, the difference between the 32.6 per cent and the more than 58 per cent is what may be called the excess of Negroes committed from Duval County, (on the average), for four years.

The average of Negroes committed for the state at large is somewhat lower than for Duval County, and the per cent of Negroes committed to prisons from Dade County is considerably lower (about 47) than for Duval County during the four year period. The average percentage of Negroes committed from Dade County, however, was about 2½ times the Negro percentage of the total population of the County, while

from Duval County the average percentage of Negroes committed was less than 2 times the Negro percentage of the total population.

The above materials do not present a satisfactory picture of deviate behavior in Florida and Duval County, by race; but, at least, these materials set the stage for further and more critical inquiry.

STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE 1

TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES FOR DAY SCHOOLS (SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS), FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944

	PER PUPIL ENROLLED			
	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State*	Duval County	State*
White	$ 74.44	$ 66.82	$ 81.32	$ 74.68
Negro	37.40	32.32	48.12	39.80

	PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE			
	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State	Duval County	State
White	$ 94.57	$ 86.00	$102.56	$ 94.91
Negro	43.86	38.73	56.29	47.44

*Including inter-county transfers.

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, For the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 2

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR NEW BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES (CAPITAL OUTLAY - SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS), FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, BY COLOR

	PER PUPIL ENROLLED			
	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State	Duval County	State
White	$ .10	$ .21	$ .21	$ .28
Negro	.09	.06	.00	.06
	PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE			
White	$ .12	$ .28	$ .27	$ .34
Negro	.10	.07	.00	.07

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, For the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE NUMBER PUPILS ENROLLED PER CLASSROOM TEACHER, BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943

	DUVAL COUNTY		STATE*	
	Elementary Grades 1-8	High School Grades 9-12	Elementary Grades 1-8	High School Grades 9-12
White	41.5	16.1	38.8	16.3
Negro	45.0	16.2	36.6	15.6

*Net State total--does not include inter-county transfers. Does not include kindergarten.

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, For the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 4

AVERAGE NUMBER PUPILS ENROLLED PER TEACHER (TOTAL NUMBER CLASSROOM TEACHERS, GRADES 1-12), BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944

	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State*	Duval County	State*
White	30.7	28.9	31.1	29.5
Negro	35.2	31.1	35.1	31.0

*Net State total--does not include inter-county transfers. Does not include kindergarten.

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, For the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 5

AVERAGE NUMBER PUPILS IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE PER TEACHER (TOTAL NUMBER CLASSROOM TEACHERS, GRADES 1-12), BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944.

	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State*	Duval County	State*
White	24.2	23.7	24.7	24.2
Negro	30.0	26.4	30.0	26.4

*Does not include kindergarten.

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, For the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 6

AVERAGE NUMBER PUPILS ENROLLED PER TEACHER (TOTAL TEACHERS AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, GRADES 1-12), BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944

	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State*	Duval County	State*
White	29.6	28.4	29.7	29.0
Negro	34.3	31.0	34.4	30.9

*Net State total--does not include inter-county transfers. Kindergarten not included.

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, For the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 7

AVERAGE NUMBER PUPILS IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE PER TEACHER (TOTAL TEACHERS AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, GRADES 1-12), BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944

	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State*	Duval County	State*
White	23.3	23.3	23.6	23.8
Negro	27.4	26.2	29.4	26.3

*Does not include kindergarten.

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, For the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 8

PERCENT OF AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, BY COLOR AND BY GRADE GROUPS, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944

	1942-1943						1943-1944					
	Duval County			State			Duval County			State		
	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-9	Grades 10-12	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-9	Grades 10-12	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-9	Grades 10-12	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-9	Grades 10-12
White	59.7	25.3	15.0	57.7	25.6	16.7	60.5	25.0	14.5	58.8	25.2	16.0
Negro	69.7	20.7	9.6	73.3	18.8	7.9	69.7	20.6	9.7	73.5	18.7	7.8

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, for the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 9

PERCENT OF ENROLLMENT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, BY COLOR AND BY GRADE GROUPS, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944

	1942-1943				1943-1944			
	Duval County		State		Duval County		State	
	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-12	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-12	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-12	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-12
White	77.3	80.9	76.8	79.5	77.1	82.9	77.5	81.0
Negro	86.0	83.7	84.0	82.0	85.1	86.6	83.9	83.9

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, for the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES PAID PRINCIPALS, TEACHERS, AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (EXCLUDING SUPERVISORS), BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944

	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State	Duval County	State
White	$ 1,610.86	$ 1,358.50	$ 1,740.93	$ 1,524.37
Negro	1,039.28	784.79	1,347.01	962.09

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, for the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES PAID TEACHERS AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1942-1943, 1943-1944

	1942-1943		1943-1944	
	Duval County	State	Duval County	State
White	$ 1,567.00	$ 1,309.12	$ 1,693.45	$ 1,475.34
Negro	$ 1,003.56	765.15	1,313.58	942.20

Source: Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, for the Fiscal Years Beginning July 1, 1942, and Ending June 30, 1944.

TABLE 12

BIRTHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, AND JACKSONVILLE, 1943

	Number			Rates per 1,000 Population		
	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
ALL BIRTHS						
Florida	48,299	36,193	12,106	25.3	26.0	23.4
Duval County	6,368	4,742	1,626	30.0	33.2	23.6
Jacksonville	6,073	4,540	1,533	34.8	40.5	24.7
RESIDENT						
Florida	46,763	34,699	12,064	24.5	24.9	23.3
Duval County	6,050	4,425	1,625	28.5	31.0	23.6
Jacksonville	5,006	3,550	1,456	28.7	31.6	23.4

Source: Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health Statistics, 1943.

TABLE 13

DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, AND JACKSONVILLE, 1943

	Number			Rates per 1,000 population		
	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
ALL DEATHS						
Florida	24,259	16,973	7,286	12.7	12.2	14.1
Duval County	2,868	1,709	1,159	13.5	12.0	16.8
Jacksonville	2,493	1,404	1,089	14.3	12.5	17.5
RESIDENT						
Florida	23,213	15,956	7,257	12.1	11.4	14.0
Duval County	2,802	1,640	1,162	13.2	11.5	16.8
Jacksonville	2,308	1,242	1,066	13.2	11.1	17.1

Source: Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health Statistics, 1943.

TABLE 14

INFANT MORTALITY--DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND RATES PER 1,000, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, AND JACKSONVILLE, 1943

	Deaths Under 1 Year			Rates per 1,000 Births		
	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
ALL DEATHS						
Florida	2,167	1,342	825	44.9	37.1	68.1
Duval County	310	189	121	48.7	39.9	74.4
Jacksonville	294	182	112	48.4	40.1	73.1
RESIDENT						
Florida	2,164	1,337	827	46.3	38.5	68.6
Duval County	297	176	121	49.1	39.8	74.5
Jacksonville	264	153	111	52.7	43.1	76.2

Source: Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health Statistics, 1943.

TABLE 15

NEO-NATAL (UNDER ONE MONTH) DEATHS, RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY COLOR, FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, 1943

	Deaths			Rates		
	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
ALL DEATHS						
Florida	1,356	903	453	28.1	24.9	37.4
Duval County	172	112	60	27.0	23.6	39.6
RESIDENT						
Florida	1,354	899	455	29.0	25.9	37.7
Duval County	168	108	60	27.8	24.4	36.9

Source: Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health Statistics, 1943.

TABLE 16

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERAL STATE, RECORDED, RESIDENT, AND RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, AND JACKSONVILLE, 1943

	Maternal			Per 1,000 Births		
	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
ALL DEATHS						
Florida	170	95	75	3.5	2.6	6.2
Duval County	21	11	10	3.3	2.3	6.2
Jacksonville	21	11	10	3.5	2.4	6.5
RESIDENT						
Florida	166	92	74	3.5	2.7	6.1
Duval County	20	10	10	3.3	2.3	6.2
Jacksonville	20	10	10	4.0	2.8	6.9

Source: Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health Statistics, 1943.

TABLE 17

STILLBIRTHS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS RECORDED AND RESIDENT, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, AND JACKSONVILLE, 1943

	Stillbirths			Illegitimate Births		
	Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
ALL BIRTHS						
Florida	1,651	952	699	2,472	400	2,072
Duval County	229	132	97	327	62	265
Jacksonville	216	123	93	307	61	246
RESIDENT						
Florida	1,601	909	692	2,422	355	2,067
Duval County	224	127	97	303	39	264
Jacksonville	186	95	91	265	32	233

Source: Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health Statistics, 1943.

TABLE 18

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT BIRTHS ATTENDED BY PHYSICIANS, MIDWIVES, AND OTHERS, BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND DUVAL COUNTY, 1943

	TOTAL			WHITE			COLORED		
	Physi-cian	Mid-Wife	Other	Physi-cian	Mid-Wife	Other	Physi-cian	Mid-Wife	Other
Florida	78%	20%	2%	94%	4%	2%	33%	65%	2%
Duval County	89	9	2	97	2	1	24	75	1

Source: Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health Statistics, 1943.

TABLE 19

RESIDENT DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, BY COLOR, DUVAL COUNTY, 1943

Causes	Total	Percent	White	Percent	Colored	Percent
All Causes	2,082	100.0	1,640	100.0	1,162	100.0
Infectious and Parasitic	322	11.5	115	7.0	207	17.8
Cerebrospinal meningitis	9		9		0	
Whooping-cough	16		3		13	
Tetanus	8		7		1	
Tuberculosis	142		45		97	
Malaria	3		0		3	
Syphilis	57		12		45	
Influenza	59		22		37	
Cancer and Other Tumors	244	8.7	170	10.4	53	4.6
Cancer and Malignant Tumors	223		170		53	
Nonmalignant tumors	19		8		11	
Rheumatic, Nutritional Diseases, Etc.	69	2.5	37	2.3	32	2.7
Acute Rheumatic Fever	4		0		4	
Diabetes mellitus	48		31		17	
Diseases of Blood, Etc.	23	.8	19	1.2	4	.3
Leukemias and aleukemias	12		10		2	
Poisoning and Intoxication	5	.2	5	.3	0	0
Nervous System, Etc.	305	10.9	134	8.2	171	14.7
Cerebral hemmorrhage	251		100		151	
Circulatory System	553	19.7	375	22.9	178	15.3
Heart Disease	520		356		164	
Respiratory System	181	6.5	77	4.7	104	8.9
Pneumonia	145		60		85	
Digestive System	145	5.2	74	4.5	71	6.1
Ulcer of Stomach	17		5		12	
Other Diseases of Stomach	11		2		9	
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 yrs.)	14		9		5	
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 yrs. plus)	11		3		8	
Appendicitis	12		8		4	
Cirrhosis of Liver--not specified alcoholic	26		17		9	
Genito-Urinary System	223	7.9	126	7.7	97	8.3
Chronic nephritis	153		90		63	
Other diseases of kidneys and ureters	19		8		11	
Diseases of prostate	15		10		5	

(TABLE 19 - Continued)

Causes	Total	Percent	White	Percent	Colored	Percent
The Puerperal State	20	.7	10	.6	10	.9
Skin and Cellular Tissue	6	.2	1	.06	5	.4
Bones and Locomotion	2	.07	1	.06	1	.09
Congenital Malformations	34	1.2	28	1.7	6	.5
Congenital Malformation Heart	16		12		4	
Early Infancy	145	5.2	91	5.5	54	4.6
Premature birth	96		60		36	
Senility	27	.96	18	1.1	9	.8
Viblent or Accidental	361	12.9	278	16.9	83	7.1
Suicides	31		28		3	
Homicides	37		11		26	
Accidents	293		239		54	
Ill-Defined Causes	137	4.9	71	4.3	66	5.7

Source: Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health Statistics, 1943.

TABLE 20

OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY VALUE, BY COLOR OF OCCUPANTS FOR T
AND METROPOLITAN DIS TRICT

AREA AND COLOR OF OCCUPANTS	Reporting Value	Less Than $300	$300 to $499	$500 to $699	$700 to $999	$1000 to $1499	$1500 to $1999	$2000 to $2499	$2500 to $2999
THE STATE									
Percent Total	100.0	10.2	6.8	8.9	6.2	11.6	8.4	7.9	6.5
White	100.0	6.7	5.2	7.5	5.2	11.4	8.8	8.5	7.4
Non-white	100.0	27.7	15.0	15.7	11.6	13.0	6.3	4.6	2.0
JACKSONVILLE									
District	16,591	254	266	608	677	1,468	1,508	1,571	1,376
Percent	100.0	1.5	1.6	3.7	4.1	8.8	9.1	9.5	8.3
White	13,566	139	154	292	313	792	1,073	1,182	1,191
Percent	100.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.3	5.8	7.9	8.7	8.7
Nonwhite	3,025	115	112	316	364	676	435	389	185
Percent	100.0	3.8	3.7	10.4	12.0	22.3	14.4	12.9	6.1
JACKSONVILLE									
City	13,603	83	133	354	470	1,136	1,175	1,257	1,103
Percent	100.0	.6	.9	2.6	3.4	8.3	8.6	9.2	8.1
White	10,935	55	59	115	150	507	757	889	922
Percent	100.0	.5	.5	1.0	1.3	4.6	6.9	8.1	8.4
Non-white	2,668	28	74	239	320	629	418	368	181
Percent	100.0	1.0	2.7	8.9	11.9	23.5	15.6	13.7	6.7

Note: Percentages for district and city not given by Census.

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Housing, General Characteristics, Vol. II, Part II, Table 16.

20
FOR THE STATE (URBAN AND RURAL), LARGE CITIES
TRICTS: 1940

$3000 to $3999	$4000 to $4999	$5000 to $5999	$6000 to $7499	$7500 to $9999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 or More	Not reporting Value
11.5	6.3	5.7	3.5	2.4	2.2	0.9	1.1	
13.3	7.4	6.8	4.1	2.9	2.6	1.0	1.3	
2.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	
3,213	1,805	1,421	880	640	500	225	179	462
19.4	10.9	8.6	5.3	3.9	3.0	1.4	1.1	
2,953	1,727	1,370	860	630	491	221	178	418
21.7	12.7	10.0	6.3	4.6	3.6	1.6	1.3	
260	78	51	20	10	9	4	1	44
8.6	2.6	1.7	.7	.3	.3	.1	.03	
2,789	1,642	1,282	808	585	435	190	161	409
20.5	12.0	9.4	5.9	4.3	3.1	1.8	1.1	—
2,539	1,564	1,236	791	576	428	187	160	368
23.2	14.3	11.3	7.2	5.2	3.9	1.7	1.4	—
250	78	46	17	9	7	3	1	41
9.3	2.9	1.7	.6	.3	.2	.1	—	—

TABLE 21

TENANT-OCCUPIED URBAN AND RURAL NON-FARM UNITS BY GROSS MONTHLY RENT, BY COLOR OF

AREA AND COLOR OF OCCUPANTS	All tenant-occupied units	Median gross rent	Reporting gross rent	Less than $3	$3 to $4	$5 to $6	$7 to $9	$10 to $14
THE STATE								
Urban and rural non-farm	260,623	$ 15.64	235,127	3,786	11,110	19,372	30,354	45,394
White	174,278	20.94	158,296	1,128	3,734	7,657	12,395	25,000
Non-white	86,345	9.28	76,831	2,658	7,376	11,715	17,959	20,394
Percent non-farm	—	—	100.0	1.6	4.7	8.2	12.9	19.3
White	—	—	100.0	0.7	2.4	4.8	7.8	15.8
Non-white	—	—	100.0	3.5	9.6	15.2	23.4	26.5
Urban	178,882	18.86	168,418	418	2,290	6,821	17,747	36,658
Percent	—	—	100.0	0.2	1.4	4.1	10.5	20.0
CITIES AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS								
Jacksonville City	31,365	18.31	3,417	55	251	798	2,802	6,983
Percent	—	—	100.0	0.2	0.8	2.6	9.2	23.0
White	18,727	24.10	18,038	13	67	179	582	2,577
Percent	—	—	100.0	.07	0.4	1.0	3.2	14.3
Non-white	12,638	13.05	12,379	42	184	619	2,220	4,406
Percent	—	—	100.0	0.3	1.5	5.0	17.9	35.6
Jacksonville District	33,165	18.05	32,012	72	348	966	3,106	7,327
Percent	—	—	100.0	0.2	1.1	3.0	9.7	22.9
White	20,145	23.51	19,305	26	110	252	774	2,866
Percent	—	—	100.0	0.1	0.6	1.3	4.0	14.8
Non-white	13,020	12.89	12,707	46	238	714	2,332	4,461
Percent	—	—	100.0	0.4	1.9	5.6	18.3	35.1

Note: Percentages for district and city not given by Census.

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Housing, General Characteristics, Vol. II, Part II, Table

BLE 21
LOR OF OCCUPANTS, FOR THE STATE, LARGE CITIES AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1940

10 to 14	$15 to $19	$20 to $24	$25 to $29	$30 to $39	$40 to $49	$50 to $59	$60 to $74	$75 to $99	$100 or more	Not reporting gross rent
94	33,141	24,464	19,129	24,409	11,753	5,712	3,446	1,685	1,372	25,496
00	23,305	20,639	17,381	23,543	11,529	5,608	3,383	1,650	1,344	15,982
94	9,836	3,825	1,748	866	224	104	63	35	28	9,514
.3	14.1	10.4	8.1	10.4	5.0	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	—
.8	14.7	13.0	11.0	14.9	7.3	3.5	2.1	1.0	0.8	—
.5	12.8	5.0	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
58	26,679	20,551	16,551	21,712	10,676	5,256	3,192	1,575	1,292	10,464
.0	15.8	12.2	9.8	12.9	6.3	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.8	—
83	5,675	4,206	2,813	3,473	1,834	829	438	202	58	948
.0	18.7	13.8	9.2	11.4	6.0	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.2	—
77	2,973	2,859	2,243	3,249	1,797	817	429	196	57	689
.3	16.5	15.8	12.4	18.0	9.5	4.5	2.4	1.1	0.3	—
06	2,702	1,347	570	224	37	12	9	6	1	259
.6	21.8	10.9	4.6	1.8	.3	.1	.07	.05	—	—
27	5,890	4,391	2,906	3,571	1,876	845	446	205	63	1,153
.9	18.4	13.7	9.1	11.2	5.9	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	—
366	3,182	3,043	2,336	3,346	1,839	833	437	199	62	840
.8	16.5	15.8	12.1	17.3	9.5	4.3	2.3	1.0	0.3	—
61	2,700	1,348	570	225	37	12	9	6	1	313
.1	21.3	10.6	4.5	1.8	0.3	.09	.07	.05	—	—

ble 21.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address "CIOLABOR"

EXecutive 3-5581

October 14, 1954

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a statement which was issued recently by the CIO Executive Board on the sequence of events occurring in Milford, Delaware; Baltimore, Maryland; and Washington, D. C. on students' "strikes" and opposition to the Supreme Court Decision.

I hope that if at all possible, you will publicize this statement by the CIO Executive Board. We would be glad to send you copies of the two briefs which the CIO filed when the case was before the Supreme Court in which we asked the Court to outlaw as unconstitutional segregated schools.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Associate Director
In Charge of Education

Enclosure

liu 1695 cio

STATEMENT ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION

The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations notes with alarm the spread of lawless resistence to the actions of local and state officials in going forward with the peaceful integration of the public schools.

The sequence of events makes it clear that in the absence of outside agitation and stimulation by elements seeking to subvert the law of the land, integration of the public schools can proceed peacefully and successfully. This in fact was occurring in Baltimore, in Washington, D. C., and in countless other communities until the events in Milford, Delaware, stimulated a chain reaction which may endanger the peaceful acceptance of integration which would otherwise occur.

It seems clear that the disturbing events of the past few days would not have occurred in the absence of some outside stimulus. As one student in Washington said just yesterday, "They got away with it in Milford, so we decided we'd try it here."

In these circumstances we believe that it is incumbent upon the Attorney General of the United States to take firm and fast action. The Federal Civil Rights laws make it unlawful for individuals to conspire together to deprive any citizen of the equal protection of the laws. They provide appropriate criminal penalties. An immediate investigation as to whether these laws have been violated should be instituted.

There is no question of states' rights here. Local and state school authorities initially elected to comply with the law of the land. We commend them for that action. It must now be made clear that the full force of the federal government will back them up against the disgraceful disruptions which have occurred. We call upon the Attorney General to provide this necessary re-enforcement.

JACKSONVILLE LOOKS AT ITS NEGRO COMMUNITY

A SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE NEGRO POPULATION OF JACKSONVILLE AND DUVAL COUNTY

Conducted By

The Council of Social Agencies in cooperation with
The Southern Regional Council and Florida A&M College

FOREWORD By Richard P. Daniel

I. POPULATION TRENDS

II. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

III. SANITATION AND SAFETY

IV. HOUSING

V. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

VI. EDUCATION

VII. RECREATION

VIII. INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

IX. DELINQUENCY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

X. COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

PERSONNEL OF SURVEY COMMITTEE

J A C K S O N V I L L E L O O K S A T I T S N E G R O C O M M U N I T Y

A SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE NEGRO POPULATION OF JACKSONVILLE AND DUVAL COUNTY

Conducted By

The Council of Social Agencies in cooperation with
The Southern Regional Council and Florida A&M College

FOREWORD By Richard P. Daniel

I. POPULATION TRENDS

II. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

III. SANITATION AND SAFETY

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PERSONNEL OF SURVEY COMMITTEE

JACKSONVILLE LOOKS AT ITS NEGRO COMMUNITY

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Collection
Glencoe Orwin Smith
Made in U.S.A.

POPULATION TRENDS

POPULATION GROWTH*

The Jacksonville area is rapidly growing in population. In 1945 Duval County had a total population of 272,449. Of this number, 206,442 people lived in Jacksonville and 66,007 lived in the rest of the county.

From 1940 to 1945, the total county population grew 29.7%. The Jacksonville population grew 19.3%, and the county, excluding Jacksonville, grew 78.0%. These are all unusual rates of increase for a five-year period. Of course, they reflect a rather heavy migration into the area during the war years, and they cannot be expected to continue on such an accelerated basis in the next five years.

However, there is every reason to believe that the population will continue its normal steady rate of increase. In the past 20 years the city and the county have approximately doubled their population. Given prosperity and the expansion of employment opportunities, the population may be expected to double again in the next 25 to 30 years.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

In 1945 there were 73,847 Negroes in Duval County, of whom 67,062 lived in Jacksonville and 6,785 outside the city. Negroes comprised 27.1% of the total county population and 32.5% of the Jacksonville population. In the accompanying table showing population trends in Jacksonville, it is seen that while the Negro population is steadily increasing it is not growing as rapidly as the white population. In 1930 Negroes were 37.2% of the total, and in 1945 they were only 32.5% of the total.

JACKSONVILLE POPULATION

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	% NEGRO
1945	206,442	139,380	67,062	32.5
1940	173,065	111,247	61,782	35.7
1930	129,549	81,322	48,196	37.2

Population growth in a given area depends upon two factors: (1) the excess of births over deaths and (2) the excess of in-migration over out-migration. The second factor is much more important than the first in the growth of cities. Negores have a more precarious economic status than whites, and they are therefore more likely to migrate to the North and West, particularly in periods of depression. Although there is no way of finding out the exact amount of Negro migration into or out of the Jacksonville area, it is known that many thousands of Florida-born Negroes are living outside of the state. The extent to which this out-migration continues will depend upon the general economic situation, and this will determine the amount of growth of the Negro population.

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*Population data for 1945 are from the State Census Bureau. Data for other years are taken from the U. S. Census.

Given prosperity and the expansion of employment opportunities, Jacksonville can look forward to a Negro population of more than 100,000 within the next 20 years. In its planning for expansion and for the improvement of public facilities, the city should take into account the prospects for a considerable increase in the Negro population.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

DEATH RATES

Leading Causes of Death

The general death rate among Negroes in Jacksonville and Duval County is about 50% higher than the death rate among whites. According to information supplied by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health, the crude resident death rates per 1,000 population in 1944 were as follows:

	White	Colored
Duval County	9.0	15.2
Jacksonville	9.3	15.4

An analysis of the leading causes of death among Negroes in Duval County for 1920, 1930, and 1940, reveals some significant changes in the ranks of certain causes of death. For example, in 1920 tuberculosis led the list, followed by pneumonia and heart disease. By 1940 heart disease topped the list, pneumonia had dropped to fifth place, and tuberculosis had dropped to third place. Cerebral hemorrage, which had been fifth in 1920, had risen to second place. Cancer has likewise risen in relative importance as a cause of death, moving from eighth place in 1920 to sixth place in 1940. On the whole, it is clear that, as the life span of Negroes increases, the degenerative diseases assume increasing importance, just as they have been doing in the white population.

The six leading causes of Negro deaths in Duval County in 1940 were as follows:

	Rank		Rate Per 100,000 Population	
	Colored	White	Colored	White
Heart Disease (all forms)	1	1	251	244
Cerebral Hemorrage, Embolism and Thrombosis	2	4	203	80
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	7	165	25
Nephritis (all forms)	4	3	129	83
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	5	91	48
Cancer	6	2	67	101

Decline of Communicable and Preventable Diseases

In the past 25 years the health situation of Jacksonville Negroes has shown remarkable improvement with respect to communicable or preventable diseases. This fact is shown by the table on the next page which was compiled by the City Health Department.

Here it is seen that certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, and measles, have become exceedingly rare as causes of death, while the "great killer," tuberculosis, now takes a toll of 114.4 as against 284.3 per 100,000 in 1920. The reduction in pneumonia deaths is even more striking: from 214.4 per 100,000 in 1920 to 72.8 in 1945.

However, in spite of this progress the health condition of Negroes

leaves much to be desired. For example, the death rate of Jacksonville Negroes from tuberculosis is more than six times the white rate, and for pneumonia it is about twice the white rate.

COLORED CRUDE DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM COMMUNICABLE OR PREVENTABLE CAUSES OF DEATH, JACKSONVILLE

Cause of Death	1920	1930	1940	1945
Typhoid Fever	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whooping Cough	16.8	0.0	0.0	2.9
Diphtheria	2.4	4.1	0.0	1.4
Malaria	12.0	12.4	4.8	2.9
Syphilis	72.2	101.6	56.2	32.6
Measles	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0
Pellagra	28.9	33.0	8.0	4.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	284.3	240.5	170.4	114.4
Pneumonia	214.4	130.7	90.8	72.8

Infant and Maternal Mortality

The infant death rate among Negroes is almost twice as high as it is among whites, as the following comparative data show:

Resident Infant Death Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, 1943*

	White	Colored
Florida	38.5	68.6
Duval County	39.8	74.5
Jacksonville	43.1	76.2

Colored maternal death rates, i.e., deaths connected with pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state, are more than twice as high as the white rates, as is seen in the next table.

Resident Maternal Death Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, 1943*

	White	Colored
Florida	2.7	6.1
Duval County	2.3	6.2
Jacksonville	2.8	6.9

These conditions reflect the low economic and educational status of the colored population. The great majority of Negro births are attended, not by the physicians, but by midwives. The table on the next page shows a striking contrast between white and Negro births in this respect.

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*Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health, 1943.

Percentage of Resident Births Attended By Physicians, Midwives, and Others, 1943*

	White			Colored		
	Physician	Midwife	Other	Physician	Midwife	Other
Florida	94	4	2	33	65	2
Duval County	97	2	1	24	75	1

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES

There are five private hospitals in the City of Jacksonville serving the white population exclusively. They are St. Vincent's, Riverside, Doctors', St. Luke's, and Hope Haven. Hope Haven Hospital is the institution for crippled children.

St. Luke's Hospital, a voluntary and private institution, receives a small fund from the city to care for charity cases; and this hospital also cares for infectious and communicable diseases with city funds. The communicable disease ward is operated for the City Health Department.

There are in addition to the five private hospitals in Jacksonville eight private sanitaria, rest homes, treatment centers, etc. for white only.

There is only one private hospital in the city for colored only. This institution, Brewster Hospital, receives a small fund from city taxes for charity cases.

Duval County Hospital

The following information relative to facilities and services at Duval County Hospital was taken from this institution's annual statistical report, October 1944 through September 30, 1945.

One hundred and nine beds are provided for colored patients, of which forty are provided for colored females, thirty-four for colored males, fifteen for colored children, and ten each for T. B. males and females. One hundred and six beds are available for white patients. No charges were made during the aforementioned period for the use of these beds except for one case which was accepted as charity and later proved to be a compensation case. There are six colored nurses and twenty-five colored maids employed at the hospital.

The total number of admissions to Duval County Hospital during the twelve months period for which the report is given was 2,485. Of these, 1,837 were Negro patients and 648 were white patients. Leading the list for admissions of Negroes were surgery, pediatrics, and medicine. There is no waiting list except for tonsillectomy and cataract cases. Doctors are available once or twice per week for this service.

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* Bureau of Vital Statistics, Florida State Board of Health, 1943.

A City-County Venereal Disease Clinic is connected with Duval County Hospital. Here rapid treatments are given. During 1945 this division was equipped with forty-eight adult beds and two cribs. Treatment and accommodations are free.

Of the 1,902 persons treated from 1945 to 1946, 982 were white and the remaining 920 persons were colored. The 920 cases represented a much higher percentage of the total cases treated for venereal infection than the colored percentage of the Jacksonville-Duval County population.

The out-patient clinic served an average of about 300 persons per week during the year 1945. No figures by race were given in this report. The out-patient division conducts examinations for marriages, work, etc. All patients who seek service at the Duval County Clinic are issued registration cards. A charge of 25 cents is made for registration if patient is able to pay. The original registration card may be used at any time.

Brewster Hospital

Brewster Hospital is owned and operated by the Methodist Church. Some of the control of this institution has been given over to a local biracial board. Both white and colored physicians and surgeons give service to patients at Brewster. The hospital staff includes two resident Negro physicians and a white superintendent.

One hundred and five beds (approximately the same number as there are at the County Hospital for Negroes) and 25 bassinets were available for occupancy during the year 1945. During this same year 3,431 patients were admitted. The total patient days were 27,561.

Of the 3,431 patients admitted to Brewster, 508 received general surgery care, 451 received care in surgical specialties, and the remaining 2,472 persons were treated for other than surgery.

The out-patient division at Brewster gave service to 1,631 people; 139 in general surgery, 280 in surgical specialties, and 1,212 in other than surgery.

There is no definite number of beds for free and part-pay patients set aside at this hospital. Persons who are unable to pay full ward rates are considered on an individual basis. During the calendar year 1945 no charges were required for service in the pediatrics department. Free service was also given to newborn infants. There were 859 babies given 4,524 days of care in the hospital in 1945.

Brewster hospital rates for 1945 were listed as follows:

Operating cost per patient-day	$7.55
Rates	
Private rooms (7)	5.50 - 6.00
Semi-private (14)	4.50 - 5.00
Ward-maternity	4.00
Ward-general	3.50
Service	2.00

It can readily be seen that the revenue from patients was not sufficient to cover the actual cost of service. The hospital's annual report (1945) reveals that only the income from the seven private rooms was sufficient to cover cost. This means that patients occupying other than private rooms received a portion of free care at the institution. The foregoing state of affairs points up the need for increased subsidies for this institution.

Eight hundred and fifty-two major and minor operations were performed at Brewster Hospital in 1945. While the institution's report does not tell how many persons were given other types of services at the hospital, the Superintendent states: "We have not during 1945 consistently been so crowded that patients have had to be refused accommodations."

The hospital reports 90 employees, of whom 72 are Negroes and 18 are whites. The heads of departments at Brewster Hospital are for the most part white. Colored persons, however, occupy a variety of positions from administrative assistant, anaesthetist, and supervisors to the most menial places on the staff.

In the School of Nursing, there are two white full time instructors and three colored part time instructors. One colored part time assistant admitting officer is employed in the business office. The supervisors and assistants of all of the wards at the institution are colored. The Record Department, the X-Ray Department, and the linen room are the only divisions in which colored personnel was not employed in 1945.

Negro Tuberculosis Hospital*

The Negro Tuberculosis Hospital, 1455 Milnor Avenue, a public institution, is administrered by the County Tuberculosis Association. The 48 beds provided at this hospital are free. However, one dollar per day is collected from patients who, upon investigation, are found able to pay.

Ninety-five patients were admitted to the hospital during the twelve months period beginning in January, 1945. There were twenty-nine patients in the hospital on March 5, 1946. This institution, we are told, is not overcrowded except when routine X-ray examinations are made by the Duval County Tuberculosis Association. One patient was transferred to the State Tuberculosis Sanitorium in Orlando in 1945, and nine patients were transferred during the first two months of 1946.

Doctors and the Population

There are in Duval County 198 white physicians actively engaged in the practice of medicine who are members of the Duval County Medical Association. There are 10 Negro physicians practicing in Duval County. This means that Duval County at the present time has only one Negro physician for every 1,[illegible] to 1,000
7,385 colored persons.

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* Source: Annual Report from January 1945 to January 1946.

The standard accepted by health experts is one doctor for every 1,000 to 1,500 persons, although one for every 2,000 persons is considered an adequate ratio. Disregarding race, there is in Jacksonville one physician for every 1,300 persons. If all 208 of the doctors in Jacksonville and Duval County were available to every Negro, or to the total population, this would be an accepted ratio. Although many Negroes, particularly those in higher income brackets, do tend to patronize white physicians, it cannot be stated that the majority do so. Thus the dearth of Negro physicians remains a serious deficiency in Duval County. Of the ten Negro doctors, six or seven are over 50 years of age, and only three or four are under 40; thus there is a need for young doctors.

One of the principal reasons for the deficiency in number of Negro physicians is the inadequately organized staff of Brewster Hospital. This inadequacy has deprived the hospital of its approved rating for interne and resident training. Until this situation is corrected, it is felt that few young colored medical graduates will be willing to come to Brewster for their interne training, and therefore a relatively small number will come here to settle in the community.

PUBLIC HEALTH CLINICS, VISITING NURSES

Public health is administered in the city of Jacksonville by the City Health Department, and in Duval County (outside the city limits) by the County Health Department. A Visiting Nurses Association supplements the work of the city and county public health nurses. Except for dental care, services to Negroes duplicate services to white persons.

The Health Departments maintain health centers and clinics, and render service to school children. The County Health Department also has a home-visiting service.

Clinics

Maternity and Well Baby Clinics

The City Health Department holds four well baby clinics each week: two for white patients and two for colored. Each clinic is of an hour's duration. Service is identical for white and Negro patients. Two Negro nurses and one white nurse are in attendance during the colored clinics.

This clinic was established almost twenty years ago. Infants are brought in once a month for a check-up until they reach the age of six months. Immunization for diphtheria then starts, followed by vaccination for smallpox, Schick tests, anti-tetanus, typhoid shots, and whooping cough immunization. Check is made each time for weight, growth, cod liver oil, diet.

There are almost twice as many colored patients enrolled in the clinic as white patients: 450 Negroes and 236 whites. Average attendance at each clinic is 15 white babies and 30 Negro babies. There is an income level requirement for attendance at the clinic, but this is more rigidly enforced for white patients than for colored, as there are fewer private physicians who will accept Negro babies as patients.

The City Health Department sponsors a Prenatal Clinic (Maternity Welfare), held twice a week--Wednesday, 9-10 A. M. for Negroes, and Wednesday, 1-2 P. M. for whites. The average attendance at these clinics is 20 mothers. Five new patients are admitted each week.

A flat charge of $25.00 is made for delivery and five days care at Brewster Hospital. Many expectant Negro mothers go to Brewster Hospital for check-up after six months of pregnancy. Formerly the clinic had many white and colored emergency maternal and infant care cases, but these are now greatly reduced. Negro emergency maternal and infant care cases go to private physicians. The Clinic sponsors five classes weekly for training mothers in prenatal hygiene.

The Duval County Health Department holds six clinics for Negro mothers and babies. Seven physicians (four white and three Negro) serve with the clinics on a basis of expenses covered (or $2.50 an hour). The nurses, six white and one Negro, cover the outlying portions of the county. During 1945 all nursing service was rendered by white nurses, since the Department was unable to secure the services of a Negro nurse, but in January, 1946, a Negro nurse was employed to cover the beaches and the Phillips Highway District.

Maternity clinics check expectant mothers for the following: general physical examination, blood pressures, urinalysis, syphilis.

At the well-baby clinic, babies are weighed, a record kept of growth, gain in weight, and general physical condition. Diet instructions are given, and immunization given for smallpox, diphtheria, and whooping cough.

The clinics are held as follows:

(1) At the Negro Health Center, Old St. Augustine Road just outside city limits, South Jacksonville, one well-baby clinic and one maternity clinic are held each week. The average attendance at the maternity clinic is five, and at the well-baby clinic, fourteen.

(2) At Jacksonville Beach, two clinics a week average four maternity cases and seven well-baby cases.

(3) At Arlington, there is only a well-baby clinic, averaging 8 babies; no maternity service is given.

(4) At Baldwin one clinic is held each week, attended by both white and colored patients. The clinic averages two maternity cases and four well-baby cases.

Four licensed mid-wives have privilege of the clinics. Every effort is made to keep unlicensed midwives inactive.

A Planned Parenthood Clinic is held each Wednesday afternoon, attended by both white and colored persons. Admissions are on a low income basis, but there is a more lenient interpretation for Negroes because there are fewer facilities elsewhere for this group.

Dental Clinics

The City Health Department conducts a full-time dental clinic for indigent white school children, but none for Negroes. Dental inspection is made in the schools, and patients are referred to the clinic. The same dentist treats Negro children at the County Hospital, but takes special cases only. There are very few Negro dentists in Jacksonville. Officials of the City Health Department state that the dental needs of Negro children are recognized, and that there should be a full-time dental clinic for Negro children, but there is no space available other than at Brewster Hospital. Duval County maintains a dental clinic for extraction and routine treatments at the County Hospital.

Food Handlers Clinics

The City Health Department holds two clinics each week for food handlers: Tuesday from 1-2 P. M. for white persons, and Thursday from 1-2 P. M. for Negroes. There is a general inspection, blood test, and chest X-ray. The latter is open to white and colored teachers, tuberculosis contacts, and other persons approved by private physicians.

The County Health Department holds a food handlers clinic every Monday afternoon at the Duval County Health Unit, Masonic Building, Hendricks Avenue, South Jacksonville, and every Wednesday afternoon at Jacksonville Beach at the Building on Third Street. In addition to service given employees of restaurants and other eating establishments, examinations are also given to such persons as barbers, beauticians, and household servants. From 30 to 100 persons, white and colored, receive service each month.

Food handlers examined for venereal disease by the City Clinic, if found to have positive blood, are referred to the City-County Venereal Disease Clinic at Duval County Hospital. There is no venereal disease clinic sponsored exclusively by the City Health Department.

The Food and Laboratory Division of the Jacksonville Health Department maintains a total of 15 inspectors who inspect all food and drink establishments within the city limits. Two of these are milk sanitarians and one the city veterinarian. Six are detailed to restaurants which are inspected geographically and not according to race. City inspectors go into the county on meat and milk inspections.

From January 1, 1946 to April 10, 1946, 235 different eating places were checked and 324 visits made by County Health Department Inspectors. The Food and Laboratory Division of the City Health Department made a total of 18,064 inspections during 1945. Inspection covers about 25 items; warning is issued if the establishment does not come up to minimum standards.

Venereal Disease Clinics

The County Health Department maintains a venereal disease clinic at Jacksonville Beach for white and colored persons. The clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon and is financed by Federal, County, and City funds.

The physician at Duval County Hospital who is in charge of the Rapid Treatment Center there also operates the clinic at Jacksonville Beach.

Immunization Clinic

The City Health Department holds an immunization clinic for white and colored persons on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons from 1:30 to 4:30 P. M. and on Saturdays from 9-11:30 A. M.

School Service

The City Health Department renders school service to elementary school children within the city limits through the District Nurses' Office. At present, 6 Negro Nurses and 8 white nurses carry on the school program. This service, formerly given by volunteer physicians, was taken over during World War II, in 1942, by the nurses. Immunizations are given for smallpox, typhoid, and diphtheria, and visits are made to the homes of school children. Hookworm tests are also given.

Nurses are called into the high schools for special problems. During February, 1946, the nurses saw 4,643 children, white and colored, and during that period gave 2,840 immunizations in the schools. During the same month, 1,067 visits were made to white homes and 717 to Negro homes. During 1945 a total of 9,108 visits were made to colored homes.

Special projects included a nutrition course for Negroes at Stanton High School, and an Annual Baby Contest conducted by the Afro-American Life Insurance Company, at which the nurses assisted.

There are approximately 700 Negro school children outside the City limits. The County Health Department divides its school program into three sections:

(1) Communicable disease control. The school principal, classroom teacher, or parent reports to the Health Department cases of communicable disease. A nurse then goes into the home to assist with instructions on home care of a given case.

(2) Tuberculosis control. The first step taken is the effort to remove the patient from the family to a hospital facility--either the Negro Tuberculosis Hospital, the Duval County Hospital, or the State Hospital at Orlando. The second step is an examination of persons who have come in contact with the tuberculosis patient. A follow-up and check of these contacts is made by the Mobile X-Ray Clinic which is shared by the County and City.

(3) Immunization Service. This service consists of vaccination for smallpox, typhoid, and diphtheria.

Home Visiting Service

The County Health Department maintains a home visiting service by the six white nurses and the Negro nurse in the employ of the Department. The white nurses make some of the calls on Negro families. Nurses visit homes to see that the doctor's instructions are carried out. During 1945

the nurses served in the following cases among Negroes: 26 maternity cases; 106 infant and pre-school cases; 34 tuberculosis cases and contacts.

Visiting Nurses Association

The Visiting Nurses Association supplements the work of the City and County public health nurses, with an accent on bedside care. The Association is a private organization financed by Community Chest funds plus fees, gifts, contracts, and other private donations. There are no tax monies involved. The Association charges able-to-pay-patients a set fee of $1.25 for service, and a smaller fee, according to income, for other persons. Visits by appointment are $2.00, and the fee for new maternity cases is $1.75. As of January, 1946, however, only 35% of the fees for visits were paid in full or in part.

The Association was organized in 1944, the first meeting being held on May 20. It is staffed by four graduate white nurses, registered in the State of Florida, and by two graduate colored nurses.

The nurses do as much teaching as nursing. Expectant mothers are instructed during pregnancy in their own care, clothing, diet, etc. The Association has a contract with the Emergency Maternal and Infant Care Agency, whereby this agency will pay for services, limited to six visits. Much referral work is done, putting the patients in touch with the proper agency. Care of all patients is returned to the family as soon as possible; all bedside care is given as part of the teaching process.

Activities of the Association include instruction and work in dressing wounds, treatment of all kinds of infections, use of compressors, instructions on ante-partum and post-partum cases, nursing procedures in care of newborn babies and mothers, baths to invalids, enemas, etc.

The growth in the activities of the Association may be judged from these figures: In June, 1944, a month after the Association was formed, visits were made to 11 white patients and 9 colored patients; during the month, 7 new white cases were opened, and 3 new colored cases. In December, 1944, 308 visits were made to white patients and 408 to colored patients; 75 new white cases and 125 new colored cases were opened. In January, 1946, 598 visits were made to white patients and 438 to colored patients; 219 new white cases and 157 new colored cases were opened.

OTHER FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Nursing Homes

There are four private Negro nursing homes which can accommodate from 10 to 30 patients. In addition, there are four smaller private homes. These nursing homes are utilized by public and private welfare agencies.

A statement made by one of the investigators in the Jacksonville Survey which incorporates information given by an official of the Family Welfare agency describes Negro nursing-home facilities and services as

follows: "There is no Florida law requiring standards of so-called nursing homes, nor are these homes required to have a license. By virtue of a law requiring counties with a population of 260,000 or over to license children's boarding homes, Duval County now must license these, but not adult homes. The latter are really commercial boarding homes. No Negro nursing home has a graduate nurse in charge except the Estelle Austin Home, 2503 Myrtle Avenue, where the superintendent is quite elderly.

"All Negro nursing homes in Jacksonville are crowded, receiving almost twice as many patients as they can accommodate. Mount Ararat Sanitarium, 911 West 20th Street, is the only Negro nursing home built for the purpose.

"There is no Florida law covering minimum health requirements of those who operate nursing homes. No agency has real authority regarding standards, and it is possible for welfare workers, the City Health Officer, Public Health nurseries, and others to make suggestions only. Should a law be passed to standardize nursing homes, there should be a more severe penalty for failure to comply with standards than withdrawal of licenses. In the event such a law is passed, the State Welfare Board would then license a home which came up to standards. Duval County welfare workers believe that competition may help raise standards. In general, very little is offered in Negro nursing homes and that in part accounts for the difference in the amounts expended for white patients and Negro patients by the Family Welfare Agency."

Old Folks Home

Information covering institutional care of the aged at the Old Folks Home at 1449 Milnor Avenue was obtained for the month of January, 1946. This home is set apart for Negroes. The total number of cases under care for the month was thirty-six. Three cases were discharged in January.

Of the total number of 1,116 days care given during the month, 435 were paid and 681 free, days care. Two thousand and forty-three free meals were serviced as compared with 1,305 meals for which pay was received.

Thirty-nine beds were available for use during the month when 36 cases were under care at the home.

The Sisson Clinic

The staff at Sisson Clinic, an agency outside the jurisdiction of the Duval County Medical Association, is comprised of two white physicians, one white registered nurse, and one Negro registered nurse. A Negro porter is employed.

This clinic reports that during the year 1945 it served a total of 8,000 patients and conducted 5,000 examinations. In addition to these services, 40,005 venereal disease treatments were administered at the clinic. This private facility, it is reported, is widely patronized by colored persons. No information was ascertainable on the number of persons in each race who received service.

NEGRO HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Jacksonville Negro Civilian Health Committee

This committee was organized July, 1943, in response to a request from the City Health Officer, the Commissioner of Public Safety and the Mayor. Immediate problem was the high incidence of venereal disease among civilians and the armed forces stationed in the vicinity. Seventy-four Negro leaders, with the Dean of Edward Waters College as chairman, directed an active campaign against venereal diseases. It sponsored more than 75 public meetings, a number of seminars, lectures with motion pictures and slides, the distribution of 100,000 pieces of literature, posters, automobile stickers and handbills. On January 1, 1944, a Negro probation officer was appointed to serve as a field worker in investigating and following up V.D. cases.

While the V.D. program has since been discontinued, the committee is still active in the study of current health problems and conditions, including communicable diseases and health hazards due to insanitary conditions.

The Negro Civilian Health Committee conducted a health congress during Negro Health Week in 1945. From April 5-7, 1946, the Second Annual Negro Health Congress brought together consultants in medicine, physical education, home economics, etc. Topics discussed were: venereal diseases, nutrition, tuberculosis, juvenile delinquency, planned parenthood, and general physical fitness.

Planned Parenthood Committee

A Negro Planned Parenthood Committee of 40 members is at present active as a sub-committee of the Negro Health Committee. This committee cooperates with the Florida Federation for Planned Parenthood, the objectives being:

(1) To cooperate with welfare agencies, teachers, and ministers in making available family counseling services to married people, especially servicemen's families.

(2) To maintain one referral list of physicians specializing in the treatment of sterility and another of physicians giving child-spacing advice.

(3) To finance supplies and literature for indigent white and Negro patients of the five child-spacing clinics in Duval County.

SUMMARY

The City Health Officer, in contemplating the overall picture, has this to say:

"There are not enough colored physicians in this community to take care of the medical needs of the colored population. One of the principal

reasons for this deficiency is the inadequately organized staff of Brewster Hospital, which has deprived this hospital of its approved rating for interne and resident training. Until this situation is corrected, few young colored medical graduates will be willing to come to Brewster for their interne training and therefore a relatively small number will come here to settle in the community.

"The inability of the hospital to throw its isolation pavilion open for service is also contingent upon this difficulty of obtaining hospital staff. Both of these situations are of serious import to the community.

"There are 65 Negro student nurses at Brewster Hospital with a class of twelve graduating in September, 1946. Fewer Negro nurses were called into the armed services and the local shortage is therefore not too acute. There is, however, a shortage in nurse instructors, with two vacancies needing to be filled at Brewster Hospital.

"There is a great need for additional tuberculosis beds available to patients of this community. Through the X-ray survey clinic, now in operation, large numbers of new cases will be discovered and the need for more beds will become more and more apparent."

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that white and Negro physicians and the combined citizen population lend every aid to Brewster Hospital to the end that its staff may be organized and completed in such a way that it may attain accredited rating for interne training.

It is further recommended that such internes have access, for training and teaching purposes, to other medical facilities for Negroes, including the Duval County Hospital.

2. It is recommended that the Duval County Welfare Board and other interested agencies and groups exert every effort possible to provide more adequate facilities for the correction of physical defects, including dental deficiencies and vision abnormalities, among Negro children of low income groups.

3. It is recommended that legislative action be fostered to establish minimum requirements of sanitation, safety and supervision for all nursing homes with special reference to institutional care for Negroes.

4. It is recommended that all interested agencies actively support the State Hospital Board in an effort to provide more tuberculosis sanitoria throughout Florida, to care for the large numbers of cases being discovered through the current X-ray survey.

5. It is recommended that the official agencies be given every support in maintaining an adequate venereal disease control program and that more emphasis be laid upon all educational phases of this program, particularly as they relate to the Negro population.

SANITATION AND SAFETY

SEWERS

Sewers are located in the areas of the city in which 80 per cent of the population lives. These sewers operate by gravity flow.

All Negro schools within the city limits have sewer facilities except the public school adjacent to Edward Waters College on Kings Road. This school must be closed if the school board does not furnish the approved type of septic tank or other approved disposal facilities.

The area showing the greatest current need for sewers inside the city limits is the large section from Myrtle Avenue West to the city limits, comprising the Grand Crossing Area. This area includes a substantial portion of the Negro population of Jacksonville. Approximately 18, 037 Negroes (about 27 per cent of the total Negro population of the City of Jacksonville) live in areas only part of which have sewers. The population map shows that this number lives north and west of the so-called down-town section.

There are low sections throughout the city where storm sewers or additional drainage facilities are needed. Plans are being made to run sewers from 13th Street to the New Kings Highway and new ditches are being dug. The City Engineer's Office reports long range plans to extend the sewers in the following sections in which Negroes live: (1) west of Myrtle Avenue and northwest of Kings Road to include the large unsewered Grand Crossing Area mentioned above; and (2) west of Pearl from 21st Street to the city limits. New outfalls are badly needed for this work, as the present system has been extended about as far as practicable. This will entail the passage of a bond issue.

STREET DRAINAGE

Water settles after rain for a period of one to four days in a number of Negro areas within the city limits. The following statements have been checked by Negro residents and re-checked by members of the committee for this section of the survey.

Water settles on every unpaved street west of Hogan Street to the city limits; east of Ionia Street to Talleyrand Avenue. The section west of the County Hospital is sandy in dry weather and virtually impassable after rain. Water also stands in these unpaved sections: College Park section from Kings Road to Beaver Street and Wilder Park from Davis to Cleveland Street; Dewdrop section from Pearl to Broad Streets; Moncrief section from Ninth Street to the city limits; Durkeeville section west of Myrtle Avenue; Brooklyn section south of Bay Street. The above areas are practically impassable after heavy rains.

Water stands for considerable periods on certain paved streets after rain. These include Laura Street from State to First; Broad Street from "Dewdrop Alley" to Springfield Park; Julia Street from Orange to Springfield Park; Pearl

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*Information from City Director of Sanitation and Office of City Engineer.

Street from Caroline to Springfield Park; Jefferson Street from Third to Fourth; Cleveland Street from Kings Road to Fifth Street; State Street in the ten, eleven, and twelve hundred blocks; and Kings Road in the ten, eleven, and twelve hundred blocks.

GARBAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Inspection of street cleaning is organized by the following sections: Riverside, Springfield, South Jacksonville, and Night shift. Three trucks work all night in the down-town district. An observer, interviewing the Assistant Supervisor of the Street Cleaning Department was told that garbage collections are scheduled three times a week in Negro districts: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in some sections; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in others. Outlying areas have two collections a week.*

Paved sections like 8th and Davis Streets have regular automobile trucks as in white sections. Mules and short dump trucks are used in most Negro areas. During the war, even with priorities, there was difficulty in securing repairs to city trucks and now that the department no longer has priorities the tire situation is bad. Some of the trucks purchased in 1930 are still operating. (One year in the life of a garbage truck equals two of an ordinary truck, it was said.) The chief difficulty now is seen in the need for new trucks and in insufficient budget.

Another difficulty is experienced because many Negroes show little cooperation in keeping streets and premises clean. In some sections they wrap garbage in newspapers and throw it into the street, where it may be scattered by dogs and cats. A city ordinance requires covered garbage cans, not under 5 or over 40 gallons capacity. However, in past years Negro agencies have sponsored a "clean-up week."

An added difficulty in sweeping the down-town sections is the fact that cars and taxis are parked all night. A city ordinance requiring cars to be off the street by 1:00 A.M. is not enforced because city officials consider available garages inadequate.

Incinerators

There are two furnaces at the headquarters of the Street Cleaning Department, 5th and Cleveland Streets, totaling 120 tons capacity; two in the Riverside area, also with capacity of 120 tons. A modern incinerator was installed on the Old St. Augustine Road, in South Jacksonville, in November 1945. This can double its 120 ton capacity if run on a 24-hour basis.

Incident

Recent incident involving the eating of contaminated fruit by Negro children at the railroad dump was brought to the attention of the Department. It was readily admitted that all such garbage should be burned by the city, but it was

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* See HOUSING. Tabulations from Housing questionnaires corroborate these schedules in the main.

stated that such disposal is difficult with the old-type incinerator. With the new type, contaminated foods are dumped into a combustion chamber and eliminated.

Current Plans

Current plans of the Street Cleaning Department include putting more small trucks to hauling garbage in unpaved areas. Also, thousands of cards giving regulations and schedules for garbage collection are to be issued, one to be posted in each kitchen. The Department is not equipped to move building materials, but will move tree and plant trimmings.

CONDITION OF STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

The only paved streets in the Negro sections are streets that were formerly occupied by white people and streets which serve as a thoroughfare for business and as arterial highways. There has been no new paving in Jacksonville of much consequence since 1929. Recent paving has been emergency and temporary hard surface only.

A committee of four representative colored realtors checked the number of paved and unpaved streets and the number of sidewalks in Negro sections inside the city limits. For purposes of this study the territory was divided into seven sections. The sections and the findings of the committee in each section are given below:

(1) East of Main Street to the St. Johns River. With the exception of East Union, East 8th, and Talleyrand Avenue, which are highways, the entire section is without sidewalks or paved streets.

(2) East Monroe Street north to the city limits. None of the areas of this section in which Negroes live have sidewalks or paved streets.

(3) West Adams Street to city limits on the north. In Section 3, except 8th Street, there are no paved streets and a very limited number of sidewalks.

(4) West of Main Street to McDuff Avenue on the west. There are no paved streets from Golfair Boulevard on the North to the river on the South, from Main Street on the East to McDuff on the West except for downtown business streets and highways.

(5) Brooklyn. With the exception of Myrtle Avenue, there are no sidewalks and no paved streets.

(6) Nixontown. This section has no sidewalks and no paved streets.

(7) A portion of South Jacksonville. A number of streets here are paved in the San Diego section.

In all, it is computed by this group of realtors that there are 135 miles of unpaved streets in sections where the Negro population lives inside the city

limits. These figures tally with an informal check made two years ago by another civic group.

If Jacksonville is to eradicate health hazards, standing water, etc., and is to improve living conditions for large sections of the population, additional paving of streets will have to be done. Additional financing through a bond issue will be necessary, however, since it would appear that the several wards have insufficient funds budgeted to accomplish this extent of paving.

It should be noted that the offices of the City Engineer and the City Director of Sanitation keep records according to geography rather than according to the race living in a given area. However, the City Director of Sanitation furnished a map for the Survey, with sewered and unsewered sections marked. This map was also consulted in arriving at the above figures.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

As noted by the Survey Committee, the following intersections in Negro areas of the City need traffic lights: Ashley and Jefferson Streets, Beaver and Jefferson Streets, Davis and Ashley Streets, Eighth and Davis Streets, Eighth and Myrtle Avenue, Park and Myrtle Avenue, Beaver and Lee Streets, and Park and Price Streets. The intersection at Kings Road and Davis Street is quite congested even though a traffic light has been placed there. The triangular intersection at Kings Road and State Street should be marked with some kind of caution sign.

It is understood that recommendations regarding the placing or changing of traffic lights are made by the Jacksonville Safety Council to the Mayor and Chief of Police, who in turn relay these recommendations to the Traffic Division of the City. The recommendations are then carried out by the Signal Bureau.

ACCIDENTS*

Figures for 1944 show a total of 2,459 accidents from all causes, including fire, airplanes, and railroads. Of the 2,459 accidents, 2,010 were among white persons and 449 -- or 18.3% -- were among Negroes. The accident ratio seems to be rather low for Negroes, since the city population ratio is 67.5% white and 32.5% Negro. The accident toll in Jacksonville and Duval County in 1945 for white and Negro amounted to 326 deaths, of which 108 were colored, with 6,422 injured and an economic loss of $11,000,000.

In traffic accidents, Negroes have a higher percentage than in accidents of all types. In 1944, traffic and auto accidents totalled 516, of which 141, or 27.3 per cent, were among Negroes. In 1945 there was a total of 2,541 street accidents in Jacksonville, of which 884, or 34.8 per cent, were accidents in which Negroes were driving. Although the proportion of accidents involving Negroes approximates the population percentage of Negroes in Jacksonville, they seem to be rather high when considered in relation to the probable number of Negroes who own

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*Information from Jacksonville Safety Council and from City Traffic Division.

cars. The Housing Survey set the percentage of families interviewed owning cars at 15. While this percentage may possibly be low for the city as a whole, it does not seem likely that it is very far off.

Of the 884 accidents occurring while Negroes were driving, 10 were fatal to pedestrians or others. Eight of the 10 victims were Negroes. By comparison, 33 white persons were killed in traffic accidents in 1945.

Figures for January 1, 1946 to April 12, 1946, for street accidents on two thoroughfares of comparable length show that the total for Negroes is almost that for whites: on Laura Street (white), there have been 26 accidents, while on Davis Street (Negro), there have been 22 accidents. During the same period of time, 113 white persons and 36 Negroes were involved in drunken driving.

Jacksonville has had a chapter of the National Safety Council since January 1, 1946. This group, with a managing director and a board appointed by the City, is conducting a campaign against all types of accidents and carelessness.

SUMMARY

Public sanitation in the Negro sections and in some white sections leaves much to be desired. Contributing causes are the lack of sewers, the miles of unpaved streets, lack of sidewalks, and poorly drained paved and unpaved streets. The street cleaning and garbage collection services of the City have been seriously impaired by lack of equipment, repairs, and personnel during the war years, and have thus contributed to poor sanitation. Other factors are ignorance, poverty, and carelessness of citizens.

Jacksonville and Duval County have a very high record nationally for street and traffic accidents which have resulted in injuries and death. Traffic accidents among the Negro population are higher than the percentage of Negroes owning cars would seem to warrant. Traffic lights are needed at certain intersections in Negro neighborhoods.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. In post-war planning for extensions and improvements of facilities, first and basic consideration be given to drainage, sewage disposal, extension and improvement of the water supply system, garbage collection and disposal system, pest control measures and other such problems, the neglect of which imposes hazards to public health.

2. The Office of City Engineers formulate and promulgate an over-all city plan for paving, considering the public health of the whole community rather than merely the separate requests of wards and precincts.

3. The condition of the open branch of Hogan's Creek, running west at Seventh and Jefferson Streets and intersecting all north and south streets in

this area, be called to the attention of the City Engineer's Office. (It is particularly dangerous in the neighborhood of Cookman School where it is frequently used by children for swimming.)

4. The City place lights in Springfield Park from Fourth to Eighth Streets, since the walkway through the Park is dark and likely to be dangerous for pedestrians.

5. Trucks be re-routed away from the hospital zone at Jefferson and Eighth Streets so that patients in Brewster and St. Luke's Hospitals may be relieved of the disturbance of heavy traffic.

6. The Safety Council or other appropriate group call the attention of the proper City authorities to the need for traffic lights at the intersections above mentioned.

HOUSING

BACKGROUND

The problem of housing for Negroes in the City of Jacksonvilleiis most acute. This statement may be made, however, of Negro housing in any city which has a relatively large Negro population. The real tragedy of the situation in Jacksonville is that it grows worse instead of better. This may be attributed to two factors: (1) The overwhelming majority of houses (91%) occupied by Negores are frame structures, most of which are old, not equipped with modern facilities for decent living, nor are they adaptable to these changes where provisions for them were left out at the beginning. (2) The general lack of concern of owners for the houses occupied by Negro tenants, and the failure of the city to pave the streets and sidewalks in Negro neighborhoods have led to slum appearances and conditions in every area in which there is a relatively large Negro population.

An effort was made to secure an approximation of the total value of Negro property in the county and city and the taxes paid. Both Registration Office and Tax Assessor's Office report that records of householders and other tax payers are not kept according to race. However, some idea of the value of Negro property in the City of Jacksonville may be obtained from the 1940 Census, which gives the value of housing units, from less than $300 to $20,000 or more. Owner-occupied units are given by value of unit, and tenant-occupied units are given by gross monthly rent.

Forty-eight per cent of the non-white owner-occupied dwelling units are valued at less than $1500. Twenty-nine per cent are valued from $1500 to $2499; 16% are valued from $2500 to $3999; 4.6% are valued from $4000 to $5999; and 1.2% are valued at $6000 and over.

Twenty-five per cent of the non-white tenants of Jacksonville in 1940 lived in units for which a gross monthly rent of less than $10 was paid. Slightly more than 90% of the non-white tenants in Jacksonville were housed in units where the rent was less than $25. The greatest concentration was in the $10 to $14 range, in which 35.6% of the non-white tenants fell.

PRIVATE HOUSING

Housing Survey

The following analysis of Negro private housing in Jacksonville is based on a sample study* consisting of more than 600 family interviews, for which data of 534 were tabulated, and covering a tabulated population of 2,987. The entire survey covered a larger proportion of the population -- approximately 5% of the total. Every tenth house was considered in all Negro sections within the city limits. This differs from the 1941 report of housing needs of Jacksonville by

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*Detailed tabulations of the data obtained in this study are on file at the Council of Social Agencies in Jacksonville. The present report summarizes the most significant aspects of the findings.

the Jacksonville Housing Authority as being more extensive. The latter covered approximately 25 blocks north and south by 45 blocks east and west, comprising a total of about 1200 blocks, of which a 50% sample was taken by enumerating all dwellings in each alternate block. The present survey sampled all Negro areas on a random basis, from the higher income brackets to the slum areas. The areas studied are the following:

(1) South Jacksonville: bounded on the north by Trinity Street, on the east by Willow Street, on the south by Lohman Street, and on the west by St. Augustine Road. The area contains a total Negro population of 826. Although small in area and population, it is important in that it represents a relatively isolated Negro community, and is typical of outlying areas in which Negroes live.

(2) College Park: bounded on the north by 5th Street and Kings Road, on the east by Myrtle Avenue, on the South by Beaver and irregularly on the west by Canal and Division Streets and McDuff Avenue. The area contains a total Negro population of 9,332. It is adjacent to the largest of the Negro communities, West Jacksonville.

(3) Brooklyn: bounded on the north by Dennis Street and the Seaboard Airline Railroad, on the east by Magnolia Street, on the south by Edison Avenue, and Forrest Street, and on the west by Osceola Street. The area contains a total Negro population of 5,717.

(4) East Side: bounded on the north by 7th Street and the railroad, on the east by Haines Street, on the south irregularly by Duval, Albert, and Oakley Streets, and on the west by Palmetto Street and the Seaboard Airline Railroad. The area contains a Negro population of 12,144.

(5) West Jacksonville: bounded on the north by 36th Street and Golfair Boulevard; on the east irregularly by Brick Road, Jefferson and Flanders Streets, and Hogan's Creek; on the south by Bay Street and the railroad to Myrtle Avenue and Kings Road from Myrtle Avenue to Flag Street; on the west by Myrtle Avenue to Kings Road, Connally Avenue to 26th Street, Spires Avenue to 30th Street, and Pearce Street to 36th Street. This is a large, irregular area which contains the bulk of the Negro population. It is the real Negro community. The total Negro population in this area is 36,770, more than 50 per cent of the total Negro population.

Size of Homes

The acceptable standard of size is one room per person. The average Negro household in Jacksonville consists of 5.6 members, including parents, children, roomers, and relatives. More than 64% of the Negro families live in homes of five rooms or less, which means less than one room per person. The real significance of these findings is that the families which occupy the homes of five rooms or less are, in general, larger than those families which live in the 34% of the houses of more than five rooms. Slightly more than 20% of the houses in which Negroes live consist of only three rooms; 25.7% consist of four rooms; 16.7% consist of five rooms; 16.9% consist of six rooms; 6.7% consist of seven rooms; and 7.7% consist of eight or more rooms. A

negligible number (9) was found to consist of just one room.

Of even greater significance than the relative size of the house is the number of bedrooms, for they determine the degree of privacy that members of the family may expect. In the present study, any room which is used as a bedroom or sleeping room is considered. Of the number of families reporting this item, 3.7% of the houses have one bedroom; 42.5% have two bedrooms; 24.7% have three bedrooms; 12.2% have four bedrooms; and 9.5% have five or more bedrooms.

Home Ownership

Slightly less than one-fourth (24.7%) of the Negro families own the homes in which they live. South Jacksonville families lead in this respect, 55% of the families owning their homes. This area is followed by College Park, with 52.2% of the families owning their homes. In West Jacksonville, 29% own their homes; in East Side, 16.5% own their homes, and in Brooklyn, 11.4% own their homes.

Rent

It is difficult to draw any conclusions on rent because of the irregularity in reporting on this item. Of the 402 families who rent their homes, only 322 reported the weekly rent paid. Since the irregularities of reporting were greater in some areas than in others, only a general picture of rent can be given. Of the 322 families, more than half (59%) pay $2.50 to $4.99 per week. Fifty-two, or 16.2%, pay less than $2.50 per week; 18.6% pay $5.00-$7.49 per week; and 6.2% pay $7.50-$9.99 per week for rent. Only four families were found who paid $10.00 or more per week for rent.

Construction and Types of Structure

The great majority (91%) of the houses occupied by Negroes are frame structures. The proportion holds true for each of the areas studied.

Closely related to the construction of the houses is the type of structure found. Predominantly, the single detached family dwelling is found in all areas; 367, or 68.7%, of the homes, are of this type. Two-family dwellings, side by side, constituted 11.2% of the total; two-family dwellings, up and down, constituted 11.4%; four-family apartments, 1.9%; flat over store, 2.4%; all other types, 4.3%.

Condition of Structure

Less than one-fourth of the houses (24.3%) were found to be in good condition. The vast majority were in need of major repairs or were unfit for use.* Of the 503 families reporting on this item, 137, or 27.2%, were in need of minor repairs; 25.1% were in need of major repairs; and 116, or 23.1%, were considered unfit for use. Furthermore, almost half the houses (48.1%) were considered below minimum standards of health and decency. This condition obtains in nearly all areas. Only in South Jacksonville and College Park were the percentages of houses in good condition greater than the percentages of those less habitable.

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*Standards used are those of the President's Committee on Housing, Report 1932, Section on Negro Housing.

Sanitation

Closely related to the condition of housing is the problem of sanitation in all its aspects — toilet and bathing facilities, source of water supply, garbage collection, and the like. Three hundred and forty-eight homes, or 64.9% of the total, had flush toilets inside; 18.6% had flush toilets outside; and 16.1% were still using the old fashioned privy. In other words, 185 families, or 34.7% of the total, had access to outdoor toilet facilities only, and in 92% of the cases the toilet or privy was shared with at least one other family. In the College Park and Brooklyn areas the privy was the major type of toilet facility.

Sixty-nine per cent of the homes have running water inside. The other 31% have running water outside only. Two cases were discovered that still depend on the pump as the source of water supply. Less than 9% of the total homes were equipped with a hot water tank or automatic heater. Considerably less than half the homes, 43.3%, had bathtubs. The other 56.7% either had a portable bathtub only, or made no provision for bathing.

For the most part, garbage is collected regularly and in keeping with good health standards. There are still areas, however, where these sanitary measures are not up to par. For Example, 40 of the 507 families reporting this item, or 7.9%, must dispose of their garbage themselves since the city makes no provisions for its disposal. For 14.5%, garbage is collected once per week; for 22.3% of the families, garbage is collected three times per week; for 25.2%, it is collected four or more times per week.

Neighborhood Appearances

Of 493 reports on this item, more than three-fourths, or 78.6% of the families, live in residential areas, and 21.4% live in neighborhoods described as part residential-part business. What appears to be more significant, however, is the general condition of the residential neighborhoods. Railroad tracks and freight yards are found in every area of Negro settlement in the city. The smoke, dirt, grime, and noise that comes from the engines and cars pollutes the atmosphere, causes the houses to look grimy and dark, and gives the neighborhood a bedraggled and unhealthy appearance. Fifty per cent of all areas in which Negroes live are, in every sense of the word, slums.

An observer from the Survey Committee on March 15, 1946, travelled the Negro down-town section along Johnson, DeWitt, Everson, and neighboring streets. Houses are rickety with leaky roofs, broken steps, and cluttered yards. Many are set at angles to the street on lots which appear to be about 30 feet wide. One of the worst features is the crowding of family to family.

"Dewdrop", which runs from Broad to 3rd Streets, north and south, and from Jefferson to Pearl, west and east, is the largest uncleared down-town slum area. The following observation of one interviewer working the Brooklyn area typifies the reports of interviewers in all areas:

> Homes in the area are in a deplorable condition. The area is unfit for human habitation. Most of the homes are built too close together; many of them are built on the edge of McCoy's Creek, which

is itself a cesspool of filth and a breeding ground for malaria.

Only 30.2% of the families interviewed live on paved or hard surfaced streets. An even smaller number of families — 21% — have paved or hard surfaced sidewalks. Where there are paved streets or sidewalks they are usually broken and full of holes in which water settles. Some areas are worse than others in this respect. In South Jacksonville, for example, 11 of the 18 families lived on dirt streets; not a single one of the homes fronted a hard surfaced sidewalk. The situation in College Park is equally bad; 21 of the 23 homes front dirt streets, and only one of the 23 homes fronts a hard surfaced sidewalk. In general, it was found that only those houses located in what is described as a part-business area have hard surfaced streets and sidewalks.

Sanitation and general appearance of the neighborhood seem to parallel the absence of hard surfaced streets and sidewalks; that is, where these factors do not appear, sanitation in the neighborhood seems to be poor. For example, the neighborhoods in which 15.2% of the houses were located were described as good, clean, and attractive in appearance; the neighborhoods of 36.7% of the houses were described as fair, while the neighborhoods of slightly less than 40% were described as bad — dirty streets, broken sewer pipes, poor lighting, etc. The percentage of neighborhoods described as bad varies from area to area. In College Park, for instance, 18 of the 23 homes were located in areas described as bad; in Brooklyn 68 of the 79 homes, or 86%, were located in a bad or slum neighborhood; and on the East Side 66, or slightly more than 50% of the homes, were located in areas described as bad. Only in West Jacksonville was a greater percentage of the homes (78.1%) located in neighborhoods described as good or fair. Even here where the bulk of the Negro population is concentrated there exist some of the worst slum conditions in the city.

Household Equipment and Appliances

This section is concerned with heating, lighting, refrigeration, and such conveniences as telephone, automobile, and intra-city transportation.

In general, Negro homes in Jacksonville are heated by wood burning stoves or oil burners.* Sixty-four per cent of all homes are heated by wood stoves. A few of these homes are heated by a combination of wood stove and oil burner. One hundred and sixty-four homes, or 30.7%, are heated by oil only. In a great many cases the oil burner is the large stationary type which supplies heat for the entire house and not the small portable oil stove. Only 6.7% are heated by coal stoves. In not a single home is heat supplied by a furnace.

Most of the homes in the Negro community are lighted by electricity: 62.9% are lighted in this manner. The kerosene lamp still provides light for a large number, however — 37.1%. In Brooklyn, 40 of the 79 homes, or about 50%, are lighted by kerosene lamps.

The ice box is still the major refrigeration unit in the Negro home. Only 11.4% had electric or gas refrigerators (only two of the 61 were gas refrigerators); 81.8% still use an ice box. Thirty-six homes had no provision for refrigeration at all.

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*The furnace is not standard here for white or colored. The Housing administration has installed the stationary oil burning heater in each unit of its projects.

Telephones are even less common than electric refrigerators, since only 10.7% of the homes had telephones. There seems to be a definite relationship between condition of the home, general appearance of the neighborhood, and ownership of telephones, for it was found that only in the better homes were telephones to be found. Although the ownership of telephones was relatively low, most of the families were within easy accessibility of one; 369 families, or 69.1%, were within one block of a public telephone; 7.1% were within two blocks of a telephone, while only 25 families were three blocks or more from a public telephone.

The number of automobiles owned is also low in relation to the number of families. Only 80 of the 534 families, or slightly less than 15%, owned automobiles. In the absence of automobiles the population must therefore depend upon the city transit system to transport them to and from work, school, and the shopping district. City bus is the common mode of transportation for the majority of the population. Of the 534 families included in the study, 228, or 42.7%, live within one block of a bus line; 102 families, or 19.1%, live within two blocks of a bus line; 75 families, or 14.0%, live within three blocks of a bus line; 33 families, or 6.2%, live within four blocks of a bus line. Only 41 families, or 7.7%, live within five blocks or more of a bus line.

PUBLIC HOUSING

There are two government housing developments for Negroes in Jacksonville. The first, Durkeeville, consists of 215 dwelling units, one and two story type, and is located on Myrtle Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. An initial attempt was made to place the project in the sub-standard Brooklyn area, but it was found impossible to secure property there from owners at prices which the United States Government could be justified in paying. Durkeeville was built by the Public Works Administration as a slum eradication project in 1937 on comparatively vacant land and was designated for low-income Negro families. According to the report of the Jacksonville Housing Authority for 1943, "Your Public Housing", the project cost $1,027,000, and was opened for occupancy in June, 1937. This project eliminated a large number of sub-standard living quarters in the Negro residential areas.

The second public housing development is the Joseph H. Blodgett Homes. This 708 unit housing project was opened to Negro families in February, 1942. This development established a record of being the largest single slum area, a total of 53 acres, to be cleared in the United States to date. It replaced Hansontown, a community eyesore which had in the past bred poverty, disease, and crime.

Requirements for Admission to Homes

"Families cannot be accepted into the housing projects unless their present living conditions are rates as sub-standard, and unless total living costs in the projects are lower than present costs. The fact that the majority of these people were overcrowded (as many as five living in one room), and were without private baths and toilets, is further proof that the program is reaching those for whom better housing was intended." This statement is taken from the first annual report of the Jacksonville Housing Authority, "Housing ~~Comes of Age." Upon exceeding the allowable income limit for residence in the project, tenants are required by law to find a home elsewhere, thus permitting others less fortunate to have the benefits of better housing until they too can~~

Comes of Age." Upon exceeding the allowable income limit for residence in the project, tenants are required by law to find a home elsewhere, thus permitting others less fortunate to have the benefits of better housing until they too can afford to pay rentals required by private interests for decent living accommodations, or to purchase their own homes.

Rent

At Durkeeville the rent scale is from $10.25 a month for a two-room apartment to $40.00 for a 5½-room apartment. At Blodgett Homes there is a graduated rent scale from $12.00 a month for a three-room apartment with one bedroom to $43.00 for larger quarters. The ceiling here is $45.00.

Tenant Life

There is one Tenant Aide for both housing projects. A dwelling unit inspection sheet is used with approximately 63 items to be checked. The following report reflects an average of housekeeping habits from 1944-1946: Of the 708 units in the Blodgett Homes, 7.6% received an "excellent" rating, 87.3% a "good" rating, 2.6% a "fair" rating, and 2.5% a "poor" rating. Of the 215 units in the Durkeeville Homes, 18.1% received an "excellent" rating, 72.6% a "good" rating, 5.6% a "fair" rating, and 3.7% a "poor" rating.

The Tenant Council at Blodgett Homes elects a Mayor and seven Commissioners, one for each of the seven areas into which the project is divided. There is a councilman or woman from each building. It is the duty of the Council to sponsor and promote various activitids and seek out needs. Many problems are solved by the Tenant Council without referral to project management.

A resident council was not organized at Durkeeville when the Project opened, but it is now in process of formation, with promise of a general Tenant Council as at Blodgett Homes. There is a Men's Club (social) and an Emergency Aid Club to assist families with problems.

Evictions may be made for disturbance of the peace, non-payment of rent, falsification of application, etc. According to the manager there has been only one eviction by court order at Blodgett Homes since the project opened. The manager of Durkeeville could recall no evictions for disturbing the peace in the two and-one-half years he has been there. In all, there have been only four cases of juvenile delinquency known to the records at Blodgett Homes and only two cases between 1937 and March 4, 1944, at Durkeeville. The new manager who came on in March, 1944, reports but one juvenile disturbance, a case where boys shot off a rifle, and he states that the ringleaders lived outside the project.*

The Housing Authority report, "Housing Comes of Age," states that "Since initial occupancy in 1937, Durkeeville has been a success. Tenants coming from some of the worst slum conditions in Jacksonville have proven, through home

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* See LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

maintenance, through the fact that not one arrest has been made of tenants and but one minor fire (extinguished before arrival of fireman), that better housing makes better citizens."

OTHER HOUSING

Beyond the Durkeeville Housing Project to the north is the Bisbee-Baldwin addition, consisting of detached houses, well painted, with neat gardens. These houses are purchased by the owners for a little more outlay per month than slum dwellers pay for their "shot gun" houses.

North from this section, 13th to 16th Streets, between Moncrief and Myrtle Avenues, are about seven acres of war housing, small dwellings, neatly kept, now available to war veterans and other Negro citizens.

Another addition north from this latter section, called the Tucker Brothers Addition, has well spaced homes, wider streets, and is generally clean and attractive.

RURAL HOUSING

The general statement on rural housing which follows is based on current observations of the Home Demonstration Agent who serves the Negro population. She visits rural homes in all parts of Duval County outside the city limits.

Size, Construction, and Type of Structure

There are 160 Negro farm families living in Duval County. Frame, one-story dwellings are the rule, although there are an increasing number of houses being built of concrete blocks. Most of the houses are one-family dwellings, with a considerable number of exceptions in Jacksonville Beach, Mayport, and Baldwin. Many of the houses are inadequate for the number in the family, since most rural farm families in the County have three children or three persons besides father and mother living in the house.

Sanitation

Outside toilets without water are the rule. Four Negro families have Delco Systems and 3 have artesian wells. (It is noted that 15 families at New Berlin are supplied from one artesian well.) Inhabitants of Mayport and Jacksonville Beach use city water and approximately 25 families at Moncrief Springs have running water.

Most of the above have running water and use septic tanks, since there are no sewers.

Household Equipment and Appliances

Practically all rural houses have some type of ice box. Most of these are the old-fashioned kind. There are a few ice boxes in Negro homes run by kerosene or electricity. Wood stoves and fireplaces are common, but are being replaced by oil circulating heaters. Nine out of the 26 rural communities in

the County may be reached by telephone. Approximately only 10 to 15% of the rural Negro families have electric lights. These families live at Greenland, Edisto, Pickett, and Marietta. New Berlin homes are wired for electricity but are still awaiting installation of service. In other places, inhabitants have been waiting from two to three years on rural electricity after having their homes wired.

LOANS TO NEGRO VETERANS FOR BUILDING HOUSES

No veteran, white or Negro, can secure a loan for a home in excess of 2½ times his annual income. In order to buy a $5,000 homes, therefore, the veteran must have at least a $2,000 income. "Several Negro veterans have attempted to secure housing loans under the G.I. Bill of Rights, but due to the fact that they were without guidance in the preparation of their applications in the selection of the type of property that would meet minimum standards for a loan, these applications have been turned down." * A well-known Negro realtor has recently been assigned as appraiser, to aid Negroes in securing housing loans.

HOTELS AND TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATIONS

Hotel accommodations for colored travellers and transients have grown increasingly difficult to find during the war years. Although there are about ten self-styled hotels, listed as such, in reality there is only one hotel of any size in Jacksonville available to colored transients. This is the Hotel Richmond, 422 Broad Street, which has 36 double rooms, accommodating at capacity 72 persons. The dining room here seats 65 persons, ordinarily, with a banquet capacity of 125. (The former Richmond Hotel Annex is now occupied by a furniture store.)

The other nine so-called hotels are in reality boarding houses, for permanent or long-term guests, and do not take care of the needs of the travelling public.

Room referral is undertaken by the Travellers Aid Colored Branch at the Union Station. This is done by a room listing in private homes. Accommodations for women and children who travel are particularly difficult to secure.

SUMMARY

The present survey of private Negro housing in Jacksonville points up sharply the urgent need for better housing for this population group. In those areas where the Negro population is concentrated there is much overcrowding. Conditions of health are far below standard, and in far too many cases are actually primitive. The overcrowded, unhealthful conditions help to explain the high mortality rate among Negroes in Jacksonville. Decent housing, then, should be provided either by public funds or private investment. Housing itself, however, is not enough. The city must assume a greater responsibility in making the segregated areas in which Negroes live more habitable. This can be done by

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*Statement from Veterans' Administration.

increasing the appropriation for paved streets and sidewalks in Negro neighborhoods, and by increasing facilities for health and sanitation. Otherwise, even new houses soon tend to lose their newness and decrease in value; the slum conditions now so prevalent are thus perpetuated.

The high income brackets imposed in the provisions for building loans to veterans and the fact that the loan must be made for property in an improved and restricted neighborhood provide practical difficulties for Negro veterans in securing such loans.

Hotel and transient accommodations for Negro travellers are very inadequate. Many of the rural houses are inadequate for the number of people in the family. Modern sanitary facilities are lacking in most cases. Approximately 10 to 15 per cent of the rural Negro families have electric lights. A great many homes are wired for electricity, but service has never been provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee endorsed the current recommendations of the Housing Authority of Jacksonville as follows:

1. Completion of Joseph H. Blodgett Homes on land now owned by the Authority to provide dwelling units for families forced to move by development of Numbers 2, 3, and 4 below.

2. Acquisition of area bounded by Davis Street, Kings Road, Cleveland Street, and Fourth Street for slum clearance and development of Negro Municipal Civic Center, and playground by the City (swimming pool and other feathres to be on a self-liquidating bases) and Housing by the Housing Authority.

3. Acquisition of area bounded by McCoy Creek, St. Johns River, Forest Street and Myrtle Avenue for slum clearance with development by private corporations and with a protective fringe of housing along Myrtle Avenue by the Housing Authority.

4. Acquisition of area bounded by Hogan's Creek, Liberty Street, Church and Ocean Streets, for slum clearance, rehabilitation, and redevelopment by private developers and a centralizing of certain State, County, and City offices in north end of the area, which already has many municipal buildings.

5. The Committee also recommends that Negro realtors together with the Negro Business Men's League and the Negro Chamber of Commerce confer with white leaders and realtors to plan for at least one commodious first-class hotel for colored to serve the large transient population and more adequately represent the Negro population of Jacksonville.

Terminal

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Time consumed in travel between two points within a community, or between two communities, is frequently a vital factor in administering a program of work or play.

Local travel facilities -- busses, trolley cars, and taxis -- and inter-urban transportation terminal facilities and routine practices may mean smoothly functioning community effort or needless waste in time, labor, and wealth.

One aspect of the survey of the Negro community in Jacksonville, Florida, was the study of local transportation facilities and services. The adequacy of means for getting to and from work and markets presents an important problem in a city the size of Jacksonville. Many more people are affected than the actual number who travel. The problem was aggravated during the war years by restrictions on repair to and replacement of rolling stock and private vehicles as well as by an abnormal increase in the number of persons needing such facilities.

The purpose of this phase of the survey was to ascertain the adequacy of transportation facilities and services for Negroes in Jacksonville as provided in the one railroad terminal, the Union Bus Depot, and by local busses and taxicabs.

The bus station on the corner of Broad and Church Streets is not included. It is located in the Negro business area and is designed for the special convenience of Negro sailors stationed at a nearby naval base. It is operated by Negro personnel.

LOCAL BUS TRANSPORTATION

Jacksonville receives local bus transportation service from two traction companies: Motor Transit Company, operating 180 busses; and Jacksonville Coach Company, operating 20 busses. (Street cars were discontinued in the city many years ago.) The capacity of busses used is from 27 to 44 passengers. Operators are required to take an intensive training course to qualify as traction company employees. In this training course special stress is placed upon public relations. A Negro is employed by the Transit Company as a public relations person. This employee handles complaints against the companies' services involving Negroes.

Observations on Location and Extent of Crowding

General observations were made of all the city's transportation facilities. Routine observations covering a period of 23 days were made of the busses which operate in the city. For these observations a special schedule was devised. To be recorded on the schedule was information regarding such facts as: date and time of trip; point of origin and destination of busses ridden; name of bus line; number of persons seated and/or standing during trip; overcrowding, etc. Space was provided on the schedule for remarks to be recorded relative to any incidents or problems observed in connection with transportation services.

Every bus line serving Jacksonville and environs was ridden by observers

during the 23 days of observation. The first trips taken were on February 5, 1946, while the last observation trip was made on March 11, 1946. Observations were made on each day of the week, and for each hour of day from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. When a sample of 21 bus lines was examined, the facts and conditions below were revealed.

There were 85 trips for which recording was made for peak crowding of passengers on busses, by hours. In analyzing the sample, crowding was determined by grouping the number of standers on busses in categories or classes of 1-4, 5-8, 9-12, 13-16, 16-20, 21 and over. In this connection, the hour for each instance of crowding was noted. The exact time for observation was disregarded; one hour intervals were used; e.g., 7:00 to 8:00; 8:00 to 9:00, etc. As previously stated, observers reported the block where there was crowding and/or overcrowding of passengers on busses.

On 41 (almost one-half) of the total of 85 trips, at designated points, the number of standers on busses ranged from 9 to 21 and over. Of the total of the 41 trips, more than 20 passengers were reported standing in 19 instances; between 16 and 20 passengers in 4 instances; and between 9 and 16 passengers in 18 instances. On the remaining 44 trips of the 85 observation trips, the crowding was included in range from 1 through 8 standers at designated points.

Instances of overcrowding of 21 or more standers were reported for the following bus lines:*

Myrtle Avenue	(9)
Florida Avenue	(3)
Murray Hill	(2)
Arlington	(1)
Fairfield	(1)
Edgewood Heights	(1)
Northshore	(1)
Southside	(1)

The frequency of standers on the Myrtle Avenue line was almost 50 per cent of the total frequency (of 19) for the 8 bus lines on which were observed 21 or more standers at specified periods and places. The Myrtle Avenue line was also one of the four lines on which 16 to 20 persons were reported standing at a given time. Two instances of 16 to 20 standers were reported for the Davis bus line, and one for the Fairfield line.

The following bus lines were reported as having standers at given points in the 9-12 and 13-16 intervals:

Davis	Fairfield
Myrtle	Avondale
Lakeshore	Panama Park
Beaver	Florida
Ortega	Edison

Other (lines not specified)

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*Numerals in parentheses refer to the number of times 21 or more persons were observed standing on listed bus lines.

The peak morning hour for number of standers including all ranges from 9 to 20 and over was 8:00 to 9:00. The peak afternoon or evening hour was 6:00 to 7:00. The table below presents the picture of overcrowding during specified hours:

FREQUENCY OF NUMBER OF STANDERS ON JACKSONVILLE BUSSES, BY SELECTED HOURS*

Hours	Number of Standers			
	9-16	16-20	21 and over	Total
7:00 to 8:00 A. M.	2			2
8:00 to 9:00 A. M.	4		6	10
9:00 to 10:00 A. M.	1		2	3
10:00 to 11:00 A. M.			1	1
1:00 to 2:00 P. M.			2	2
2:00 to 3:00 P. M.	1			1
4:00 to 5:00 P. M.	3		1	4
5:00 to 6:00 P. M.	3	1	3	7
6:00 to 7:00 P. M.	2	3	4	9
7:00 to 8:00 P. M.	2			2
Total	18	4	19	41

When the above table is viewed by two hour intervals it can readily be seen that the morning hours of 8:00 to 10:00 and the afternoon or evening hours of 5:00 to 7:00 were the periods of heaviest travel.

Of the 19 cases of crowding in excess of 20 passengers standing on busses, 12 of them were reported for Negro standers and the remaining 7 were reported for white standers. The bus lines on which 21 or more Negro passengers were observed standing during observations were: Myrtle Avenue, Florida Avenue. The lines on which 21 or more white bus passengers were reported as standing in transit were: Arlington, Fairfield, Southside, Edgewood Heights, Murray Hill, Northshore.

Nine of these Negro overcrowding (21 and over) instances obtained for the Myrtle Avenue line, and three for the Florida Avenue line, while white overcrowding (21 and over) occurred one time on each of the lines listed above for whites except the Murray Hill for which two instances were reported. Crowding of 16 to 20 persons for Negroes was observed on two occasions on the Davis line, and once each for whites on the Myrtle line and the Fairfield line. After a period of observation covering 18 days it was found that the major points of congestion were on the three lines used largely by colored passengers.

Between February 7 and 19 observers attempted to determine how many persons were unable to board busses at certain stops where it was apparent that busses serving these areas often carried numbers of passengers in considerable

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*Data restricted to the 85 observation trips made and reported by observers. Figures in table under number of standers, columns 9-16, 16-20, 21 and over, represent the number of busses (trips) on which the numbers of persons within each range were standing at specified points in transit.

excess of their seating capacity. Most observations of this kind were made during late afternoon and evening.

At five different stops on the Myrtle Avenue line in one day, a total of 30 colored persons were unable to board busses during late afternoon. On the Florida Avenue line two-day observations revealed that a total of 19 colored persons could not obtain bus transportation when desired. On a third day 8 colored persons were unable to board a bus on the Florida Avenue line because it was already crowded to the limit. The Davis Street line was overcrowded consistently between 7 and 9 A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M. The number of persons unable to board busses on other lines was negligible.

Laxity in Enforcement of Seating Regulations

The bi-racial pattern of the City is also a factor which contributes to the inadequacy of transportation in Jacksonville. There is no city law regulating the seating of white and colored passengers on busses, but under a "gentlemen's agreement," white passengers seat from the front of the bus to the rear, while colored passengers seat from the rear of the bus to the front. Some, but not all, busses carry signs to this effect. Reports of some observers indicate, however, that at times white passengers, particularly on predominantly white lines, proceed to rear seats before filling up front seats, thus requiring colored passengers to stand, even though there are vacant seats in the front of the bus. The reverse is also sometimes true on predominantly colored lines; that is, colored passengers may be seated toward the front of the bus while seats remain vacant in the rear, thus requiring white passengers to stand. Observers report, however, that operators interfere more often in the latter case than in the former -- they more often ask colored passengers to move to the rear in order to provide seats for white passengers than they ask white passengers to move forward to provide seats for colored passengers.

Quite often passengers of both races sit one person to a double seat, leaving vacant seats while passengers of the other race stand. Again, observers report that operators are more apt to ask colored passengers to "double up" than they are to ask white passengers to do so.

It is suggested that if operators were instructed to enforce the "gentlemen's agreement" impartially for both races, the effect of the bi-racial pattern on inadequacy of seating would be reduced. Some type of passenger education along the same line might also be helpful. This might take the form of placards in busses, at bus stops, or advertisements in the newspaper, suggesting that there would be more seats for everybody if white passengers would double up when colored passengers are standing, and if colored passengers would double up when white passengers are standing.

The "Yellow Line" Regulation

Very little was said in observers' reports about the decision of the Police Department to enforce more strictly, after January 21, 1946, the penalties for over-crowding in busses. One observer (on the Florida Avenue line, Bus #579) reports seeing a placard posted in the front of the carrier to the effect that passengers must stand behind the yellow line, and that failure to do so carries a penalty of $15.00. This provision is enforced by the Police Department, ac-

cording to the placard. No other observer reports such a sign. An observer on the same line reports that the insistence of the driver that passengers must clear the yellow line, even on small busses, means that colored passengers must keep moving to the rear of the bus. The observer says that this is usually the cause of arguments between passengers and the operator.

Courtesy of Operators

The foregoing analysis of the data taken from the schedules on bus travel in the City of Jacksonville did not, as has been noted, deal with incidents or tensions occurring on busses. Most observers reported bus operators as consistently courteous.

No unpleasant incidents were reported by Negro observers. However, a white observer reported an incident on April 15 at 5:15 P. M. on the #2 bus line involving an elderly colored man dressed as a waiter who tried to board the bus. He was told there was no room, but after an additional white passenger had been admitted he rapped on the closed door. The motorman called "No room for Negroes" and drove off. Observers stated that there was room in the rear of the bus and that white passengers showed disapproval.

Causes of Possible Friction

It has been demonstrated that in most, if not all, cities, overcrowding of passengers in local traction conveyances, and the lack of sufficient transportation facilities to give passengers accommodations when they desire them, are frequent sources of friction and unrest.

Company Plans for Improving Service

Observers of the local transportation services in the city, recognizing that one of the chief problems was inadequacy of facilities, sought information from bus company officials regarding their plans to correct this inadequacy. The interviews with officials revealed other important information relative to the transportation problem.

Officials readily acknowledged that the 180 busses operated by the Motor Transit Company and the 20 bus carriers operated by the Jacksonville Coach Company were inadequate to meet the demand of the city's passengers.

Two officials of the Motor Transit Company explained that in their opinion service had improved thirty per cent since August, 1945, (end of the war) in relation to repairs and reconditioning of busses. Again, they said, it is now possible to recruit maintenance crews, and the company is machining parts for its carriers. The interviewer was told that ten busses have recently been put back into working order as a result of the availability of better workmen and machine processing. The supply of better workers, the officials stated, is offset somewhat by the difficulty in purchasing replacements.

The Transportation Division of the Motor Transit Company has placed an order for 80 new busses, and this additional equipment is expected to do much toward relieving the existing congestion.

Since routine observations of local bus transportation service were made after the restoration of the ten busses to service, the crowded conditions on the carriers give evidence that the need is for a much larger number of busses (new or reconditioned).

Negro Community Without Service

Petitions for additional bus service in the section north of Myrtle Avenue and Davis Street have been received but not granted because of lack of equipment. The present bus stops at 26th Street and is needed as far as 45th Street (City Limits). Also, approximately 200 Negro families in South Jacksonville, just outside the city, must walk 3 to 5 miles for a bus.

TAXICABS

Two companies (white) own all of the taxicabs serving the City of Jacksonville. The Guy Marvin Company owns four branches: Yellow Cab Company; Safety Cabs, Inc.; The Lincoln Cab Company; and The New Deal Cab Company. The other owner, The Miller V. Joyner Company; owns three auto for hire branches: Thrift Cabs, Inc.; The Economy Cab Company; and The San Marco Cabs, Inc.

The Lincoln and New Deal Cab Companies are those companies which serve Negroes. There are no private cabs for Negroes — only the so-called "cruising cabs", of which there are approximately 100, 50 for each company. There are 240 Negro taxi drivers who pay the company $4.50 per ten hour day shift and $5.00 per ten hour night shift (shorter cruising range at night). The operators are members of the Colored Taxicab Drivers Union, Local No. 674.

Cabs are in poor condition, and to date new cabs which have been ordered have not been delivered. Colored cabs are in poorer condition than white cabs, but the poor condition of white cabs occasioned a strike of 150 white cab drivers of two companies from April 25 to May 2. Drivers refused to take out vehicles because "these are not maintained in condition for safe operation."

Since about 25 to 30 colored cabs are out of service for repairs during each 24-hour period, the number of cabs actually in operation is something under 70. Cabs operate almost entirely inside the city limits with occasional trips into the county. Operators cruise in the lanes which provide the largest number of prospective passengers and avoid the one-fare trip. Six to ten cabs may move on after finding that the fare is not going in the same direction as the cab.

Observation over a period of several weeks shows that cab drivers do not regularly operate according to the announced policy of the Cab Company; i.e., a 10¢ fare for the first zone and an additional 10¢ for each zone thereafter. Frequently when the would-be passengers are told by cab drivers that the cab is not going in the direction requested, bargaining may change the route. Although most of the taxicabs are advertised as 10¢ cabs, many drivers have very different zone rates. Occasionally an average short run may cost the passenger 75 cents to $1.00. The taxicab is not regarded as a reliable method of transportation for arriving at work or at an appointment on schedule.

When it was suggested to a spokesman for the Cab Drivers' Union that a higher fare would help to improve the unsatisfactory taxicab conditions in the city, he objected, saying that many people who use cabs are in low income brackets.

His group felt that delivery of new cabs is the remedy for current difficulties.

Although the delivery of additional cabs will help to relieve the shortage, the unsatisfactory taxicab situation will remain as long as the bargaining practice is unchecked either by company regulations or by regulation of the Taxicab Drivers Union.

UNION BUS STATION: FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The Union Bus Station is located at Hogan and Bay Streets. Colored patrons buy tickets at windows in the white waiting room and board busses at the same points as white passengers. To enter the white waiting room to buy tickets, Negroes must go out of the colored waiting room.

The separate waiting room for Negro passengers is at the rear of the station and next to the Hogan Street entrance for busses. There is no door to the street. Approximately fifteen passengers may be seated on the two benches available. The room is very small and almost in the shape of a triangle, 12 feet by 12 feet by 5 feet. It is lighted by one drop light, suspended from the ceiling.

No eating facilities are provided for colored passengers. One telephone is available. Rest rooms are too small.

JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL: ~~DESCRIPTION OF~~ FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The colored entrance to the Union Depot is directly from the street. There are eight swinging doors. The waiting room is approximately 75' X 60'. It will seat about 160 persons, is well-heated when necessary, and light is adequate for ordinary purposes. There are no special reading lamps as there are in the white waiting room.

There are three telephone booths, and one direct line to telegraph office. The station telegraph office is in the white waiting room. Negroes present messages through a window on the concourse. There are four ticket windows opening into the colored waiting room. Pullman tickets are usually purchased at the City Ticket Office. The Travelers Aid desk is in the waiting room and attendants are on duty from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Amplifiers announce the trains, and the information desk can be reached from the concourse but not from the Negro waiting room. Announcements coming over the loud speaker located in the colored waiting room are quite indistinct, presenting a possible danger of travellers missing trains.

The restaurant has 9 stools at the one counter, but no tables. This number of stools is inadequate at crowded hours. There is also a novelty booth in the waiting room where papers, magazines, and sundry articles may be purchased. All these facilities are operated by Negroes. There are news and souvenir stands on the concourse where courteous service is available.

The ladies' restroom is fitted with some broken chairs and two baby beds. The washroom is equipped with two wash basins, two free toilets, and two pay toilets. Both lounge and washroom are usually illkept.

The men's rest room has a shoe shine stand. In the washroom there are four commodes, four urinals, and two lavatories. There are no towels, no soap, no mirror, no hot water, and no shower baths.

There are 32 lockers in the waiting room and the customary parcel check room on the concourse. There is an electric watercooler in the waiting room. Seats on the concourse are for white only, and carry signs to that effect.

SUMMARY

The major problem in public transportation for Negroes in Jacksonville is lack of a sufficient number of busses for the volume of traffic. Lines on which the congestion for Negroes is greatest are Myrtle and Florida Avenues and Davis Street. Peak hours for crowding in busses are 8:00 to 10:00 A. M. and 5:00 to 7:00 P. M. Certain Negro areas in the Moncrief section beyond 26th Street to the city limits and an area in South Jacksonville near Old St. Augustine Road are without bus service.

The bi-racial pattern of the city sometimes contributes to the inadequacy of facilities, since white passengers frequently sit one person to a double seat, leaving vacancies while Negroes stand, and vice versa.

Taxicabs for Negroes in Jacksonville are in poor condition. Although there is an announced standard fare, taxicab drivers often disregard this. The taxicab is not regarded as a reliable method of transportation for arriving at work or an appointment on schedule.

Waiting room facilities for colored passengers at both the Terminal Station and the Union Bus Depot are inadequate. Waiting room and rest rooms at Bus Station are far too small, and no eating facilities are provided. The waiting and rest rooms at the Terminal are often dirty and the rest rooms are inadequately furnished. The lunch counter here is too small to give good service to Negro patrons.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Allowing for the fact that wartime traffic was extra heavy and that Jacksonville is the gateway to Florida, the following recommendations are made:

1. That additional busses be put on as soon as available to relieve congestion on existing lines and provide service for areas not now served.

2. That the "gentlemen's agreement" in regard to bi-racial seating in city busses be enforced impartially for both white and colored to insure maximum use of seats.

3. That a representative of the cab corporation (white) owning taxicabs

for colored meet with a representative of the Colored Taxicab Drivers' Union and representatives of the Negro Business Men's League and the Negro Chamber of Commerce, to discuss ways and means of regulating fares and insuring improved service.

4. Because of obvious inadequacies of waiting facilities for Negroes it is recommended that larger waiting facilities be provided for Negroes at both the Union Terminal and Union Bus Station; that these be furnished more adequately and kept clean; that Negro passengers have access to food and refreshment services.

EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Organization of the School System

The Duval County school system is administered by a Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a General Supervisor, a Supervisor of Negro Education, and a Negro Supervisor of Elementary Schools. Other supervising personnel includes those in charge of vocational education, cafeteria programs and pupil attendance. The Attendance Officer has a Negro assistant. The Elementary School Supervisor and the Assistant Attendance Officer are the only Negroes in a supervisory capacity.

The main administrative office of the school system is located at Ocean and Ashley Streets. The office of the Negro Elementary School Supervisor, at Stanton School, is the front of a regularly used classroom, separated from the class by a railing about 3½ feet high. It contains very limited equipment.

There are three elected Trustees for each of the ten special tax school districts in the county. These Trustees, relatively inactive for about 20 years, were re-activated in 1945 and through their survey committee rendered a fairly comprehensive report October 15, 1945, on the whole school situation.

Location and Accessibility of Schools

The Negro public school program of Jacksonville and Duval County is housed in ten elementary schools, one senior high school, and eleven elementary junior high school buildings, making a total of 22 schools.* Ten of the 22 schools are rural, located as follows:

Number	Name	Number	Name
109	New Berlin**	125	Arlington
110	Mandarin	129	Marietta
114	Baldwin	132	Mayport
115	Atlantic Beach	133	Pickett
116	Wesconnett**	144	Jacksonville Beach

According to a survey made by the Survey Committee on Education in the schools on February 18, 1946, there were 9,544 pupils attending schol in city and county. Of this number, 7,293 walked to school, 433 came by automobile, 1,191 (city pupils) came by bus other than public school bus, and 627 came by school bus. Of the number of children in school that day, 797 lived three miles or more from the school attended, but only 627 were furnished transportation in school busses. This means that 170 children

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*Reynolds, Smith, Hills Report, Survey and Study of the Physical Properties and School Plant of the Public Schools of Duval County. Dec. 31, 1945,

**Transportation provided.

either walked three miles or more to school, or had to be transported at the expense of their parents. (For details, see Table I.)

Most of the Negro rural schools have small attendance, which makes the problem of transportation to them a difficult one. There are four contract bus routes. The busses are owned by Negroes and they serve the following schools.*

Route No. 4, transporting 151 pupils to:
New Berlin School No. 109
Davis Street School No. 135
Darnell-Cookman School No. 145
Stanton High School No. 101

Route No. 33, transporting 207 pupils to:
The consolidated school at Arlington No. 125
The consolidated school at South Jacksonville No. 107

Route No. 34, transporting 184 pupils to:
The consolidated school at South Jacksonville No. 107

Route No. 46, transporting 110 pupils to:
School No. 116--Westconnett

School Enrollment and Teaching Load

The compulsory attendance period is from 7 to 16 years of age. The average daily enrollment of Duval County Negro schools as of September, 1945-46 was 10,828 which was only slightly above the figure for 1938-39. "...The poor condition of the existing Negro schools is thought to be a prime factor in restricting any increase. The necessity for holding two sessions a day in some of the schools is another factor limiting the membership." **

A comparison of the Negro and white schools of Duval County follows: *

	White	Negro
Average daily membership of public schools	27,201	10,753
Average daily attendance of public schools	24,372	9,894
Average pupil-teacher load, Senior High	25	35
Average pupil-teacher load, Junior High	30	28
Average pupil-teacher load, Elementary	31	35
Enrollment private and parochial schools	1,682	741

The pupil-teacher load for Negro and white junior high and elementary school teachers does not differ greatly, but there are ten more pupils per Negro teacher than per white teacher in the senior high schools. The accepted standard is 28 pupils per teacher.

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* Letter from Director of Attendance, Duval County, February 27, 1946.
** Reynolds, Smith, Hills Report.

TABLE 1

DISTANCE OF NEGRO CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL AND HOW THEY GET THERE

SCHOOL NUMBER	NUMBER OF PUPILS LIVING AT EACH DISTANCE							HOW THEY COME TO SCHOOL				
	Within 10 blocks	15 blocks	20 or more blocks	1 mile	2 miles	3 miles	4 miles or more	School bus	Other bus	Automo-bile	Walk-ing	Other
101	298	160	390	35	68	67	88	43	379	209	455*	
102	561	61	4	..	..	..	..	3	42	20	561	
103	768	133	48	..	..	..	..	..	13	20	916	
104	420	219	89	10	2	1	1	5	21	14	702	
105	421	287	183	16	7	8	2	16	139	27	724	
106	89	57	60	5	19	3	5	..	5	..	233	
107	63	12	11	40	26	87	154	271	7	2	113	
108	585	173	62	4	1	..	..	..	16	17	792	
109	..	..	..	27	2	19	..	21	..	..	27	
110	..	..	..	14	12	7	3	..	..	..	36	
114	5	20	..	36	12	7	8	..	..	12	76	
115	..	..	..	18	..	2	3	..	..	3	18	2
116	..	..	..	45	..	..	107	107	..	..	45	
125	..	..	..	31	..	..	61	55	..	6	31	
129	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	16	
132	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
133	..	..	..	28	15	4	12	..	..	12	47	
135	459	368	203	15	27	11	30	19	180	44	870	
143	204	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	5	207	
144	74	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	76	
145	801	285	165	..	..	..	87	87	281	26	944	
146	269	116	109	..	..	..	..	..	108	6	380	
Totals	5017	1893	1324	357	196	226	571	627	1191	433	7293	2

The above table was compiled from questionnaires by each classroom teacher in Negro schools by a showing of hands, February 18, 1946.

*One teacher did not report.

Nine of the 22 Negro schools are too small to accommodate their enrollments and are required to have a double session daily. They are A. L. Lewis, Jr., Oakland, LaVilla, West Lewisville, College Park, Wesconnett, Davis Street, West Jacksonville, and Cookman. By double session is meant one group of pupils attending in the morning and a second group in the afternoon.

There are 194 classrooms being used in the 22 Negro schools at present. With a total enrollment of 10,753, the average number of pupils to a classroom is 54.

"...There are approximately three thousand Negro pupils who do not go beyond elementary grades. At present the greatest need of facilities is for the elementary group. It is to be expected that as better facilities are provided, and efforts of educational groups continue, a substantial increase in membership of Negro junior and senior high groups will take place." *

Training and Salaries of Classroom Teachers

Detailed information on teachers' salaries, in relation to the degree held, was obtained from the County Board of Public Instruction. This may be summarized as follows for teachers with maximum experience:

	Lowest Monthly Salary			Highest Monthly Salary		
	White	Negro	Difference	White	Negro	Difference
Master's Degree	$ 251	$ 225	$ 26	$ 321	$ 235	$ 86
Bachelor's Degree	209	189	20	262	210	52
Less than Bachelor's	189	160	29	210	189	21

Of 95 Negro teachers holding the Bachelor's degree and having maximum experience, 91 receive $189 a month, while 73 of 81 white teachers in the same class receive $233 a month. In the area of less than the Bachelor's degree, 79 of the 81 Negro teachers with maximum experience receive $160, while 53 of the 54 white teachers similarly rated receive $210. Negro substitute teachers receive $4.00 a day, and white substitute teachers receive $5.00 a day.

Through all these comparisons it is apparent that there is a substantial difference in the pay of Negro and white teachers having the same rating and experience. However, this situation represents a substantial improvement over 1942, when a test case on salaries was instituted. The Business Manager of the Board of Public Instruction says: "It should be noted that pay of Negro teachers was raised 1/3 of the amount necessary to meet minimum basic pay requirements for each of the school years 1942-43 and 1943-44. This was not raised beyond the 2/3 equalization point reached during or since 1944-45."

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* Reynolds, Smith, Hills Report.

Training and Salaries of School Principals

Of the 20 Negro principals and 48 white principals included in the study, 8 (or 40%) of the Negro and 15 (or 31%) of the white hold Masters' degrees; 11 (or 55%) of the Negro and 27 (or 56%) of the white hold a Bachelor's degree; 1 Negro (or 5%) and 6 (or 13%) of the white hold less than a Bachelor's degree.

While white principals are paid more than Negro principals, the salary differentials are difficult to determine because training, experience and size of school (number of teachers) are factors involved. Generally speaking, Negro schools have smaller numbers of teachers than white schools. Approximately half the Negro schools are one- to three-teacher rural schools. Twelve (or 54%) of the 22 Negro schools had 8 teachers or less; seven (or 14%) of 50 white schools had 8 teachers or less. Nine (or 41%) of the Negro schools had 20 teachers or more; 21 (or 42%) of the white schools had 20 teachers or more.

White principals in schools with 20 to 24 teachers earn from $291 to $378 a month, while Negro principals in similar sized schools earn from $264 to $325.

The lowest salary of a Negro principal is $165 a month; the highest, $376. The lowest salary of a white principal is $256; the highest, $454.

Per Capita Costs

According to information obtained from the office of the Business Manager of the Board of Public Instruction, the per capita costs of public education are as shown in the accompanying table.

TABLE 2
PER CAPITA COSTS, DISTRICT NO. 1
(Jacksonville and Environs)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
White High	$ 91.99	$ 96.16	$104.53
White Elementary	72.89	79.46	85.15
Negro High	55.94	63.21	70.24
Negro Elementary	41.34	46.03	53.08

If the building program recommended for the Negro schools in the Reynolds, Smith, Hills Report is carried out, the proportional overhead will be increased and the disparity between per capita costs for white and Negro schools will be reduced accordingly.

Classroom Space and Equipment

According to the Holy-Arnold method of evaluating school plants, buildings scoring less than 500 points should be given most careful study to determine if condition of the structure justifies additional expenditure. Although Duval County has invested $906,216, exclusive of Federal Grants, for school buildings to provide for Negro pupils, Oakland Elementary is the only Negro school with a scoring above 500 points.

"...The overall condition of the school buildings or structures can be considered only fair. The general condition of the academic classrooms is considered poor. Special classrooms, general service rooms, administrative rooms and service systems are either lacking or in very poor condition in practically all the schools. Many of the schools are still dependent upon outside toilet facilities. The survey shows that many of the schools have very poor or no fire protection. Electric systems such as lights, telephone, radio, clock and program system, and motion picture equipment are not to be found in a great number of the schools. The lack of all these facilities...is a definite indication that replacement of practically the entire Negro school plant is required." *

Repairs and improvements are now in process in Negro schools as follows:

A. L. Lewis Jr. School, Heading plant has been renewed and electricity added.
Stanton High School, Lights in classrooms.
Oakland Public School, Lights are being put in classrooms.
Long Branch, Lights are being put in classrooms.
Davis Street School, Electricity is being installed in 23 classrooms.

Library Facilities

The standard school library should provide an average of five books per pupil. The following figures show the library condition in a few selected Negro schools in Duval County. **

School Number	No. of Books Per Pupil	School Number	No. of Books Per Pupil
101	5.00	109 #	.09
102	.10	110 #	.28
103	.57	115 #	.15
104	1.01	125	1.80
106	.51	129 #	.009
107	.003	143	.65
		145	.50

Average for the above schools, .46 books per pupil.

School 101 (Stanton High School) is the only Negro school in the County having the minimum standard of five books per pupil, necessary for accrediting purposes. With the exception of Stanton High School, the

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* Reynolds, Smith, Hills Report, pages 37 and 40.

** From Survey by General Supervisor of Education, February 15, 1946.

\# Rural schools.

inadequacy of library facilities in these Negro schools is obvious. The average number of books per pupil in all white schools is 1.9. The rural schools lack space and shelving for books when and if they do secure them.

A teacher of library science has recently been employed by the School Board as Director of Text Book Service in Duval County to serve both white and Negro schools. The aim is to improve all school libraries. Request is also being made for county funds to meet the minimum annual expenditure per pupil of 25 cents.

Cafeterias

"Only 3 Negro schools were built with a cafeteria. The only cafeteria in a City Negro school at present is in Stanton School. Several years ago a typing room was converted into a cafeteria by cutting out partitions...Plans for the new senior high school include a modern lunch room.

"Concessions operate in a number of schools. The difficulty here is that there is no one to pass on the menus or to enforce standards in the purchase and preparation of food."*

The concessions referred to above are in most instances more or less unsightly adjuncts of the school, and are of questionable sanitary value. They, in general, do not sell balanced lunches, but rather sell soda pop, hot dogs, hamburgers, cakes, pies, candies, gum and the like. Milk can be obtained. Supervisors occasionally serve a warm lunch on paper plates.

The schools exercise little if any control over the manner in which the pupils patronize concessions. They are private enterprises conducted on or in school property, over which the school has no authority. "I find the colored child very easy to influence in his pattern of eating," states the Director of Cafeterias.

Playgrounds and Recreational Facilities

"...there should be approximately 870 square feet of playground per pupil after allowing one acre for the building. There are four schools (Negro) which meet this criteria, and there are two others, which although designed to provide less than the desired minimum area per pupil, do meet the criteria because of small enrollment. Five of the schools have a designated area of less than 100 square feet, and due to their increased enrollment, the available area per pupil is reduced below that figure.

"Physical education facilities are totally lacking inside the Negro school buildings and very few school sites have any outside facilities at all." **

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* Report of conference with Director of School Cafeterias, February 27, 1946.

** Reynolds, Smith, Hills Report, page 40.

Playground activity is further restricted in Negro schools by the sandy nature of the soil. Most of the Negro schools are unsightly in their general appearence because of the absence of grass and foundation planting.

There is insufficient playground equipment, for the number of pupils wanting to use it. In some instances it is in a state of poor repair and is unsafe for use.

Curriculum and Program

Tables 3 and 4 show the existence or non-existence of several features of a good school plant and program, many of which are impossible in local Negro schools because of lack of space.

TABLE 3
DESIRABLE PHYSICAL FEATURES BY NUMBER OF SCHOOLS*

Feature	Present	
	Yes	No
Auditorium built with school	3	15
Gymnasium	0	18
Showers	0	18
Cafeteria built for purpose	2	16
Cafeteria space adequate	1	17
Lockers	0	18

TABLE 4
DESIRABLE PHASES OF THE SCHOOL PROGRAM BY NUMBER OF SCHOOLS*

Feature	Present	
	Yes	No
Vocational guidance activities	1	17
Manual training or other vocational courses for boys	6	12
Domestic science or home making for girls	6	12
Citizenship training courses	5	13
Apprenticeship training program	0	18
Program in conservation of natural resources	1	17
Lunch room program	1	17
Parent-Teacher Association	14	4
Part-time school program	0	18
Program in adult education	0	18

The best curriculum work in elementary schools is now being done in basic subject fields. Home economics and shop work are receiving

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* Schools not included in these tables: Mandarin, Baldwin, Marietta, Pickett.

increasing attention in senior and junior high schools. The class in handicraft at Oakland School is especially good for retarded children. According to the Supervisor of Negro Elementary Schools, "Opportunity for curriculum enrichment is limited by over-crowding. There are no art classes except at A. L. Lewis Junior High School. There are one full time and two part time music teachers in certain of the city schools. Citizenship courses at Davis Street School have had to be eliminated because of the double session."

Parent-Teacher Cooperation

According to Table 4, the principals report fourteen active Parent-Teacher Association. This figure does not concur with the report of the official Negro representative to the Duval County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, who listed only six. The general condition of the schools would indicate that the Parent-Teacher Associations are not very active. According to the statement of that official, these associations at most schools would appear to be for the teachers only. It is likely that only a few parents attend meetings.

High School Facilities

Stanton High School is the only senior high school for Negroes in Jacksonville and Duval County. The building is physically inadequate in size and units for a desirable program. The cafeteria, auditorium and library are too small for present enrollment, and the school is without the usual modern functional units, such as:

Gymnasium	Safe record-keeping facility
Baths	Conference rooms
Lockers	Communication system
Playground	Special use rooms for fine arts, music, etc.

Over eleven hundred pupils are crowded into the 23 classrooms which should normally accommodate approximately one-half the number.

It is difficult for rural pupils to attend senior high school since there is none beyond the city limits. One bus is provided to bring children to senior high school from the rural area.

The lunch program, an accepted part of the modern school, is handicapped by lack of space. The cafeteria is crowded into a space equivalent to two classrooms and only 150 pupils can be seated at a time. It requires about two hours to serve the 500 to 600 pupils using the facility daily. Often as many as 150 pupils fail to get served before it closes for the afternoon classes.

There is no gymnasium for the health and physical education program of the school. Basketball is played in the small auditorium. The pupils use the toilets for dressing rooms when changing clothes for physical education activity and sports. They have to place their clothes on the floor since there are no lockers. There are no provisions for showers

after games or exercises. Certain shops and the cafeteria are using space which was not originally designed for them. Four home economics teachers are using three classrooms.

Stanton School has no fireproof vault in which to keep the school records. A fire in 1942 is reported to have destroyed the records of pupils who had not graduated at that time. The only clerical worker now employed at Stanton has occasional teacher or student assistance.

An informal evaluation of a number of Negro schools was made during the summer of 1945 by the Jacksonville Junior National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Stanton, they found, had broken window panes, dilapidated lavatories and inadequate equipment. They disapproved proximity of school to liquor bars and heavy traffic streets and recommended a new location for the senior high school.*

Vocational Training

In addition to the shop courses available at Stanton High School, Duval County offers to Negroes several types of vocational training suitable for high school and adult education level activities. The name and location of the different types of training offered follow.**

The New Vocational School (Broad Street at Beaver)
Courses in: Millwork and cabinet work
Auto Mechanics
Sheet steel
Forging

Adult Distributive Education (Stanton)
Salesmanship
Insurance selling
Business letter writing
Typing
Bookkeeping
Waiter and waitress training

Trade and Industrial Courses (Evening)
1. Stanton: Bricklaying
Printing
Steel square
Blueprint reading
Cabinet making
2. Jones Beauty School: Beauty Culture
3. King's Road: Silk Finishing
4. Richardson's Tailor Shop:
Tailoring
Designing (men's clothing)

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* Report to Survey Committee from Advisor to Junior N.A.A.C.P.

** Report from Assistant Director Vocational School to the Survey Committee, February 15, 1946.

Jacksonville and Duval County do not provide education for part time working Negro Youth, or adult education in the three R's, which would help toward reducing illiteracy.

The vocational program does not include training in fields that are growing in importance such as: radio, electricity, plumbing, marine plumbing, sheet metal, sheet metal, refrigeration, air conditioning, interior decorating, and painting.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Number and Location

The Negro private and parochial schools are listed below.* The total enrollment in these schools is 741 or a little over 14% of the total enrollment in the county.

St. Pius (Catholic)	Lee and State Streets
New Century	Johnson and Monroe Streets
Walker's Business College	319 Board Street
Boylan-Haven School	Franklin and Jessie Streets
Walker's Home	1561 Franklin Street
The Advent School	Mt. Hermon, South of 8th
Edward Waters College	Kings Road, West of Tyler
Cooper's Academy	Davis Street at 21st
Private Day School, Simpson Church	Cleveland Street at Kings Road
Private House School and Night School	511 Odessa Street
Church of Holiness School	24th Street and Moncrief Road
African Universal School	1008 Pearl Street

Supervision

"Regarding the private schools operated in Duval County for Negro children, the matter of qualified teachers for these schools, the proper control and operation of them, was a matter presented to the last Legislature for the enactment of a law to place adequate supervision over them. The proposed bill failed of passage. A great need is seen by school authorities for legislation of this kind, and it is recommended to your committee that serious consideration be given to this matter for further action by it.**

College and College Preparatory Schools

There are two private educational institutions for Negroes in Jacksonville offering junior college and college preparatory courses:

1. Edward Waters College

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* Letter from Director of Attendance, March 11, 1946.

** Letter from Director of Attendance, February 27, 1946.

Edward Waters College, founded 1866, is owned and operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Florida. It offers regular high school courses and in addition, junior college courses in the liberal arts, commercial and teacher training. A public elementary school, adjacent to the college buildings, is used as a practice school. Enrollment as of March, 1946, was 62 in the college and 160 in the high school. The majority of the students come from outside of the City of Jacksonville. President White states that approximately 50% of the students go on to senior college.

2. Boylan-Haven School

This school, founded in 1885 by a former teacher of the Cookman School, is a national project, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There is a total enrollment of 230, with 80 boarding pupils from states and 150 day pupils.

The curriculum, stressing home making, prepares pupils for college, and 90% go on to college. The school offers kindergarten and preparatory for the 7th grade, and four years of high school. Religious training is given in all grades with two periods a week devoted to Bible study.

The main building has just had substantial remodeling, additions including down-stairs luncheon room for day pupils, new shower and locker rooms, new heating plant, cold room, etc. There are also additional classrooms in a new building, all at a total cost of $80,000.

The Superintendent is seeking aid in having the school accredited. She is a Southern white woman holding a Master's degree. It is noted that a bi-racial faculty has functioned here harmoniously for 60 years. Boylan-Haven provides an educational situation of distinct worthiness.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Note: For a discussion of nursery schools for Negro children, see section on COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment

1. Since only one of the Negro schools in the County has a sufficient rating to justify rehabilitation, this indicates a need for an immediate building and modernization program on a county-wide basis to house the Negro school system.

2. The modernized or newly constructed buildings should contain such reasonably basic classroom equipment as: proper blackboards regulated to the height of the children, seats of proper size for the children, artificial lighting, enclosed cloakroom, shelves for books, storage, lockers, teachers' desks and chairs.

3. For the buildings generally, provision should be made for cafeterias with hot and cold running water; window shades on the sides where the sun shines in; space for janitorial supplies; the necessary supplies and equipment to keep the buildings clean and sanitary; library space with adequate shelves, and containing an adequate number of approved books; auditoriums; health units; gymnasia.

Location and Accessibility

4. Transportation should be provided for all children living within the legal distance within which children are transportable.

5. When Duval County constructs its Negro Schools, it is urged that the urban railroad, gas house, and city dump districts be avoided, that impassable side roads be avoided, and that population trends be carefully considered.

Staff

6. More Negro supervisors should be added to the staff, including a supervisor of secondary education, to meet state requirements and to initiate or improve instruction in such areas as music, fine arts, health and physical education. (The Supervisor of Physical Education for Negroes gives part time only. This should be a full-time position.)

7. The elementary school teaching personnel should be increased in District I (Jacksonville) to meet State approved teaching load.

8. The high school teaching personnel should be increased to cut the teaching load from the present 35 children per teacher to 30 pupils per teacher.

9. Adequate office space, equipment, and clerical help should be provided for supervisory and administrative personnel.

Salaries

10. Salaries of Negro teachers and principals in Duval County should be brought to parity with those of white teachers and principals of similar training and experience.

High School Facilities

11. Stanton School should be abandoned for regular public school purposes and developed into a center for vocational education, distributive education, part-time education, adult education, or similar activities. Lack of playground space and proximity to undesirable influence condemn it for the purposes first stated.

12. At least two modern senior high schools should be developed.*

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* One new senior high school was recommended by the Reynolds, Smith, Hills Survey.

This committee concurs with the Reynolds, Smith, Hills Survey in recommending the Cookman Park location for one of these new senior high schools. A second senior high school should be built in a location to care for population trends. Attention is also invited to the possibility of converting the Douglas Anderson Junior High School, South Jacksonville (No. 107) into a combination junior-senior high school to care for the South sides, beaches, etc.

13. Adequate clerical help should be provided in all the administrative offices of the schools in place of the teacher and student assistance now so current in the offices.

14. Transportation for rural senior high school students should be provided on a county-wide basis.

Vocational Education

15. When proper senior high school facilities have been provided, all vocational education should be moved into the renovated Stanton School structure.

16. The vocational program of Duval County should provide training in such dynamic vocations of today and tomorrow as radio, electricity, plumbing, marine plumbing, refrigeration, air conditioning, interior decorating, painting, airplane motors. Present vocational courses offered do not include these.

School Program and Curriculum

17. The school program of the entire county should include: part-time programs for working youths, special vocational guidance activities, vocational courses for both boys and girls, conservation of resources, adequate lunch programs, apprenticeship training, adult education in the 5 R's.

18. Music, religious training, fine arts, practical arts, handicraft, health and physical education should be reinstated in the curriculum where they have been eliminated due to the war emergency or lack of space, and added to the curriculum in cases where they have never been given.

19. Parent-teacher cooperation challenges the leadership of the Negro Associations to provide more interesting and effective programs. The Negro organization should obtain for itself all possible help from the white local associations, the state organization and the national organization of Parent-Teacher Associations, in order to better its work in Duval County. It should also work to organize more units which it is willing to recognize as worthy of the name which they bear.

Private Schools

20. Duval County should initiate and support legislation authorizing the Board of Public Instruction to supervise private schools so as to require the observance of certain minimum standards.

RECREATION

BACKGROUND

Jacksonville has had some organized form of recreation since 1907, the year after the White House Conference was called by President Theodore Roosevelt which resulted in the formation of the National Recreation Association. Although this city's Recreation Department is one of the oldest in the United States, nothing approaching an adequate system was evolved until 1925, when the people of Jacksonville, empowered by an act of the State Legislature, created a board and voted a mill tax for recreation. The Playground and Recreation Board, serving without compensation, then inaugurated an era which greatly improved the status of the city as a recreational community.

By 1937 the Recreation Board had constructed the maximum number of facilities possible with its budget. It was during this same year that a half-mill increase in the tax rate for recreation was voted.

The Recreation Department at the time of the survey had 30 areas under its jurisdiction. These areas include the following facilities: 5 football fields, 2 swimming pools, 2 cinder tracks, 9 softball fields, 6 baseball diamonds, 2 indoor recreation centers, 22 tennis courts, 20 shuffle-board courts, 20 hard surfaced play courts, 19 horse shoe pitching lanes, 20 apparatus areas, 1 stadium, and 1 baseball park.

Jacksonville has placed emphasis upon the cultural aspects of recreation. Band concerts, community sings, minstrel shows, civic opera productions, symphony concerts, dramatic productions, harmonica bands, and various forms of rhythmic activities for juveniles have been included in the aesthetic life of the community.

Recreation for Negroes

Recreation for Negroes began on a small scale in Jacksonville on July 1, 1918. City officials selected a colored woman who was teaching at Cookman Institute in the city as recreation and playground director. The appointee assumed her duties at the Oakland Playground, the first provided in the community for Negroes. The Negro recreation staff at present consists of five persons.

The average daily attendance from 1918 to 1923 was about 50 children. The playground was open from 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon and from 2:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M. during the summer months. In the winter the activities spread to school participation in basketball and football.

Before 1928 increasing attendance and interest at the playground made necessary the assistance of volunteer workers. The recreation program was extended to all public schools before 1930, with Stanton High School as the center of the play area.

A second playground -- LaVilla -- was secured for Negroes in 1929. The citizens raised the funds for this facility. Wilder Park, another recreation facility for Negroes, was made possible by a prominent white citizen. This park

is the largest supervised area for Negroes in the system. At Wilder Park a community house has been provided.

An institute for the purpose of training recreation workers and leaders was held at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach in 1926. Since then many institutes have been conducted in Jacksonville for the same purpose. National leaders have frequently attended and participated in these institutes.

PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES

Play Areas

There are seven play areas in the city for Negroes. Four have professional supervision. A brief description of the facilities and services at each of these areas follows:

(1) Oakland Play Ground, Union and Ionia Streets; 2 acres. This area is enclosed by a chain link fence. The ground is easily accessible, Ionia and Union Streets being thoroughfares. Six chain swings, two concrete benches, and two slides are provided. The area is also equipped with a court and basketball facilities. An observer reports that these facilities are in good condition, but the cleared space for softball appeared inadequate. Play is supervised during the school year from afternoon until night.

(2) LaVilla Play Ground, West Church and Everson Street; 3.4 acres. This area is enclosed by a chain link fence. Facilities provided are four clay tennis courts, a basketball court, two concrete sand boxes, a merry-go-round, and a slide. Supervised play during the school term is scheduled by the City Recreation Department each week day from 2:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. When observed around noon approximately 80 young people from about 8 to 19 years of age were enjoying the playground. The head teacher of the nursery school across the street stated that older children so crowded the facility that it was not available for use by nursery school children. Some agreement between the High School, City Recreation Department, and Nursery School would seem to be needed here.

(3) Wilder Park, 3rd and Johnson Streets; 4 acres. Facilities provided here are a gridiron, baseball and softball diamonds, cinder track, four swings, a small number of horizontal bars. An observer reports that "This is really more of an athletic field than a play ground area, in that it has no trees, no slides, no facilities scaled to younger children." This area during fall, winter, and spring is supervised from 3:00 P.M. to 6:45 P.M. In the summer season supervision extends from 10:00 A.M. until nightfall. The area is in use in the morning during the school term only for special occasions. The athletic director and a supervisor at Wilder Park, in addition to their duties at the park, assist in the direction of play periods at the schools in the city.

(4) Blodgett Homes. This is one of the two play facilities connected with government housing projects. It has a large playground and indoor recreation facilities. Until recently play was supervised by volunteer workers who lived in the housing project. Recently a professional worker was assigned.

(5) Durkeeville. The Durkeeville recreation facility is the other of two play facilities connected with a government housing project. It likewise has a playground and an indoor play facility. At the time of this writing, the

playground and facilities are supervised by volunteer workers. Effort is now being made to procure the services of a professional worker.

(6) Forest and Palm Avenue Play Ground, 5 acres. The chief facility at the Forest and Palm Avenue Play Ground is a baseball diamond. Play here is unsupervised.

(7) Jacksonville Baseball Park, 5 acres. This park is used by white and colored people. Featured activities are baseball, boxing, musicals, pageants, etc. Play here is unsupervised.

There are 21 playgrounds provided for the white youth of Jacksonville, comprising a total of 126.7 acres. Excluding the facilities at the housing projects and the unsupervised grounds for Negroes, Negroes have 3 playgrounds. All play areas for Negroes comprise a total of 15.4 acres.

Schools and Recreation

No leadership is furnished to white or colored by the county or city on school grounds after school hours. Nor are school buildings open after school for general recreational purposes. Negro schools have, as a rule, inadequate playground equipment. Three Negro schools are provided with outdoor cement courts for basketball and volley ball.

Parks

There are 175 separate parks within the corporate limits of the City of Jacksonville, comprising 1,070 acres. While there is no ordinance prohibiting the use of these parks by Negroes, custom and practice restrict the use of them to the white population. All of the facilities and conveniences in these 175 parks are denied Negroes.

Wilder Park Community House

This community house was formerly occupied by the USO. It was recently purchased by the city to be used by Negroes as a community center. It is under the immediate supervision of the City Department of Recreation, with a Negro athletic director assigned there. The auditorium seats approximately 500 persons. Other facilities are an electrically equipped kitchen, a storeroom, a dark room with mimeograph equipment and provisions for craft classes, a reading room with a small collection of books. There are 8 showers and 17 lockers in the community house. The building is equipped with amplifiers, radio, and recording apparatus.

Swimming Pools

No public swimming pools are available to Negroes in the city or county. There are two very small private pools (one 25 X40 feet, the other 20 X 30 feet) located on Moncrief Avenue at the city limits. These are not now in condition for use, nor are they accessible by bus.

Beaches

The only beach available to the Negroes of Jacksonville and Duval County is the privately owned Afro-American Beach at Fernandino, located 41 miles from the city in Nassau County. In years past Negroes enjoyed privileges at Manhattan Beach, where Negroes owned Beach front property. Lack of bulkheading caused this particular property to wash away. Recent efforts, it is reported, of Negro realtors and promoters have failed to secure a lease of any beach front between Atlantic Beach and Mayport.

PRIVATE RECREATION

Y. W. C. A.

The A. L. Lewis Branch of the Y. W. C. A. for colored is located at 1215 Lee Street (erected in 1939). The Building is located on spacious, well-landscaped grounds, and the auditorium seats 300 persons. Activities are under the direction of a branch executive director.

The recreation room is equipped with apparatus for bowling, ping pong, and other games. The Association needs, among other things, better furniture, a vending machine, a snack bar, and more amusement devices.

Boy Scouts

The office of the Boy Scouts of America, Swannee Division, is accessible to a large portion of the population. The recreational facilities for this group include the three city-operated playgrounds which have supervision and occasionally one out-of-doors basketball court at Stanton High School. A summer camp, annual circus, and other special programs are sponsored by the division for all troops. The scout program is hampered by the lack of many facilities which are necessary for a complete program of typical scout activities. The community does not have, as has been pointed out, public swimming facilities. There is also need in the community for a gymnasium.

Girl Scouts

The Duval County Girl Scout Council maintains a branch office in the Blodgett Homes Housing Project. The location is accessible to colored persons living in the central down-town section, but limited bus service makes the location inconvenient for Negroes living in the more distant sections of the city.

Occasionally, girl scouts use churches for meetings and activities. A day camp is maintained in the summer at the Emmanuel Episcopal Church grounds in South Jacksonville.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION

Motion Pictures

There is one first class motion picture theatre for Negroes, the Strand, at 741 Ashley Street. Programs here are comparable to those at good local motion picture houses for white citizens. The other three motion picture houses specialize in second run double features, westerns, etc. The total seating capacity of all Negro motion picture theatres is about 2400.

It is estimated by the owner of a large Negro music store that there are at least 100 "jook joints" and/or beer parlors for Negroes within the city limits. Concentration of these places is on Kings Road and along West Ashley Street. Minors are often observed on these premises.

Large night clubs or dance halls include the following:

(1) The Two Spot, Moncrief Road. Floor shows and "big name" bands are featured here. The place accommodates about 1000 persons.

(2) The Havana, West 45th Street and Avenue B. The capacity is about 600.

(3) The Community Center (Wilder Park). The facility, which can accommodate 500 persons, may be rented for private affairs.

(4) Our Savoy, Moncrief Road. This place has a capacity of about 200 persons.

The Lincoln Golf and Country Club, northwest of the city limits in the Pickett section, has a private membership of approximately 100 persons. The public is admitted for a fee of 50 cents. The club is not accessible by bus. The golf course is used by boy and girl scouts, girl reserves, and Sunday School groups for picnics and excursions.

CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

Libraries

Wilder Park Branch Library is the only library for colored citizens. It is well located in the recreation area. The building is a concrete, one-story structure. There is a collection of approximately 20,000 volumes, including reference and source material. Additional reference materials can be secured from the Main Library or one of the four branch libraries for white in the City. Volumes include a Negro collection covering various aspects of Negro life in America. As of May 1, 1946, there were 3,805 subscribers holding cards. The colored librarian here has 3 colored assistants. Library hours are from 2-7 P.M. every week day except Tuesdays and Fridays, when the Library is open until 9 P.M.

Music

The Department of Recreation sponsors numerous attractions at the ball park. Attractions have included nationally known radio and concert artists. A recent success was the April Follies which last year was attended by 3600 people.

The Stanton High School Choral Club under the direction of professional persons is a source of much entertainment in the community. Groups from Edward Waters College and Boylan-Haven school make occasional appearances before local audiences. At least six Negro churches in the city have excellent choirs which are heard frequently.

Drama and Art

The Wilder Community House is occasionally the scene of dramatic productions.

No art courses are given at the public schools and no information could be obtained as to private art courses.

Social Clubs

Fifty social clubs for colored are listed by the Clara White Mission. Objectives of these include charitable endeavor, literature, sewing, savings, teen-age activities, drama, garden, and Greek-letter activities.

SUMMARY

The total picture of recreational and character building facilities and programs for Negroes in Jacksonville reveals great disparities and inequities.

No public swimming facilities are provided for Negroes. Access to the ocean front is denied. No park area has been developed for Negro adults, while they are not permitted to use the facilities in the city's 175 parks.

Wholesome commercial recreation is lacking.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that first attention be given to the development of Wilder Park as a recreation area for Negroes. This should include:

a. Construction of a swimming pool, 75 X 120 feet.

b. Improvement of access streets, especially 3rd, Mt. Herman, and Cleveland Streets.

c. Development of a park on the undeveloped portion of the Wilder tract which would include elimination of dump and trash deposits. This park area could serve as the first park for Negroes and afford outdoor recreational opportunities for adults after working hours. (This is in accord with post-war plans of the Federal Housing Authority with reference to improvement of housing in this neighborhood.)

2. Jacksonville is the only city of comparable size in the State without some swimming facilities for Negroes. In addition, no ocean front property is now available for a Negro Beach, at Jacksonville Beach, It is therefore recommended that Negro leaders, together with the boards of the Boy and Girl Scouts, now take the initiative in promoting and securing a swimming pool. This should

be presented to the appropriate city officials by representative numbers as an immediate need for local Negro youth.

3. It is recommended that the play area at Forrest and Palm Street be furnished supervision by the city and thus serve the sub-standard Brooklyn area.

4. It is recommended that recreational facilities for Negroes be developed on the site of the Longbranch School grounds in the Northeast section of the city, and that supervision be effected subsequent to this development.

5. It is recommended that Bookmobile service for the Negro population, approximately 14,220 in the East and South sections, be furnished as an extension of service from the Jacksonville Public Library.

6. It is recommended that the Negro Business Men's League, and the Negro Chamber of Commerce, urge Negro capital to put money into wholesome recreation, bowling alleys, roller skating rinks, archery, shooting galleries, etc., to afford Negro youth opportunities in contrast to the numerous unwholesome beer parlors and jooks.

7. It is recommended that the Negro Ministerial Alliance, Negro Business Men's League, Chamber of Commerce, etc., check on the numerous beer parlors and "jook joints" to enforce the city ordinance forbidding minors attending places where alcoholic beverages are sold.

8. It is recommended that some commercial interest develop a high-class fishing camp for Negroes on one of the tributaries of the St. John's River.

Colleck
Clearcopy Union Skin

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS

Types of occupations, opportunities for advancement, and the amount of income received are the factors determining the economic status of any group. Although it is impossible to obtain complete data on these subjects in a brief survey like the present one, the survey committee on Industry and Employment has brought together sufficient information to portray the general situation.

Employment in 1940

The latest detailed U. S. Census data on employment are for 1940. Taking that year as a more "normal" picture of employment than the later war years, we can summarize the occupational patterns of Jacksonville Negroes as follows.

In 1940 the total labor force in Jacksonville was 67, 523 persons. Of this number, 25,363, or 37.6%, were Negroes. This percentage was slightly higher than the percentage (35.7) of Negroes in the city population at that time.

The major urban occupational classes and the proportions of whites and Negroes in each class in 1940 are shown in Table 1. Here it is seen that Negroes were greatly under-represented in all groups except V, VI, and VII, which are the domestic and personal service and labor groups.

TABLE 1

EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY RACE, IN JACKSONVILLE, 1940
(Exclusive of Public Emergency Work)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL	WHITE		NEGRO	
		No.	%	No.	%
Total Employed	67,523	42,160	62.4	25,363	37.6
I. Professional and Semi-Professional Workers	4,460	3,698	82.9	762	17.1
II. Proprietors, Managers, etc., except farm	6,658	6,227	93.5	431	6.5
III. Clerical, Sales and Kindred Workers	14,663	13,922	94.9	741	5.1
IV. Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	7,276	6,100	83.8	1,176	16.2
V. Domestic Service Workers	8,245	316	3.8	7,929	96.2
VI. Service Workers, except Domestic and Protective	7,013	2,590	36.9	4,423	63.1
VII. Laborers, except mine and farm	6,537	1,272	19.5	5,265	80.5
all others	12,671	8,035	63.4	4,636	36.6

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of Negro workers, male and female, in 1940. Here it is seen that one occupation alone, domestic service, accounted for 66.6% of all Negro female workers, while groups IV, VI, and VII accounted for 64.3% of all Negro male workers. Nothing could illustrate more clearly the dependence of Negro workers upon the lower paid and less skilled types of work.

It is also worth noting that of the 6,459 persons seeking work in Jacksonville in 1940, 3,766, or 58.3%, were Negroes.

TABLE 2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO WORKERS, BY SEX, IN JACKSONVILLE IN 1940
(For Occupations, see Table 1)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0
I	1.9	4.4
II	2.3	0.9
III	3.8	1.8
IV	8.1	0.2
V	3.7	66.6
VI	20.0	14.2
VII	36.2	0.9
All Others	24.0	11.0

The Present Situation

Although it is not possible to present statistical details showing the effects of the war period on Negro employment, it is well known that the following changes have taken place: (1) an increase in the number of Negroes employed in industrial work, (2) an improvement in wages and a reduction in hours of work, (3) a decrease in the number of Negro women in domestic service, (4) an increasing participation of Negro workers in labor unions, and (5) a generally more prosperous condition for Negro business enterprises.

The concentration of Negro industrial employment at present is found in shipyards, cigar making, lumber, and fertilizer plants. Cut-backs in various industries, particularly ship-building, are affecting the labor market, but the exact extent is not known.

During early months of 1946 the greatest demand for workers was in con-

struction, generally new business buildings, with repairs and remodeling of old business buildings, erection and remodeling of grocery stores and automobile show rooms. Since the President's Executive Order of March 26, 1946 on the Veterans Housing Program, the trend is changing definitely towards home construction and repair.* Since construction will assume increasing importance in the next few years, it is highly desirable that more employment opportunities for Negroes be opened up in this field.

It is not possible to ascertain the exact extent of employment of Negro children at present. The number of work permits issued for Negroes under 16 years of age is so low compared to permits issued for white children as to leave no doubt whatever that large numbers of Negro children are working without permits. The law on this point should be more strictly enforced.

Economic prosperity for Jacksonville and Duval County depends upon the extent to which employment at living wages can be provided for all workers, white and colored, in peace-time occupations.

Further information on various aspects of employment, labor, and business opportunities are presented in the discussion which follows.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

There is an increasing tendency on the part of domestics to ask top wages for unskilled services and to limit the variety of tasks undertaken. Since they form the largest group in contact with white householders, and so are an important liaison between the races, white and colored leaders agree in recognizing this as an area of increasing racial tension in Jacksonville as in other Southern communities.

The U.S.E.S. Office at 715 West Adams reports that on April 12 there were 130 unfilled requests from householders for cook, laundress, maid, or yardman. Regular household employment by the week means five and one-half days, with Sundays and either Thursday or Saturday afternoons off. Cooks and maids are paid from $15.00 to $22.00 a week; butlers and chauffeurs from $18 to $30.

Few Negro men and women now apply for regular domestic service positions but prefer to work by the day. A day's work at laundry or routine cleaning is paid on referral from the U.S.E.S. office at the rate of $3.00, meal and carfare. Spring cleaning or hard cleaning pays $4.00 a day, including carfare. A day is officially 8 hours, but generally a shorter period is worked for the above wage. Commercial employment agencies refer at $4.00 a day, including meal and carfare, for routine cleaning, laundry, or housework. On holidays and when special meals are being prepared by skilled cook or cateress, the wage asked for a day's work is often $6.00 and carfare.

The U.S.E.S. office reported that most experienced and trained maids

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*Federal Housing Administration

are already at work, and those now coming into the U.S.E.S. office are in the main untrained and inexperienced domestic workers.

It is recognized by leaders of both races that for many decades domestics were in a position to be exploited both with regard to low pay and long hours. Under these former conditions, many were unable to maintain a decent minimum standard of living. Children, household and family life suffered from the mother's long absence from home.

However, it would appear that there is at present acute need for more domestic training courses to insure a minimum efficiency in household workers. Negro civic leaders, employment agencies, and church groups can assist interracial harmony by interpreting the need for better standards of efficiency and willingness to give more adequate service in return for better wages and working conditions.

NEGRO CITY AND COUNTY EMPLOYEES

City Employees

The following list shows the occupations of Negroes employed by the city.

Nurses	8
Play Ground Workers	6
Library Workers	3
Laboratory Assistants & Helpers	2
Rodent & Mosquito Control	4
Janitors	17
Truck Helpers (street cleaning)	168
Laborers	297

Males outnumber females because of the number of laborers. Some are part-time workers only. The majority of workers are in the unskilled category.

For skilled rating, examinations are the same as for white. It is noted that city truck drivers are all white and that the numerous truck helpers are not eligible for up-grading. No examinations are given for laborers, but they must file application at Civil Service Office, and be fingerprinted. They work at street cleaning, on sewers, highways, and terminals.

Applications for city personnel are taken at the office of the Civil Service Board, Utilities Building. All city employees must be residents living within a radius of 5 miles.

County Employees

The Negro personnel of the Duval County Hospital is as follows:

Male		Female	
Orderlies	12	Nurses	4
Butchers	1	Maids	25
Janitors	8	Maids, housekeeping dept.	3
Firemen	1	Cooks, dishwashers	15
	22		47

In the Duval County public school system, the following Negroes, exclusive of teachers, are employed:

Male		Female	
Janitors	12	Maids (cafeteria)	85
Laborers	31	Maids (buildings)	84
Porters	4	Maids (court house)	1
	47		170

ABSENTEEISM

Interviews with personnel directors of several leading plants representing shipbuilding and repair, lumber and cigar-making indicate that absenteeism on the part of Negro employees is a continual problem. Comparative figures have not been obtainable but all agree that with the 48-hour week during the war absenteeism was a more acute problem, averaging for many workers 1½ or 2 days a week. With the 40-hour week, there is still considerable absenteeism, but this runs about ½ day to 1 day per week at present.

There are numerous complaints from employers who hire small groups of colored employees, in stores, offices, and shops, that workers in many cases idle away an hour or more of each working day. It is said that workers make enough in four days to live for a week. However, this is not confined to colored workers, and there is said to be a general tendency to work just enough not to have to pay withholding tax. In general, white as well as colored, female and male, do not have to work such long hours at present to make a subsistence wage, and this is reflected in absence from work.

PROFESSIONS

As was seen in Tables 1 and 2, Negroes are greatly under-represented in the professional fields. This is true of all the individual professions except teaching. In 1940 the number of Negroes in the major professional fields in Jacksonville was as follows:

Teachers	445
Trained Nurses and Student Nurses	74
Practical Nurses	67
Physicians and Surgeons	18
College Presidents and Instructors	6
Lawyers	6
Pharmacists	6
Social and Welfare Workers	6
Dentists	4

In so far as the present picture can be checked from the City Directory and other sources, there has been little change in this situation. A general improvement in the Negro's economic condition would, of course, eventually attract larger numbers of Negroes into the professions.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS*

Veterans' Information and Advisory Council

This agency, located at 209 East Bay Street, is a county agency, supported by Community Chest funds, and is a member of the Council of Social Agencies. It began operating on December 4, 1944. It covers information relating to the G.I. Bill of Rights and has handled in excess of 24,000 requests for information for veterans and their families. Negro applicants are one out of five. Referrals are made to jobs.

Training Opportunities**

The Vocational School, West Beaver Street, is training approximately 40 Negro Veterans in each of the following fields:

Woodworking
Sheet metal work
Automotive work

In addition, the following are being trained on the job:

Watchmakers	2
Insurance	10 (Afro-American Insurance Co.)
Plasterers	1

Forty-five persons are being given apprenticeship training as bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, and auto mechanics, through the Department of Labor under the supervision of the County School Board.

A report from the Assistant State Service Officer, whose office (823 Davis Street) opened in November, 1945, gives the following information to March 2, 1946:

Interviews	1421
Vocational Rehabilitation . .	28
Educational Job Training	123

Educational job training courses include those for carpenters, brick masons, plasterers, cement finishers, electricians, and automobile mechanics.

Vocational rehabilitation is available to Negro veterans with ten per cent or more disability, who, after interview by representatives of the State Board of Education at Gainesville, are referred to Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach; Florida Normal and Industrial Institute or to educational opportunities in other states.

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* See also section below on United States Employment Service.
** Information from Board of Public Instruction, Supervisor of Negro Education.

NEGRO BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

In a recent poll of business in Jacksonville, it was found that there were 590 enterprises owned by Negroes. The type of enterprise and the number of each type are presented here:

Artificial Stone Mfg.	1
Automobile Body Workers & Painters	3
Bakers - Retail	2
Barber Shops	45
Barbecue Stands	4
Beer Gardens	87
Beauty Parlors	65
(This does not reflect those in private homes with owner operation only.)	
Beauty Culture Schools	2
Bicycle Repairs	2
Billiard Parlors	18
Bonding Companies	2
Bookkeepers	1
Builders	9
Cabinet Makers	2
Cafes	57
Cemeteries	6
Confectionery	55
Department Stores	1
Dressmakers (Shops)	6
Drug Stores	7
Dry Cleaners	29
Florist	1
Garages; Service Station	18
Grocers: Meat and Fish	60
Hat Renovators	2
Hotels	10
Insurances (Life-Sick-Accident)	4
Interior Decorators	1
Jewelry Stores	2
Massage (Health Service)	1
Morticians	8
Music Stores	2
Night Clubs	2
Newspapers	3
Package House	2
Photographers	1
Poultry - Fish Markets	2
Printers	4
Radio Shops (Dealer-Repairs)	2
Real Estate Brokers	9
Religious Book Stores	2
Roofers	5
Shoe Makers	10
Shoe Stores	2

Shoe Shine Parlors	4
Sign Painters	3
Tap Room	1
Tailor Shops	4
Transfer Companies	4
Upholstering and Mattress Works	2
Vocational School (Private)	1
Watch Makers	2
Wood Yards	12
TOTAL	590

Negroes would seem to be under-represented in the field of retail trade and almost entirely unrepresented in the field of manufacturing and processing of commodities.

NEGRO BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

Negro Business Men's League

This organization, located at 410 Broad Street, was established locally in 1912. It is affiliated with the National Negro Business League with headquarters in Houston, Texas. The latter organization was started by Booker T. Washington in 1900.

"Purpose of the League is to stimulate greater activity and growth in business enterprises among our people, ... feeling the need for constant cooperation and conference for mutual advice among the members ... already engaged in business, to encourage others to go into business, to interest others to give support to business enterprises, and also to cooperate with the National Negro Business Men's League."

There are around 140 active members. Standing Committees include the following: Cooperation, New Business Enterprises, Plans and Problems, Health, Employment, Conventions, Schools, Programs, and Current Business Literature.

Jacksonville Negro Chamber of Commerce

This agency, located at 511 Broad Street, was organized in 1938, claims 625 members. It is currently putting on a drive for 500 more. Its aim is "to promote the civic, industrial, and commercial interests" of the colored community. Professional members are included.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The United States Employment Service

Background

The United States Employment Service began operating in Jacksonville

in 1933. At first, according to the executive officer, it was regarded as an adjunct of relief. During the war its main effort was to put everyone to work to win the war, so it stopped taking applications for jobs and referred workers directly to jobs. In August, 1945, the U.S.E.S. again started taking applications.

The West Side Office of the U.S.E.S., located at 715 West Adams Street, has 3 white and 5 Negro employees. The Negro employees include a counsellor, two interviewers, a clerk-statistician, and a clerk in training for veterans' representative.

NARA RG 102.1329

Placement of Negroes

Practically all of the employment of Negroes through the U.S.E.S. is common labor. It is estimated that only about one out of ten Negro workers comes to the office. Relatively few are in skilled trades, and according to the U.S.E.S. executive, "the skilled man gets his own job."

The U.S.E.S. Office, in accordance with federal policy cannot and does not take an order that specifies workers by race or creed. In practice it follows that certain corporations, industrial factories, etc. "become known as desiring certain types of workers and these requests are filled as accurately as possible."

The following figures on referrals and placements were furnished by the U.S.E.S. The placements are said to be of a permanent rather than a temporary nature, and the U.S.E.S. notes a tendency to accept lower rates of pay.

Office Contacts in October, 1945:

White	9882
Colored	2874

Negroes Referred in October, 1945:

Referred	1577
Placements	899

Office Contacts in December, 1945:

Whites	13,400
Negroes	3,081

(866 referrals - 795 placements)

Office Contacts in November, 1945:

White	13,108
Colored	2,972

Negroes Referred in November, 1945:

Referred	1,112
Placements	478

Negroes Referred in January, 1946

Referred	1,442
Placements	735

Veterans

The U.S.E.S. Office gave the following data on placement of Negro veterans from October, 1945, through January, 1946.

October, 1945		December, 1945	
Applied	122	Applied	368
Referred	166	Referred	170
Placed	37	Placed	71

November, 1945		January, 1946	
Applied	350	Applied	461
Referred	114	Referred	208
Placed	40	Placed	114

Current trends show a definite increase in unemployment compensation, which is $20.00 a week provided there is no available work for which the veteran is qualified.

Conferences developed the fact that in certain instances Negro veterans have refused to accept their former jobs but in no instance has an employer refused to re-employ a Negro serviceman so far as the U.S.E.S. West Side Office had any record. Negro veterans, as well as white veterans, reflect the belief that, having received valuable training in the Armed Services, they should be upgraded in pay, at a skilled or semi-skilled rate.

Private Employment Agencies

Jacksonville white and colored residents are served by private employment agencies. A list of these agencies is given here.

Commercial

White

A. A. Personnel Service, Masonic Temple, Clerical & Technical
Jacksonville Employment Service, Adair Building
Office Personnel Service, 9 Hogan Street, Secretarial & Clerical

Negro

Davis Employment Agency, 1933 Davis, Reliable Colored Help on Short Notice
Hollon Employment Service - Graham Building, white & colored, Specialize on Hotel and Restaurant Help
Jacksonville Colored Mission, 907 Pearl Street

Non-Commercial

White

Y.W.C.A., 130 West Monroe Street, Placement of Women

Negro

Clara White Mission *
~~Negro Welfare Agencies~~

LABOR UNIONS

C.I.O. UNIONS

An interviewer from this office conferred with the regional representative of the C.I.O. at 433 West Bay Street. All C.I.O. unions in Florida, according to this official, include Negro members where these are employed in the industry concerned, with the exception of the Food, Tobacco, and Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of Dade County. Generally speaking, the average ratio is 50% white and 50% colored employees.

Local 4-N, C.I.O. of the Food, Tobacco, and Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America in Duval County, averages 500 members, of which 450 are Negro. (This is an unusual situation which has occurred chiefly because Negroes have long been employed in these occupations.)

Local plants in which the above union is organized include:

Wilson Toomer Fertilizer Co.
Armour Fertilizer Co.
Nasco Fertilizer Co.
Florida Agricultural Supply Co. (insecticide)
Virginia Carolina Fertilizer Co.
Foley Lumber Co.
Foley Export Co.
(Approximate membership: 1080)

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (Local 32). There are about 300 Negro members of this Local. White and colored meet together. Workers are located at Merrill Stevens Company where Negroes are in the minority and the Glidden Naval Stores Division where they are in the majority. Tasks in this Local range from skilled mechanics to laborers and helpers, with classifications broader at the Merrill-Stevens Company. When interviewed, the Secretary of this Local stated that there is great need among these workers for education in the 3 R's and that literacy classes should be available to improve their employment opportunities.

National Maritime Union, 204 East Bay Street. An interview with the Port Officer in charge of this Local reveals that this union has 200 members, 125 white and 75 colored. It was stated in a number of quarters that this union has probably been the most effective in implementing a policy of non-discrimination between the races.

Jobs are posted as received on a bulletin board and given out according to registration date of the individual applicant regardless of color, according to Port Officer. Union members are, of course, given first chance at jobs, then veterans, then general non-union workers. This Local is prepared to fill any unlicensed job on a ship.

The three unions listed above have bi-racial meetings.

The following C.I.O. unions have no Negro members:

United Automobile Workers, Local #970.
American Newspaper Guild, Local #134.
United Office and Professional Workers (in process of being organized)

Currently there appears to be an attempt to form an independent union to be known as the United Fertilizer and Allied Workers Union of America. The significant fact is that Negroes are being asked to leave the C.I.O. by a former local C.I.O. organizer. Some quarters believe ther there is a general trend towards all-Negro organization and a demand for separate unions.*

A. F. of L. Unions

A list of the locals having Negro members organized under the A. F. of L. follows:

		White	Negro
International Brotherhood of Pulp and Sulphite Paper Workers Local No. 426A (One Union)		80	125
International General and Construction, Local #301 (Meet together)		19	319
Common Laborers	182		
Plaster Attendants	57		
Mason Attendants	43		
Carpenter Helpers	43		
Mortar Mixers	13		
International Longshoremen Association, Local #1408			250
Brotherhood of Trainmen, Jacksonville Terminal Company (Non-members because of race)		80	(18)
Boiler Workers' Helpers, Local #2			80
Red Caps Local Union #6110 (This union was organized in Jacksonville in 1938 before which time "red caps" were not recognized as regular employees, as they worked for tips. There followed a court decision which assured their recognition as railraod employees. The Jacksonville group are regarded as pioneers.)			67
Baggage Mail Porters Union Auxiliary, Local #6116			300
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Express Handlers, St. James Auxiliary, Local #1079			1200
Carpenters' Union, Local #1017			100
Bricklayers' Union, Local #2 (Separate locals but Executive Committee meets together)			80

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Jacksonville Division	358
Colored Taxicab Drivers Union, Local #674	240
Cigar Makers Union, Local #119, CMIU	250
United Musician Association, Local #632 AFM	159
Car Cleaners Union, Local #704	200

(The above organizations have the privilege of membership in the Central Union Council.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce appoint nine members to work jointly with a Negro committee composed of three representatives of the Jacksonville Negro Business League, three from the Negro Chamber of Commerce, and three citizens at large. The aim of this biracial committee would be to promote better industrial relations and to improve the business interests of Jacksonville.

2. It is recommended that the Vocational Department of the Duval County Board of Education and other facilities be opened for training adults in all phases of domestic service. It is understood that facilities, federal funds, and space are available and that qualified instructors can be recruited.

3. It is also recommended that vocational training be expanded to afford opportunities for Negroes to learn skilled jobs in the building trades, and that employment in these trades be opened to colored citizens.

4. It is recommended that the State Child Labor Law requiring work permits for children under 16 be enforced in regard to Negroes. There is considerable evidence that a great many Negro children are now working without permits.

DELINQUENCY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

CRIME RATES

It has not been possible to obtain statistical material which would give a complete picture of the amount of crime and delinquency, divided by race, sex, and offense, in Jacksonville and Duval County. The best available measure of the extent to which Negroes commit the more serious offenses is the number of persons committed to the State Prison as reported in the Biennial Report of the Prison Division of the Department of Agriculture. The following information is taken from this source.

Florida's Negro population in 1940 was 27.1% of the total, but Negroes comprised 60% of the persons committed to prison during the period 1941-1944. The largest numbers of Negroes committed were from Duval and Dade Counties.

As for the persons sent to State Prison from Duval County during 1941-44, Negroes constituted 58% of the total and whites constituted 42%. Since Negroes make up less than one-third of the county's population, it is obvious that they contribute about twice their proportionate share of prison commitments from Duval County.

While it is clear that Negroes commit relatively more offenses than whites and are sentenced to prison in relatively greater numbers, it is well to point out that students of crime are almost unanimous in their conclusion that race as such has very little, if anything, to do with the actual amount of crime committed. Rather they attribute the excess of criminality in certain groups to such factors as economic conditions, health and housing, community environment, the administration of justice, and attitudes toward law enforcement.

Some information on cases appearing in Municipal Court and in the Juvenile Court was obtained, and a special study of homicide cases was made. These matters are presented below.

MUNICIPAL COURT

Cases During One Week*

Three volunteer observers visited the Minicipal Court, April 1-6, 1946, during which time a total of 394 cases were handled. Notes were taken and observations verified by consulting the docket for this period in the office of the City Recorder. Defendents included 225 white male; 115 Negro male; 33 white female, and 21 Negro female. Age data for 389 of these defendents was obtained, and the results are given in the

* The Office of the City Recorder kindly furnished certain data for this survey.

accompanying table.

Ages	Negro	White	TOTAL
21 and under	19	67	86
22 - 35	53	93	146
36 - 45	40	53	93
45 and over	22	42	64
	134	255	389

The proportion of Negroes is not excessive in any of these age groups. They comprise 34% of the total of 389 offenders, which is about their share in the population.

The most frequent charges in Municipal Court during the period of observation were drunkenness, reckless driving, being in disorderly house, and disorderly conduct. These were 38%, 18%, 17%, and 14% respectively of the total cases.

Comments on the Municipal Court

The observers from the Survey Committee who visited Municipal Court during the week of April 1-6, make the following observations:

(1) The cases in the local Municipal Court are handled at a rate much too fast to enable the judge to render completely fair decisions. Too little time is taken on each case, a condition that seems unnecessary.

(2) Too often the testimony of white and Negro witnesses is not given the same weight.

(3) There seem to be too many instances in which the word of the arresting officer is taken without reservation, particularly in motor vehicle accidents. This procedure often discriminates against the Negro people.

(4) Penalties for like offenses should be the same for both races. Certain differentials were noted in the charges and disposition of cases as between white and colored.

(5) Too often the general charge "disorderly conduct" is used when the specific conduct does not constitute an offense.

(6) Cases of venereal disease suspects involving females on charges of disorderly conduct would seem to be particularly well handled, since the usual disposition of 90 days gives every possibility of clearing up these cases while they are incarcerated.

(7) In instances where men recently released from the Armed Services have been arrested for minor law violations, it appears that the court is commendably lenient since the intent is evidently not to violate deliberately laws relative to good behavior but to celebrate a home coming.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile Court Records

The Juvenile Court judge in Duval County is assisted by a Chief Probation Office and there are nine assistant probation officers. Of these latter, 3 white women and 2 white men are engaged in case work with juveniles. Three are employed as office secretaries and one serves as bookkeeper. The office is located at the Old Armory Building, 107 Market Street.

Records on juvenile delinquency here are not set up at present to reflect a complete picture of conditions, as available figures give only the break-down for white and colored and for boys and girls, but not in such a way as relate race, sex and offense. It was not possible, therefore, to trace trends or to make comparisons over a period of time for white and Negro, boys and girls, as clearly as desired for purposes of this Survey.

However, a conference with the Chief Probation Officer revealed the following:

Boys, white and colored, are referred to the Court for the following offenses in order of frequency:

(1) Larceny
(2) Breaking and entering
(3) Truancy
(4) Sex offenses

Girls are referred for offenses in order of frequency as follows:

(1) Sex and morals charges
(2) Running away
(3) Larceny
(4) Truancy

The accompanying table shows the number of children in Duval County Juvenile Court during the period 1940-45.

CHILDREN IN DUVAL COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
1940-1945

Year	Total Children	Total White Children	Total Colored Children	Total Delinquent
1940	1,044	654	390	707
1941	1,574	1,146	428	934
1942	2,177	1,687	490	1,200
1943	2,425	1,792	633	1,390
1944	2,372	1,667	705	1,422
1945	2,377	1,750	627	1,377
TOTAL	11,969	8,696	3,273	7,060

Children are referred to Juvenile Court for various reasons, and not all are delinquents. Of the total of 11,060 cases shown in the table, 7,060 or 58.8% were delinquents. As already stated, it was not possible

to relate race, sex, and offense. However, the table shows a heavy increase in the number of cases, delinquent and others, since the year 1940. This increase is highest for white children, whose number almost tripled in the six-year period. Negro children, totaling 3,273, account for 27.3% of all cases, which is approximately the percentage of Negroes in the population of Duval County.

Referral to Juvenile Court

(1) Children are referred by the Woman's Division of the Police Department, (Former Crime Prevention Bureau at the City Jail.) When parents are arrested, the Probation Department may have the children in the family referred to the Court.

(2) Referral is made by the school attendance department. Usually this Department has worked on the truancy situation in the family for some time previously.

(3) Deans or other school officials frequently refer children because of adverse home conditions.

(4) The Boys' Home Association may refer a case if there are bad home conditions needing court action.

(5) Referral by individuals, neighbors, etc. It is necessary in this case to have witnesses and these persons are usually advised to call police while offense is in process.

(6) If a complaint is made to the sheriff's office, a warant may be issued by sheriff of arrest.

The probation officer either works the situation out unofficially or presents a petition to the judge who makes a court order on the petition. The Juvenile Court judge has the powers of a Committing Officer or Justice of the Peace. He can hold a preliminary hearing and bind an adult over to the criminal court for a hearing if evidence is strong enough.

Institutional Care of Delinquents

State Institutions

Many delinquents need institutional care, and adequate facilities for such care are important in rehabilitating them and turning them from careers of crime. The state maintains an Industrial School for Negro boys at Marianna, but at present there is no State Industrial School for Negro girls. However, funds for such a school were voted at the 1945 session of the Legislature, and plans are now under way to select an appropriate site and to build this institution.

Parental Homes

Parental homes provide the chief care for Negro delinquents in the Jacksonville area. The following facts are relevant here.

(1) Parental Home for White Girls, Skinner Road, South Jacksonville. This home admits dependent and pre-delinquent girls. White delinquents are sent to the State Industrial School for Girls at Ocala. There is at present no State Industrial School for Negro girls. Funds were voted at the 1945 session of the Legislature, however, and plans are now under way to select an appropriate site and build ahome to provide these services.

(2) The Boys Home (white) - 33 West 6th Street. This Home is financed by the Community Chest, under supervision of the Boys Home Association. Capacity up to 60 boys.

(3) There are two homes for Negroes maintained by Duval County, under the supervision of the Juvenile Court, and the Board of Managers of the parental home. These homes are under the general direction of the Board of City Commissioners and the Budget Commission.

(a) There is a Home for Dependent and Delinquent Negro Boys at 1225 Jesse Street which has a capacity enrollment of 40 at the present time (March 7, 1946). This home has been operating about 15 years.

(b) Home for Dependent and Delinquent Negro Girls, 1918 Jefferson Street. It has 18 girls at present, which is the capacity. This home has been operating for approximately three years.

The border-line child is in frequent instances placed in a foster home. There are in Jacksonville about 12 foster homes for white children, including the Boys' Home, the Children's Home Society and the Baptist Home (Southside) where care of children is paid by the local Kiwanis Club.

There is only one Negro foster home now being used and that is for dependent children under 10. There is need, the Chief Probation Officer stresses, for twice as much space as this home affords. The average board paid is $7.00 a week for white and $4.00 for colored. ($12.50 a week must be paid for dependent children under 2 years of age.)

It is noted by officials, social workers, and other responsible leaders that there are no facilities for follow-up of the Negro boy after he leaves the local Parental Home or the State Industrial School at Marianna.

Housing in Relation to Juvenile Delinquency

The close relationship between substandard housing and delinquency has been apparent in Jacksonville as elsewhere and is one of the most potent reasons for further slum clearance in Negro sections.*

An interview with the Superintendent of the Negro Boys' Parental Home, 1245 Jesse Street, developed the fact only seven boys have been referred

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* See section on HOUSING.

to the Home from either of the Housing Areas in the nine years since Durkeeville was first opened to tenants. At present, there is only one boy in the Home whose family lives in a housing project.

A similar interview with the Superintendent of the Negro Girls' Parental Home, 1918 Jefferson Street, reveals that in the four years this has been operating, no girl has been referred to the Home whose family lives in the Housing areas.

In 1942, February, when Blodgett Homes was opened, it was known that the surrounding slum, "Hansontown", had been the outstanding crime center in Jacksonville. Arrests had been 2,000 per square mile in Hansontown as against 210 in the rest of the city.

Comments By Juvenile Court Judge

The Duval County Juvenile Judge, in summarizing his 24 years of experience in dealing with Negro children, stresses the following:

"The devotion of the Negro mother is generally the strong point in the family situation. They show common sense and skill in countless instances in rearing their children. Also they are generous in taking in waifs and unfortunate children. Younger children particularly have responded to the decent physical care and training of the two Parental Homes here. Considering the many sub-standard homes and unhealthful surroundings, delinquent Negro children are not out of proportion to their numbers in the population. Negro leaders should work for wider educational training and recreational facilities for their children. They need to develop group confidence which will lead them to initiate, finance, and carry on necessary child-caring agencies of approved standards....More active cooperation among the Negroes themselves, on a self-help basis will do more to overcome their handicaps than anything else I know."

HOMICIDES

In Jacksonville and Duval County from 30 to 60 people are slain every year. Like other Southern cities, Jacksonville has a homicide rate which can only be described as shameful.

Realizing the importance of homicide in the whole picture of crime, the Survey undertook a special study of this subject in order to point up certain facts which are rarely shown in studies of crime. A bi-racial committee checked homicides over the four year period, 1942-1945 inclusive. The method used was as follows:

a. The Duval County Homicide Bureau was checked for all homicides in County and City over above period.

b. At the State's Attorney's Office, the docket was checked for cases referred to the Circuit Court (first degree murders).

c. At the County Solicitor's Office homicides, 2nd degree and manslaughter cases were checked.

d. At the office of the clerk of the Criminal Court of Records, a check was made as to the disposition of cases of less than 1st degree murder.

e. Then the records of the Circuit Court for 1st degree murders were checked.

f. Finally a tabulation was made of all cases, showing the race and sex of offender and victim and the disposition of each case.

Number of Slayings

The study revealed the following facts on the number of slayings in Duval County.

Year	Number of Homicides		
	By whites	By Negroes	Total
1942	6	41	47
1943	8	25	33
1944	6	28	34
1945	12	48	60
Total	32	142	174
Percent Distribution	18%	82%	100%

Interracial and Intraracial Slayings

In the accompanying table, details of slayings in 160 of the cases are shown by race and sex of offenders and of victims.

Negroes Killing Negroes

Negro Male Killing Negro Males	76
Negro Male " Negro Females	20
Negro Females " Negro Males	5
Negro Females " Negro Females	24
Total	125

Negroes Killing Whites

Negro Males Killing White Males	2
Negro Females " White Males	1
Total	3

Whites Killing Whites

White Male Killing White Males	14
White Males " White Females	4
White Females " White Males.....	2
Total	20

Whites Killing Negroes

White Males Killing Negro Males 12

GRAND TOTAL 160

It is seen that Negro in-group killings accounted for 125, or 78%, of all the slayings. White in-group slayings are one-eighth of the total. There are relatively few interracial killings, particularly where Negroes are the offenders.

Slayings By Officers

In the preceding table it was noted that 12 Negroes were slain by white persons. Eight of these Negroes were slain by officers of the law — six by policemen, one by a constable, and one by a prison guard. It is highly doubtful whether these slayings were all absolutely necessary, and it is significant that in every case the officers were exonerated.

Dispositions of Cases

Of particular interest are the court dispositions of the large number of cases involving Negro slayers and Negro victims. Of the total of 125 such slayers, 43 were exonerated, or found not guilty, or not indicted. Although 82 were tried — 28 for first degree murder, 41 for second degree murder, 13 for manslaughter, the net result in terms of sentences was as follows:

Death Sentence	0
Life Sentence	3
20 to 35 Years in Prison.....	13
10 to 19 " " "	7
Under 10 " " "	7
Total	30

Interpretation

The number of homicides (when considered by population ratio between white and Negro) is too great among Negroes. This may indicate a laxity in police supervision of Negro amusement places, where liquor is sold. Also, it may reflect too lenient attitudes of courts toward prosecution and conviction of Negro assailants where the victim is also a Negro.

Statistical reports reveal that (from 1942 to 1945 inclusive), out of a total of 5 interracial homicide cases, 12 were committed by whites against Negroes. In 11 out of these 12 cases the white assailants were exonerated. The Negro population believes this indicates unjustifiable differential in prosecutions where Negroes are killed by whites.

Prosecuting officers informed members of our committee of the reluctance of some Negroes to give information to white investigating officers. This handicaps effective prosecution of Negro assailants in homicide cases.

The statistical report of homicides committed by Negroes upon city

streets reveals the inability of prevailing police patrol systems to cope with that situation. It is hoped that more dismounted police officers will be assigned to patrol beats in Negro sections where reports show frequent homicides have occurred.

JAILS AND PRISONS

Duval County Jail, 625 Liberty Street

Two observers from the Survey Committee visited the County jail on April 9th. The jailer reported that capacity is approximately 285.

The corridors were clean and freshly painted, as were cells for Negro men. About 16 were in the "bull pen." In the white men's section one 9-year-old boy was confined with 11 other youths up to 17 years old.

Negro women are confined on the third floor in a dark room with double-decker bunks. The stairways and this whole floor looked dingy and badly in need of paint. There are 3 matrons on 8-hour duty each, during the 24-hour period. The matron on duty was quiet and pleasant towards the women prisoners. The matron was assisting white women at sewing and embroidery.

Jacksonville City Jail, 711 Liberty Street

Maximum capacity is approximately 200. There are 12 double cells for white males, and 12 double cells for Negro males. This space was clean but wet from spraying of disinfectant. In the women's quarters there were two white women and no Negroes. These upstairs cells are rather dark. Prisoners are on an average not detained here over 24-48 hours. The jailer observed that colored prisoners kept their quarters neater than did white inmates.

Woman's Police Bureau
711 Liberty Street

(Former Crime Prevention Bureau). Juveniles are detained in rooms at rear of City Police quarters. When inspected there were no children there. During March, 1946, 28 girls and 113 boys, white and colored, were brought in. Of these, 92 were detained for a short period.

Twenty dollars a month is allocated by the City to supplement regular prison diet for juveniles. Breakfast consists of cereal and milk, lunch is soup, and there is bread at night. Observation and the matron's report showed need of more adequate dishes, plates, and table service. Since a balanced and adequate diet is more important to children than to adults, this situation would seem to need correcting, even though three days is the usual maximum detention period. Lack of proper set-up for feeding juveniles has been given as excuse for incarcerating young boys with older offenders in the county jail.

The officer in charge stated that children are ordinarily detained until their parents call for them. As much as possible, the burden of care and rehabilitation is placed upon the parents. Truancy is the most common offense among these children.

City Prison Farm - Fernandina Road

When the women's quarters here were visited, there were 16 whites and 8 Negroes. The matron stated that this was a very small population as in past months there had been as many as 80 white women. During the war up to 210 women, white and colored, had been crowded into what is adequate space for 60. Many women here are receiving treatment for venereal diseases. At the men's quarters there were 109 men, 49 Negroes, and 60 white. Sentences here are up to 90 days on one charge. There are many repeaters, as alcoholics and drug addicts are numerous. The place is sunny and looked clean, with attractive gardens and planting. There is need here for handcraft and materials for sewing. Also there should be some good reading matter to replace old tattered magazines.

Duval County Prison Farm, 2635 Commonwealth Ave.

The resident superintendent bears a good community reputation. The farm impressed the Survey observer as clean, cheerful, and busy. Buildings are well off the ground with good ventilation.

The farm population averages one-half to two-thirds Negroes. As of May 1, 1946, there were 63 Negroes and 36 white. All able-bodied men do road work. A few are gardeners. Only the obstreperous are not kept occupied.

Three meals a day are given prisoners, instead of the two customary in city and county jails. The farm, a model one, in charge of the County Agricultural Agent, affords fresh produce for the table. There is no resident physician but the county physician is on call. An isolation pavillion for contagious or infectious disease is provided. Visiting hours are Sunday afternoon.

The large canning kitchen, one of the best in the South, is under supervision of the Home Demonstration Agent with two assistants in charge. Any county resident is privileged to use these facilities, paying only for cans. Colored citizens have use of the kitchen one day each week.

Jail Standards

According to Jail Standards, published by the U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C., we find that many standard regulations are observed in penal institutions in this county.

However, it is not known that all jails here are "under the direct management of a person qualified by training and experience to supervise prisoners." * Particular attention is also called to the following:

(Section 8) "Juveniles should not be held in jails, but if committed should be definitely segregated and well-supervised."*

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*Jail Standards, Section I.

(Section 11) "Prisoners should be fed three times a day. The food should have the proper nutritive value and be prepared and served in a wholesome and palatable way."*

(Section 13) "Convicted prisoners should be kept employed. An ingenious jail official can find many ways to occupy prisoners working for the State or City or County.... They can work on salvaging government property, etc...."*

(Section 14) "There should be good reading material available. Outdoor exercise should be required and provisions made for education and religious instruction." *

(Findings of a current survey made by Edgar W. Gerlach, U. S. Federal Bureau of Prisons, at the request of Governor Millard Caldwell, will no doubt furnish at an early date details and constructive criticism of jails and detention treatment in Duval and other counties of the State.)

ATTITUDE OF NEGROES TOWARDS POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Interviews were held and observations made by reliable volunteers over two week-ends in the down-town Negro section where disturbances are most frequent. These revealed a similarity of attitude which in general reflected fear, lack of confidence, and lack of a proper respect for the police.

The average Negro believes that he will be exploited rather than helped by the police, under almost all circumstances. Therefore, he refuses to seek assistance from the police and contacts these representatives of the law only when it is unavoidable. The general expression is: "I don't want to get mixed up with them."

Based on authentic observations reported to the Survey Committee, there is evidence that over a period of years some members of the local police force have reflected the attitude that the public is necessarily in the wrong. As a result, advantage has been taken of Negro citizens in many cases.

USE OF NEGRO POLICE IN OTHER CITIES

It has come to the attention of the Survey Committee on Delinquency and Law Enforcement that the following cities in Florida and other Southern states are now utilizing Negro law enforcement officers in Negro districts:*

Florida

Daytona	4
Deland	1
Ft. Myers	1
Miami	18
Sanford	2
Sarasota	*
Tampa	4

*Number unreported

* Jail Standards, Section I.
** Infromation from Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Arkansas

Little Rock 8

Kentucky

Lexington 4*
Louisville 18
Owensboro 1

*Includes 1 policewoman

North Carolina

Asheville 2
Charlotte 6*
Durham 6
Greensboro 2
High Point 2
Raleigh 1
Winston-Salem 1

*Includes 2 policewomen

Texas

Austin 3
Beaumont 2
Galveston 13
Houston 4
San Antonio 7

South Carolina

Beaufort ..... *
York 1

*Number not reported

Tennessee

Chattanooga 2*
Knoxville 5

* Detectives

Virginia

Norfolk 6
Richmond 4

According to the statements of various officials in cities where Negro police have been used, their use is generally considered to be very successful. This Committee also reports that the United States Military and Naval Authorities successfully utilized Negro Military Police and Shore Patrol in Negro districts in Jacksonville and Duval County during the recent war.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee recommends that the law enforcement officers of the City of Jacksonville and Duval County promptly investigate and determine the results now being accomplished by the Negro law enforcement officers in the cities above mentioned, and then decide whether or not their use in our city and county would materially help in reducing the incidents of crime now taking place in Negro districts here.

2. The Committee believes that there is a growing public conviction in our community of the urgent necessity for reducing the lawless conditions that prevail among both races in our city and county and urgently recommends that law enforcement officers intensify their efforts to protect our community from all forms of lawlessness.

3. It is further recommended that detention quarters other than the city and county jails be developed for young children who must be forcibly detained, as runaways or for other minor offenses.

4. The Committee recommends that the city authorities take under consideration the advisability of developing a training course for police designed to increase their understanding and appreciation of the achievements and problems of Negro citizens.

5. The Committee suggests that the use of Negro jurors would have a wholesome effect in counteracting crime by Negroes, particularly in Negro homicide cases where the punishment is all too lenient at present.

COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES

CASE WORK AGENCIES

The case work section undertook the study of those agencies in the community giving service or assistance to individuals or families on an individualized basis, and serving either Negroes or Negroes and white persons. Twenty-two agencies, public and private, were studied.

The material was secured by six interviewers, three colored and three white, who, with the chairman, made up the committee. A questionnaire was used, which was taken to the agency executive by the interviewer and compiled jointly. It was not possible, in the brief time available, to secure as complete information as we would have wished, and certain questions could not be answered because existing records did not give the information in a readily available form. A more thorough study needs to be made of community needs.

An attempt has been made to evaluate the service rendered, not only in terms of the amount of assistance given, but to consider also those more intangible values of skill in dealing with people which are perhaps an equally important factor. All these cannot, of course, be tabulated, but the committee attempted to secure certain information which would at least give some indication of the quality of the service available.

For the purposes of this study the agencies are divided into the following groups:

I. Private Agencies Serving Families and Individuals

1.	Salvation Army	(white & colored)
2.	Catholic Charities Bureau	" "
3.	Traveler's Aid Society	" "
4.	Traveler's Aid - USO Troops-in-Transit Lounge	" "
5.	Traveler's Aid - USO	" "
6.	American Red Cross - Home Service Division	" "
7.	Clara White Mission	(colored only)
8.	Old Folks Home	" "
9.	Merry Hearts Club	" "
10.	Christmas Charity Club	" "
11.	Florida Christian Home	(white only)
12.	Home for Aged	" "
13.	Jewish Welfare Board	" "

II. Public Agencies

1. City Welfare Bureau
2. Duval County Family Welfare Agency
3. District Welfare Board
4. State Vocational Rehabilitation Service

III. Agencies Serving Children

1. Duval County Nursery School Association
2. Sunshine Day Nursery
3. Milnor Street Nursery School
4. Parental Home for Negro Boys
5. Parental Home for Negro Girls
6. Child Welfare Service - District Welfare Board

Agencies Serving Families and Individuals

There are thirteen private agencies serving families and individuals in the County. Three serve white only, four serve colored only.* Six serve colored and white. The remainder accept applications on the basis of need from both white and colored, with the exception of the Salvation Army which has no regular program for Negroes. Their work with colored is limited to emergency help to a few transient Negro families and provision of Christmas baskets to some two hundred and fifty Negro families. It was not possible to secure a breakdown of the case loads of the other agencies into racial groups, with the exception of the Catholic Charities Bureau, which has a small proportion of colored cases because of the limited number of Negro Catholics in the city.

To obtain an over-all view of the welfare service available, private family agencies and the public agencies together will be considered. The four public agencies, City Welfare Bureau, Family Welfare Agency, District Welfare Board, and State Rehabilitation Service, serve both colored and white, and it is necessary to consider their services in evaluating the extent to which the total need is met.

Governing Boards

With the exception of the Clara White Mission there is no provision for inter-racial participation in the governing boards' activities. Both the Traveler's Aid Society and the Traveler's Aid's Troops-in-Transit Lounge have quite active colored advisory committees, which have functioned very successfully. The Old Folks Home, Christmas Charity Club, and Merry Hearts Club have boards composed of Negroes only. The boards of the other agencies are white persons only.

Service and Assistance

Material Assistance and service is given to transients by the Salvation Army, Traveler's Aid, Traveler's Aid Troops-in-Transit Lounge, Traveler's Aid - USO, and Clara White Mission. In general, the assistance is given on an emergency basis only and in many cases the lack of funds limits the kind of planning which might be most advantageous to family or individual rehabilitation. Family or individual counseling is offered to this group by the Salvation Army and the three Traveler's Aid agencies. None of the public welfare agencies is authorized to accept applications from transients, but the City Welfare Bureau and Family Welfare Agency do make exceptions in extreme emergencies.

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*All agencies with the exception of City Welfare Bureau function on a county-wide basis.

The American Red Cross serves primarily veterans and their dependents; the Old Folks Home serves the aged needing institutional care; the Merry Hearts Club and Christmas Charity Club fill a need at Christmas time only. The Clara White Mission, originally designed as a settlement house, has a broad program of general welfare services, but does not carry on a regular program of sustained services to families aimed at their rehabilitation. We see, therefore, that in the private family field there is no agency set up to give service to families and individuals from the general population on a sustained level, with case work services available. Among agencies serving white persons only the picture is not improved, as the agencies serving white only are two old people's homes and a small sectarian agency serving only the Jewish population.

In the public field, the State Rehabilitation Service functions in the limited field of vocational rehabilitation, with sufficient funds to serve those whose problems are due to relatively permanent physical or mental handicaps, but makes no provision for the maintenance of dependents of such persons during the training period. The City Welfare Bureau serves primarily lone persons with communicable or incurable diseases. Both the Family Welfare Agency and the District Welfare Board are legally authorized to carry on a general assistance program for persons or families in need. The District Welfare Board, however, has no funds for general assistance but administers categorical assistance to the aged, to the blind, and to dependent children under the Social Security Act. In granting allowances to aged persons, provision can be made for the applicant's wife, but for no other dependents. Both the Family Welfare Agency and the District Welfare Board offer counseling service to individuals and families on a limited basis.

Assistance funds in all three public assistance agencies are adequate for minimum needs only, and the Family Welfare Agency reports that these needs are barely met by their agency. There is almost no leeway for emergencies and special needs. The District Welfare Board reports some 673 applications pending, of which approximately one hundred are Aid to Dependent Children applications which cannot be given grants until additional funds are made available through legislative action. Other agencies do not at present have waiting lists.

Budgets

Budgets for families vary considerably from case to case as need varies, but the same standards are used for both colored and white in the public agencies. In some cases rates are lower in Negro boarding homes because the homes available vary in the kind of accommodations offered. The case load of the Family Welfare Agency for the month of March, 1946, was 168 colored, 210 white; for the District Welfare Board, 1791 colored and 2491 white; for City Welfare Bureau, 92 colored and 67 white. The Rehabilitation Service estimated that 40% of its case load is Negro. Negroes constitute 27.1% of the total population of the county and 32.5% of the city population.

Personnel

According to our findings, the Negro Old Folks Home and the Clara White Mission employ only colored people. (The Merry Hearts and Christmas Charity Clubs are voluntary organizations.) The others employ all white workers with

the exception of the District Welfare Board, the Traveler's Aid and Traveler's Aid Troops-in-Transit Lounge. The Red Cross reports that they hope to employ some Negro staff in the future, but feel that at present it would not work out satisfactorily. The District Welfare Board employs eleven Negro workers out of a total staff of 54. The Traveler's Aid employs one Negro on a staff of five, the Troops-in-Transit Lounge has one colored worker and two white.

Agencies were asked to indicate whether or not they felt that more constructive work might be done in terms of family or individual rehabilitation, if their staffs had more time or were more highly skilled in family counseling. Of the four agencies answering this question, only the Rehabilitation Service felt that the service they could render was adequate. The Red Cross, District Welfare Board and Family Welfare Agency felt that their work could be substantially more effective if they had more workers and more who had specialized skills in family counseling. Both the Red Cross and the District Board are in a position to hire additional staff members with better qualifications as they become available.

Six agencies set up no minimum educational qualifications for case work staff. (Two are volunteer agencies.) In the children's agencies, only the Duval County Nursery School Association and the District Welfare Board have minimum standards. The Child Welfare Service Division of the District Board requires persons with professional training or experience under supervision and special aptitude training. The Family Welfare Agency and the Traveler's Aid, also the Traveler's Aid Troops-in-Transit Lounge, require college graduation as a minimum for case workers, though some exceptions have had to be made to this by the Family Welfare Agency during the personnel shortage. The State Rehabilitation Service requires a college degree with experience in social work, vocational education, personnel administration, school administration, industrial psychology, trade testing or vocational counseling and guidance. The Catholic Charities Bureau has minimum standards, which were not given in detail. The Traveler's Aid - USO requires a college degree and training in a school of social welfare. The Red Cross has a minimum of college graduation or its equivalent in experience for case workers, with specialized training in schools of social work for supervisory and administrative positions. The District Welfare Board is under the State Merit System, with minimum qualifications ~~of~~ college graduation, or two years of college and two years in related fields for beginning case workers. Supervisory and executive positions require additional training or experience. Requirements for white and colored workers are the same and the salary schedule is the same in this agency.

In those agencies employing both Negro and white workers there is little variation in the case loads of the Negro and white workers. Average case loads for all workers are as follows for those agencies reporting: Family Welfare, 75; District Welfare Board, 240-255; State Rehabilitation, 75; Traveler's Aid-USO, 35; Salvation Army, 214. Some of the agencies, such as the Troops-in-Transit Lounge, do not have regularly assigned case loads.

Inter-Agency Relationships

It is the general policy of all agencies, public and private, to refer persons to other agencies by telephone or letter if the problem presented does

not fall within the area of their responsibility. However, this policy is not always followed, particularly in times when intake is heavy and applicants are merely told that application may be made to the other agency.

All agencies, with the exception of the Clara White Mission, Merry Hearts Club, Christmas Charity Club, and Old Folks Home, clear with the Social Service Exchange, although work needs to be done with the agencies to make the registration more adequate. The Social Service Exchange Committee of the Council of Social Agencies is now working out plans for interpretation and stimulation of interest in the proper use of the Exchange.

Children's Agencies

Nursery Schools

All the nursery schools are operated under private auspices. Those from whom information was available are supported partly be fees and partly by Community Chest contributions. The Sunshine Nursery serves Negro children only. The Nursery School Association has two colored nurseries and three white, the total number of Negro children in the Association nurseries averaging about seventy-five. In the Sunshine Nursery the total number of children under care during March was 51, but the total number of days' care was 400, so that the children are apparently not in regular attendance.

The Association nurseries have a qualified teaching staff and other helpers as needed. Care is given from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. and in general follows accepted procedure for nursery schools.

The Sunshine Day Nursery has a budget which obviously does not permit of adequate full day care, including three meals a day which are furnished the children. The age range is from 6 months to 12 years. Fees are 20 cents daily for children, 25 cents for crib babies. The budget of $3,204 ($1,250 for salaries) is inadequate to provide safe custody for the children, and certainly does not allow planning for a program that will make the nursery school experience constructive for the children. One full-time matron and one part-time matron comprise the staff.

The Milnor Street Nursery School, organized originally by the Clara White Mission, has an average attendance of about twenty children. The staff of three are paid $15.00 per week each. The nursery has been supported from fees ($2.50 per week) and $50.00 per month from the city. The Milnor Street School is planning to become a member of the Duval County Nursery School Association.

Although nursery school executives do not report a waiting list or other indication of unmet need, it would seem that this is an area which needs further exploration. It may be that a program of education is needed to create awareness among Negro parents as to the dangers of makeshift arrangements for small children and lack of supervision for older ones when the mother is employed.

Child Welfare Services

The Child Welfare Services of the District Welfare Board were initiated

in 1944 when the U. S. Children's Bureau declared Duval County an area of critical need in regard to services to children. Funds for administrative cost are furnished jointly by Federal and State Government. Under the plan, money for operating costs is to be provided by the local community.

At present, emphasis is being placed on case work service to children in their own homes and the development of a foster home program to be carried on by skilled workers using the best thinking in the field today in providing care for children away from their own homes. Children are considered to be those up to twenty-one years of age, both white and colored. There are no residence requirements. The primary factor in accepting a case is whether or not the child or family would appear to be able to benefit by case work service. Other responsibilities carried by the Child Welfare Unit are the licensing of commercial boarding homes for children in the county and the study of all adoption petitions filed in the county.

A thousand dollars was granted the Unit by the Jacksonville Junior League for the specific purpose of helping to demonstrate a foster home program. The Unit has no funds for assistance to children in their own homes apart from categorical assistance, for which the family would have to be legally eligible.

In the comparatively short time the program has been in operation, it has been possible to learn something of community needs in relation to children. Some of the groups for which the community has not made provision are the long-time dependent child needing foster home care; the child with mental or physical handicaps needing institutional or foster home care; the child needing psychiatric treatment as well as case work services. It is also felt that the Child Welfare Services could be far more effective were there other facilities in the community, such as a family case working agency, more adequate facilities for temporary care during the study period so important in determining the best plan for the child, and of course, really adequate financial assistance to the family.

Parental Homes

The two Negro parental homes are operated by the county to provide custodial care of children on commitment of the Juvenile Court as dependent or neglected children. In general, delinquents are not accepted in the homes, although some children who have committed minor infractions of the law are accepted. Facilities are not adequate to meet the need and some children must wait six months before admittance, though application has been investigated and approved. The Probation Department officials, who are responsible for the operation of the homes, stressed the need for expansion of the facilities. They point out that there are approximately fifty Negro children a year who would be benefited by this type of care, but who cannot be accepted under the present set-up.

Comparative budgets for the three homes operated by the county --The Home for White Girls, Home for Negro Boys, and Home for Negro Girls -- are listed on the next page:

(Oct. 1944 — Oct. 1945)	No. Children	Budget	Cost per Child per day
Parental Home for White Girls	50	$19,435	$1.06
Parental Home for Negro Boys	45	10,520	.64
Parental Home for Negro Girls	19	4,115	.59

A budget for each home is made each year, based on the needs for the home, i.e., physical equipment, supplementary farming, etc., which enter into the difference in needs of each home and reflect in the budget. The executives feel that although there is variance in the standards maintained in the Negro parental homes, the standards are well above the average home life standards.

Inadequacy of Programs to Meet Needs

It is difficult to compare population figures of the white Parental Home for Girls and the colored homes. The white home which accepts only dependent girls is supplemented by foster and boarding home programs and by state institutions and seems to be adequately filling the need for this type of placement. The Negro homes are always filled to capacity and have a demand far greater than their restricted facilities can meet. Only very limited funds are budgeted for Negro boarding home care. There are no State institutions for Negro girls and no care offered Negro children who are mentally deficient, so that the demand from dependent children who qualify for care and cannot be accepted is augmented by the group for whom there is no care available at all.

One example of the lack of facilities for Negro children is this comment by the executive of the Family Welfare Agency: "One type of service which the agency considers outside its function but which it has been obliged to provide in a few cases because of lack of any other facility, is boarding care for Negro children who became orphaned while the family was under care of the agency. The agency would not accept a new case on this basis but has continued responsibility when a case was already under care. At the present time, there are three Negro children under care because of this situation."

Perhaps one of the most illuminating illustrations of the variation in the services available to Negro children as compared to those for white children is the following list of agencies serving the two groups:

Agencies Serving Negro and White Children

Duval County Nursery School Association
District Welfare Board - Child Welfare Services

Agencies Serving Negro Children Only

Milnor Street Nursery School
Parental Home for Negro Boys
Parental Home for Negro Girls
Sunshine Day Nursery

Agencies Serving White Children Only

Baptist Home for Children
Boys' Home Association
Children's Home Society
Church Home for Children
Daniel Memorial Home
St. Mary's Home
Parental Home for White Girls

Unmet Needs

With one exception, agency executives report that there are many applications for services for children and adults which are not available in the community, either because of no program or an extremely limited one. In order of the number of agencies mentioning the need, these services are:

1. Institutional facilities for care of mentally ill* (six agencies)
2. Institutional or custodial care in boarding homes for chronically ill (five agencies)
3. Family counselling (five agencies)
4. Foster home program (four agencies)
5. Day care program for children (two agencies)
6. Generalized program of services to children (two agencies)
7. Institutional care for feeble-minded (two agencies)
8. Psychiatric service (one agency)
9. Workshops for severely handicapped persons (one agency)
10. Radium treatment (one agency)

It should be noted that in these areas in most instances is as acute among white persons as among colored, with the exception of needs of children. Programs are much more adequate for white children than for colored.

From the information obtained on the questionnaires it would appear that in general there is no marked difference in the services and assistance offered Negro families and adults and those available to white persons, with the exception of the program of the Salvation Army. This does not mean that the services available are adequate to meet the need, however, The need for some types of services is acute, as was pointed out by agency executives, but the need is for a better coordinated, more adequate program for all persons in need, regardless of race. In the children's field the programs for Negro children lag far behind those for white.

GROUP WORK AGENCIES

This study concerns itself primarily with three Negro group work agencies, each of which is a part of a city-wide organization with national affiliation. Each is a member agency of the Community Chest through its city-wide

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*It is understood that physical facilities for care will be available when the new annex to the Duval County Hospital is completed, and that a program of treatment is being developed. This project should have community-wide support and cooperation to insure the best possible standards of care and treatment.

organization.

Girl Reserves - A. L. Lewis Branch of the Y.W.C.A.
Girl Scouts - District Committee I
Boy Scouts - Division Committee

There is a Hi Y Club in the one senior high school and in each of the three junior high schools. They are a part of the city-wide Y.M.C.A., not a Community War Chest Agency. The 4 H clubs enrolled 285 girls in 1945. These were predominantly in the elementary grades.

These five agencies promote a group work program for Negro school age youth and in addition the Y.W.C.A. has a group work program for adults, including business and industrial girls and home women. Y.W.C.A. also has a "mass meeting" group work program featuring book reviews, forums, religious services, etc., for men and women. This totaled 165 events with an attendance of 11,714 in 1945. This part of the Y.W.C.A. program is not included in this study.

Constituency Statistics

	Girl Scouts		Boy Scouts		Girl Reserves	
	1945	1946 3 mos.	1945	1946 3 mos.	1945	1946 3 mos.
Elementary age	208	200	271	294	149	183
Junior High Age	97	70	726	739	166	103
Senior High age	26	36	7	7	235	223
TOTAL	331	316	1004	1030	550	509

Teen age Co-ed of the Y.W.C.A.: 1945 - 215 1946 (3 mos.) - 83

By this chart one sees that Boy Scouts have the largest membership in the junior high age range; the Girl Scouts in the elementary school age range; and the Girl Reserves in the senior high age range. The teen-age program of the Y.W.C.A. is a loosely organized recreational program held weekly at the A. L. Lewis Y.W.C.A.

Potential Field (based on school enrollment for 1945)

	Boys	Girls
6th grade	3929	3921
Junior High	928	1311
Senior High	349	735
TOTAL	5206	5967

It can be seen that the Boy Scouts serve 19.2% of the boys in school of eligible age, while the Girl Scouts serve only 5.5% of the school girls of eligible age.

Leadership

Leadership is recruited from school teachers, home women, business and professional men and office workers. In each agency special training courses and institutes are offered several times during the year. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts do a more thorough training in the philosophy of their programs than do the Girl Reserves. The latter are organized through the schools, so most of the adult leaders are teachers. Boy and Girl Scouts are organized generally through churches, and leaders are home women and church men generally. Each group has its own requirements and standards for membership and for leadership.

Camp Conference

The Girl and Boy Scouts conduct day camps. The Boy Scouts are developing a regular summer camp program with a permanent camp. The Girl Reserves conduct a short-time (usually one month) stay-at-home camp which is a form of day camp concentrated in a short period of time. Some 3 to 5 senior high Girl Reserves attend a regional Girl Reserves Leaders' Conference of one week.

Source of Finances

	Boy Scouts	Girl Scouts	Girl Reserves
Community War Chest	Yes	Yes	Yes
Membership Fees	*Yes	*Yes	No
	(* Fifty cents per year per member sent direct to National Scout headquarters)		
Donations	At present time for camp site	Some unsolicited to help girls to camp	Once in a while for a special project
Other	Circus	Cookie Sale	Better Baby Show

Facilities Used

	Boy Scouts	Girl Scouts	Girl Reserves
Swimming Pool	None	None	None
Playgrounds	Some	Some	Some
School Gyms	(Only one Negro school has a gym, so used only by school groups)		
School class rooms	Some	Some	Yes
	(Available only 8 months in year)		
A. L. Lewis Y. W. C. A.	Special Meetings	Yes	Yes
Churches	25 used	12 used	Some
Recreation Center (Former USO, Wilder Park Community House, is now available.)			

Professional and Clerical Staff

There is one professional staff member for each agency. Each has had college training and each has had advanced professional training. The Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves report good office space; the Boy Scouts, fair. The Girl Scouts have fair clerical help, the Boy Scouts have none, and the Girl Reserves have a share of the part-time clerical worker for the whole branch Y. W. C. A.

The Boy and Girl Scout professional workers carry that one program only. The Girl Reserve professional worker is also responsible for the full program of the Y. W. C. A., the size of which has been previously indicated, and for the operational management of a large building which is used by many community groups.

Personnel Policies

All three agencies have written personnel policies.

	Boy Scouts	Girl Scouts	Girl Reserves
Professional requirements	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hours of work	No	Yes	Yes
Salary scale	Yes	Yes	No
Rate of increase	No	No	No
Sick leave	No	No	Yes
Written contracts	No	Yes	Yes
Leave for study	?	Yes	Yes
Retirement fund	Yes	No	Yes

This study has not touched on the program of each agency. This would be a study in itself, and a very important one, to determine how the present programs should be strengthened.

CO-ORDINATING AGENCIES

Five of the community service agencies which are by nature more co-ordinating than direct service agencies were considered by a sub-committee of this section of the study. The five agencies included:

1. Veterans Commission of the State of Florida - regional office
2. Veterans Information and Advisory Council
3. Jacksonville Negro Welfare League
4. Community War Chest
5. Council of Social Agencies

The Veterans Commission

District 2 of the Veterans Commission employs a regional supervisor and a colored Assistant State Service Officer with headquarters at 823 Davis Street. This service was set up in October, 1945, and the present plan is to

expand this when additional funds are available to care for the needs of all veterans. Present functions include: hospitalization, filing of claims, securing educational benefits, job training, employment, and all services necessary and incidental to the rehabilitation and adjustment of the veteran to normal civilian life.

Veterans Information and Advisory Council

The Veterans Information and Advisory Council was started in 1945 as a service to veterans until machinery being planned by the state and federal governments could be put into operation. The local agency has been entirely supported by Community War Chest Funds and the administrative governing boardsof 13 white members meets regularly each month. Board members are elected annually to serve for one year. Although services are rendered to both white and colored veterans, the board and the staff of five are all white. During the first three months of 1946, the Veterans Information and Advisory Council served more than 12,000 veterans by assisting them in preparing claims, finding jobs, counseling them on securing benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights, and generally aiding them in problems connected with their return to civilian life.

Jacksonville Negro Welfare League

The Jacksonville Negro Welfare League was incorporated under the laws of Florida in 1925 as a non-profit organization, and admitted to the Community Chest in 1926. The purpose of the League is to secure advice and help in meeting all the needs of Negro people, to enable them to become healthy, happy and good law-abiding citizens in the community.

The administrative governing board has 89 Negro members, who are elected for indefinite terms, according to the Executive Secretary. There were twelve regular meetings of the Board in 1945. There are two Negro staff members: the executive and the office secretary. The Jacksonville Negro Welfare League receives its entire financial support from the Community Chest on the usual basis of present need and past services rendered.

In addition to the general information, advice and referral service to the Negro population, the League advises, counsels and refers Negro veterans seeking assistance in preparing claims, securing employment, housing, educational and training benefits, etc.

The League serves as headquarters for the Community Chest and the Red Cross Campaign in the Negro Community, provides office space to the Swanee Division Committee of the Boy Scouts, and provides bookkeeping and clerical service to (a) Sunshine Day Nursery, (b) Old Folks Home, (c) Clara White Mission, and (d) Citizens Health Committee.

The Community Chest

The Community Chest was organized in 1924 with the purpose, according to the charter, "to afford the public an opportunity to contribute through a Community Chest Fund to such charitable organizations, conducting their acti-

vities in whole or in part in Duval County, Florida, as from time to time shall be approved by the Board of Directors and to collect and appropriate such contributions among such charitable organizations according to the needs thereof; to co-ordinate the work of such charitable organizations and their activities, and to promote cooperation, efficiency, and economy in their operation."

The Community War Chest serves both white and colored agencies. The governing board of 100 white members is administrative. One third of its members are elected each year to serve three-year terms, but the number of consecutive terms members may serve is not indicated. The Board held three meetings in 1945, and the Executive Committee held seven meetings. The staff consists of six white members, including the Executive Secretary.

Of the $355,000 raised in 1946, $8,840 was contributed by Negroes and $346,160 by whites. Since the industrial and other group contributions do not show the white and colored contributions separately, the figure indicated above for Negro contributions is not a full picture of their participation. Twenty-three agencies share in this fund. Eleven of the agencies serve both white and colored, seven serve only white, and four serve only colored. Each participating agency is required to have an annual audit by a Certified Public Accountant and to have an approved program and budget for each year's operation.

Although the Community Chest serves both white and colored agencies, and Negroes share in the fund raising, there are no Negroes on either the Budget Committee or the governing board.

The Council of Social Agencies

The Council of Social Agencies, an outgrowth of the Welfare Federation which was organized in 1924, has as its purpose, according to the Charter, "to promote cooperation among public and private social agencies; to provide a medium of understanding as to the sphere of activity of the respective social agencies of the community; to advise in regard to the division, classification, and assignment of the organized social activities, thus preventing avoidable duplications; to establish and develop high standards of social work; to advise as to the undertaking of new work by existing agencies or in the formation of new agencies; to represent the united social forces of Jacksonville and Duval County for publicity, development, and legislation in the social field; and to serve the social agencies and the community in such other ways as the council may deem wise." The officers of the Council are elected annually to serve for one year, except that the office of Secretary is automatically held by the Executive Secretary of the Community Chest.

Each member agency is responsible for the selection and length of term of its own delegates. A number of the agencies select one board member and one staff member to serve as delegates. The President appoints the chairmen and co-chairmen of the standing committees to serve for one year. Delegates-at-large are elected annually to serve for one year.

The standing committees of the Council as provided in the by-laws are:

1. **Membership:** All nominations for membership or charges seeking the suspension or expulsion of a member shall be referred to this committee for recommendation to the Board of Delegates.

2. Meetings and Programs Committee shall have charge of programs for all meetings.

3. Study Planning Committee shall study and report on the various fields of work of the Council. Its membership shall include the chairmen of committees on Family Welfare, Child Care, Health, and Education and Recreation. The Chairman of the Study Planning Committee of the Council shall be one of its nominees for membership on the Budget Committee of the Community War Chest.

4. Family Welfare Committee
5. Child Care Committee
6. Health Committee
7. Education and Recreation Committee

shall carry out the activities of the Study Planning Committee in these four fields respectively.

8. Legislative Committee shall study and report on present and needed legislation affecting social service.

9. Case Conference Committee shall inter-change ideas for the handling and disposition of special social service cases.

10. Christmas Gift Committee shall co-ordinate the giving of charitable gifts during the Christmas Season.

11. Social Service Exchange Committee shall supervise the activities and functions of the Social Service Exchange.

12. Volunteer Service Committee shall provide volunteer workers to assist in the work of the social welfare agencies.

Six of these twelve standing committees, Family Welfare, Child Care, Health, Education and Recreation, Christmas Gifts, and Volunteer Service have bi-racial representation in their memberships.

The Board of Delegates met only once in 1945, and the Executive Committee (officers, chairmen and co-chairmen of standing committees) held ten meetings with an average attendance of 13 members. In 1945-1946, there are 264 members of the Board of Delegates: 142 white and 8 colored agency delegates, and 91 white and 23 colored delegates-at-large.

The staff, in addition to the Executive Secretary, includes: 1 full-time worker in the Social Service Exchange, 1 full-time office secretary, 1 part-time worker in the white volunteer office, 1 part-time Negro worker in the Negro volunteer office.

The Council of Social Agencies is supported by the Community Chest except for a contribution from Duval County towards the operation of the Social Service Exchange.

The Council was relatively inactive from the resignation of the first full-time paid executive in April, 1945, until late January, 1946, when the present executive arrived. Thus far, in 1946 the Council has undertaken the Study of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population, Jacksonville-Duval County; the planning for children leaving commercial boarding homes; the review of the nursery school program; and has sponsored an Institute on Community Organization. All of these activities have included bi-racial participation. The monthly luncheon meeting of the Council, attended by an average of 45 persons, is an educational and informational medium and no Council business is transacted.

The white and the Negro volunteer offices are operated by the Council for use by the citizens in offering their volunteer services and by the agencies in recruiting volunteer personnel to supplement their paid staff activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Case Work Agencies

1. It is recommended that agencies serving both races include both colored and white persons on boards and advisory committees, with active participation by boards and advisory committees, in the activities of the agencies. Such boards should be elected or appointed for a definite period and a limited number of terms on a rotating basis.

2. That consolidation of tax-supported agencies offering general assistance be effected in order to insure the best possible standard of services and assistance to persons in need, with greater economy in expenditure of funds for administrative purposes.

3. That more adequate facilities be developed for care of chronically ill, colored and white, on a community basis.

4. That family and children's counseling service available to both colored and white who need such services be instituted under private auspices, thereby insuring greater freedom in demonstrating and developing standard case work service to children and families. As rapidly as practical, special services such as psychiatric consultation, child guidance, placement service for dependent children, foster home programs, and related services, should be added to the basic casework program.

5. That community leaders through their organizations support the Probation Department's effort to provide more adequately for the care and training of dependent Negro children.

6. That community leaders through their organizations, in the interest of welfare of children, lend their support to the provision of adequate facilities through a State program for the care and training of mentally deficient

children, white and colored.

7. That those agencies having no written personnel standards should proceed to establish them in accordance with recognized professional standards for their fields and in line with the capacity of the community; that standards of personnel in all family and children's agencies conform as far as possible to the best thinking of those experienced in working with people in need of social services; that there be a continuing program of education of the community, agency boards, and staffs to improve case work services and standards of assistance, since better service to the community is dependent on progressive improvement in standards developed by the agencies, through encouraging training in schools of social work and/or supervision by persons equipped to broaden knowledge and understanding of service to people.

8. That the Social Service Exchange Committee consider immediately the fact that some Negro agencies, namely the Clara White Mission, Old Folks Home, and Sunshine Day Nursery do not participate in the Exchange.

9. That the Sunshine Day Nursery become a member of the Duval County Association of Day Nurseries and conform to accepted standards of care for children.

10. That agency executives work out clear-cut procedures of referral of persons to other agencies.

11. That the well known strengths and values of the Clara White Mission be utilized in developing a much-needed settlement house program for the colored population.

Group Work Agencies

1. That steps be taken to meet the needs mentioned as paramount by all three groups, namely:

   a. Swimming pool
   b. Public parks and playgrounds, equipped and supervised
   c. Camping facilities

2. That better and more clerical help be provided to care for office work that takes the time, and is not the job, of a professional group worker who should be developing better and more volunteer leadership. Especially should this be done by the Boy Scouts.

3. That a full-time Girl Reserve worker be employed by the A. L. Lewis Y. W. C. A.

4. That a group work committee be formed within the Education and Recreation Division of the Council of Social Agencies to make frequent studies of community problems, looking toward better community planning and better programs of the group work agencies themselves. For example, a study should be made of delinquents and school drop-outs in relation to the present membership of group work agencies and the potential field.

Coordinating Agencies

1. That all standing committees of the Council of Social Agencies be filled to capacity from the sources provided and that these committees be given an opportunity to function.

2. In view of the fact that the Veterans Commission is an incoming organization whose activities are so far-reaching in scope, it is suggested that the activities and functions of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League be clearly defined in order that duplication may be reduced to a minimum.

3. It is recommended that the Board of Directors of the Negro Welfare League be organized to include representation of all Negro Welfare groups and committees as well as those agencies serving both white and colored. It is also recommended that this Board meet regularly, and that the officers and directors of this organization carry full responsibility for selecting personnel and operating facilities and programs.

4. It is suggested that all agencies holding membership in the Council of Social Agencies and are giving relief in any form be required to make full use of the Social Service Exchange.

5. That a closer relationship between the Council of Social Agencies and all member agencies be established from the standpoint of participation, counseling, general information, and referral services.

6. That all member agencies should immediately and carefully select their agency delegates to the Council.

7. That the Board of Delegates of the Council of Social Agencies meet quarterly at such time and place as will permit full attendance by all of the members, that all standing committees meet monthly, and that a report of their activities by made in the quarterly meetings of the Board of Delegates.

8. That the membership of all standing committees shall be bi-racial.

9. That a training institute be conducted for the benefit of member agency personnel looking forward to the setting of minimum standards for admittance and maintenance of membership in the Council of Social Agencies.

By Mrs. Ewell

SURVEY METHOD.

A survey outline was submitted to a meeting attended by large bi-racial group composed of the Steering Committee, Executive Committee and Advisory Committee.

A bi-racial committee was selected to assist with each of the nine Survey sections, except that the first two sections, Health and Medical Care, and Sanitation and Safety, were placed under a single committee. The number of volunteer committee members who have worked on the nine sections, totals 95.

An initial meeting of each committee was called to determine range of information and sources for securing this. Since the committees were composed of civic leaders, both white and Negro, interesting comments and side lights, resulted in some additions to the original outline. Matter to be studied and data to be secured were assigned to committee members present.

In general, Negro committee members were asked to carry the burden of this responsibility, with white members preparing the way in requesting cooperation from County and City officials, agencies and individuals. The Community Volunteer Office, Negro Division, 1203 Davis St., has assumed the major responsibility in recruiting workers. This has included a sampling of Negro areas inside the City limits taking every 10th dwelling with a detailed questionnaire for recording data. Similarly, the Volunteer Office has assisted in securing information through a questionnaire covering services by both bus lines with spot checking at crowded corners. There has also been a study made of taxi facilities by volunteers from this office. Other volunteers recruited from this office have assisted in taking data from the Municipal Court Docket. In all, it is estimated that approximately 87 Negro volunteers recruited by the Volunteer Office have

worked on the Survey, in addition to the committee members already at work. As complete data has been brought in, the several committees have met again to approve summaries and formulate recommendations. Handicaps experienced in working with such large groups include the failure on the part of some individuals to bring in information on time. There has also been an occasional tendency to divert the study to personal or irrelevant issues. However, the advantages of this method of operation through citizen groups would seem to outweigh the disadvantages. Many leaders have been made keenly aware of conditions in the several fields studied and will therefore be in a sounder position to assist in implementing needed improvements.

In the main, the study has been kept to the essential outlines of a truthful picture of existing conditions. Every effort has been made to rule out emotional bias. Facts have been recorded from first-hand observations and data furnished by agencies, groups and individuals, rather than from out-moded statistics and tabulations.

Jos Emry

COMMUNITY SELF-ANALYSIS: A DIFFERENT APPROACH
TO REGIONAL PROBLEMS

The Southern Region faces the realities at home without excuses and accusations.

The economic and social problems of the region are reduced to facts and figures, and the desire to improve the situation is evident generally.

This is the psychological moment to develop a new approach to the solution to community problems within the region. Permanent improvement can be given intelligent planning and direction based on scientific study of all phases of community life.

This is the challenge to SRC.

Other organizations are using traditional approaches more or less effectively. Coercion within the law; pressure by protest, strike, and telegrams or letters; appeals to fairmindedness and Christian duty; some instances of small organizations living the "brotherhood of man" are all effective in a limited way.

When community leaders of all races get together to diagnose their common needs with enough technical assistance, which SRC can furnish, and set up a program for community growth, one entire unit of society is affected positively.

It is slow.

It costs more.

It is not spectacular.

It appeals to local leaders, white and colored, because they get the satisfaction of doing something for themselves.

It sets the pattern for thinking and planning on the part of those who must do something about it.

It eliminates the "bugaboo" of outside interference which arouses deep

local resentment.

It is democratic. All the people who will be affected by action are represented in its planning, and feel a sense of responsibility for its success.

It matures community thinking. The need for visiting nurses for the Region should be outlived.

It conforms to the concept of regional growth — the utilization of all resources.

The tentative conclusions above have grown out of four months' experience with the survey of the Negro community at Jacksonville, Florida.

Jacksonville requested the aid of SRC for such a project in late 1945. The report of this survey is now being written. Its conclusions and recommendations will be submitted to the Survey Steering Committee composed of 15 white and 15 colored leaders of Jacksonville, and they will (1) select objectives; (2) seriate them in order of chronological importance; and (3) set up machinery for achieving them.

The survey was organized in nine areas of community life:

1. Health and Medical Care
2. Sanitation and Safety
3. Housing
4. Transportation
5. Education
6. Recreation and Cultural Opportunity
7. Industry and Employment
8. Law Enforcement and Observance
9. Community Welfare Agencies.

SRC gave the local committee technical advice and assistance.

On the basis of the Jacksonville experience, the following recommendation is made:

That SRC explore to the fullest extent the possibilities for expanding this pattern of "community self-diagnosis with technical assistance" of SRC to communities throughout the region.

It would imply the following steps.

1. A member of SRC staff would meet with the executive committee of each State Division and each State Interracial Committee and present the plan for consideration and approval.

2. Each Executive Committee would select two communities in the state which it serves on the basis of definite criteria and get the community leaders to request the aid of SRC.

(Some Suggested Criteria for Selection)

Need

Population ratio

Economic pattern

Location

Effective Leadership

Availability of competent workers.

3. Choose one or more areas of need for entire community, or for Negro community only.

4. SRC staff would assist in organizing and prosecuting survey; advise in planning the use of findings for constructive change.

Some possible results other than those included in recommendations.

1. A permanent non-partisan Community Council of white and Negro leaders who could handle crises, and give direction to an intelligently planned forward movement which would in time eliminate the probability of crises.

2. White and Negro leaders will have acquired actual experience in joint community thinking and planning.

3. The developing need for community leaders would provide effective material for a "Leadership Institute" to be held for two weeks or more at some

central place like Atlanta.

4. Community officials will do more about what they see than what they merely read.

5. Makes possible uniform progress in Region.

6. Redirects attention from personalities to actual causal factors.

7. Stimulates community initiative.

Guy B. Johnson

JACKSONVILLE LOOKS AT ITS NEGRO COMMUNITY

A Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population in Jacksonville and Duval County.

Recommendations Made by the Section Committees

I. Population Growth

The City and County should plan for a substantial increase in the Negro population within the next two decades.

II. Health and Medical Care

1. It is recommended that white and Negro physicians and the combined citizen population lend every aid to Brewster Hospital to the end that its staff may be organized and completed in such a way that it may attain accredited rating for interne training.

   It is further recommended that such internes have access, for training and teaching purposes, to other medical facilities for Negroes, including the Duval County Hospital.

2. It is recommended that the Duval County Welfare Board and other interested agencies and groups exert every effort possible to provide more adequate facilities for the correction of physical defects, including dental deficiencies and vision abnormalities, among Negro children of low income groups.

3. It is recommended that legislative action be fostered to establish minimum requirements of sanitation, safety and supervision for all nursing homes with special reference to institutional care for Negroes.

4. It is recommended that all interested agencies actively support the State Hospital Board in an effort to provide more tuberculosis sanitoria throughout Florida, to care for the large numbers of cases being discovered through the current X-ray survey.

5. It is recommended that the official agencies be given every support in maintaining an adequate venereal disease control program and that more emphasis be laid upon all educational phases of this program, particularly as they relate to the Negro population.

III. Sanitation and Safety

1. In post-war planning for extensions and improvements of facilities, first and basic consideration be given to drainage, sewage disposal, extension and improvement of the water supply system, garbage collection and disposal system, pest control measures and other such problems, the neglect of which imposes hazards to public health.

III. Sanitation and Safety (cont'd)

2. The Office of City Engineers formulate and promulgate an over-all city plan for paving, considering the public health of the whole community rather than merely the separate requests of wards and precincts.

3. The condition of the open branch of Hogan's Creek, running west at Seventh and Jefferson Streets and intersecting all north and south streets in this area, be called to the attention of the City Engineer's Office. (It is particularly dangerous in the neighborhood of Cookman School where it is frequently used by children for swimming.)

4. The City place lights in Sprihgfield Park from Fourth to Eighth Streets, since the walkway through the Park is dark and likely to be dangerous for pedestrians.

5. Trucks be re-routed away from the hospital zone at Jefferson and Eighth Streets so that patients in Brewster and St. Luke's Hospitals may be relieved of the disturbance of heavy traffic.

6. The Safety Council or other appropriate group call the attention of the proper City authorities to the need for traffic lights at the intersections above mentioned.

IV. Housing

1. Completion of Joseph H. Blodgett Homes on land now owned by the authority to provide dwelling units for families forced to move by development of Numbers 2, 3, and 4 below.

2. ~~Acquisition~~ Purchase of area bounded by Davis Street, Kings Road, Cleveland Street, and Fourth Street for slum clearance and development of Negro Municipal Civic Center, and playground by the City (swimming pool and other features to be on a self-liquidating bases) and Housing by the Housing Authority.

3. ~~Acquisition~~ Purchase of area bounded by McCoy Creek, St. Johns River, Forest Street and Myrtle Avenue for slum clearance with development by private corporations and with a protective fringe of housing along Myrtle Avenue by the Housing Authority.

4. ~~Acquisition~~ Purchase of area bounded by Hogan's Creek, Liberty Street, Church and Ocean Streets, for slum clearance, rehabilitation, and redevelopment by private developers and a centralizing of certain State, County, and City offices in north end of the area, which already has many municipal buildings.

5. The Committee also recommends that Negro realtors together with the Negro Business Men's League and the Negro Chamber of Commerce confer with white leaders and realtors to plan for at least one commodious first-class hotel for colored to serve the large transient population and more adequately represent the Negro population of Jacksonville.

V. Transportation

1. That additional busses be put on as soon as available to relieve congestion on existing lines and provide service for areas not now served.

2. That the "gentlemen's agreement" in regard to bi-racial seating in city busses be enforced impartially for both white and colored to insure maximum use of seats.

3. That a representative of the cab corporation (white) owning taxicabs for colored meet with a representative of the Colored Taxicab Drivers' Union and representatives of the Negro Business Men's League and the Negro Chamber of Commerce, to discuss ways and means of regulating fares and insuring improved service.

4. Because of obvious inadequacies of waiting facilities for Negroes it is recommended that larger waiting facilities be provided for Negroes at both the Union Terminal and Union Bus Station; that these be furnished more adequately and kept clean; that Negro passengers have access to food and refreshment services.

VI. Education

Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment

1. Since only one of the Negro schools in the County has a sufficient rating to justify rehabilitation, this indicates a need for an immediate building and modernization program on a county-wide basis to house the Negro school system.

2. The modernized or newly constructed buildings should contain such reasonably basic classroom equipment as: proper blackboards regulated to the height of the children, seats of proper size for the children, artificial lighting, enclosed cloakroom, shelves for books, storage lockers, teachers' desks and chairs.

3. For the buildings generally, provision should be made for cafeterias with hot and cold running water; window shades on the sides where the sun shines in; space for janitorial supplies; the necessary supplies and equipment to keep the buildings clean and sanitary; library space with adequate shelves, and containing an adequate number of approved books; auditoriums; health units; gymnasia.

Location and Accessibility

4. Transportation should be provided for all children living within the legal distance within which children are transportable.

5. When Duval County constructs its Negro Schools, it is urged that the urban railroad, gas house, and city dump districts be avoided, that impassable side roads be avoided, and that population trends be carefully considered.

VI. Education (cont'd)

Staff

6. More Negro supervisors should be added to the staff, including a supervisor of secondary education, to meet state requirements and to initiate or improve instruction in such areas as music, fine arts, health and physical education. (The Supervisor of Physical Education for Negroes gives part time only. This should be a fulltime position.)

7. The elementary school teaching personnel should be increased in District I (Jacksonville) to meet State approved teaching load.

8. The high school teaching personnel should be increased to cut the teaching load from the present 35 children per teacher to 30 pupils per teacher.

9. Adequate office space, equipment, and clerical help should be provided for supervisory and administrative personnel.

Salaries

10. Salaries of Negro teachers and principals in Duval County should be brought to parity with those of white teachers and principals of similar training and experience.

High School Facilities

11. Stanton School should be abandoned for regular public school purposes and developed into a center for vocational education, distributive education, part-time education, adult education, or similar activities. Lack of playground space and proximity to undesirable influences condemn it for the purposes first stated.

12. At least two modern senior high schools should be developed.* This committee concurs with the Reynolds, Smith, Hills Survey in recommending the Cookman Park location for one of these new senior high schools. A second senior high school should be built in a location to care for population trends. Attention is also invited to the possibility of converting the Douglas Anderson Junior High School, South Jacksonville (No.107) into a combination junior-senior high school to care for the South sides, Beaches, etc.

13. Adequate clerical help should be provided in all the administrative offices of the schools in place of the teacher and student assistance now so current in the offices.

14. Transportation for rural senior high school students should be provided on a county-side basis.

* One new senior high school was recommended by the Reynolds, Smith, Hills Survey.

VI. Education (cont'd)

Vocational Education

15. When proper senior high school facilities have been provided, all vocational education should be moved into the renovated Stanton School structure.

16. The vocational program of Duval County, as recommended to be centered in the renovated Stanton School structure, should provide training in such dynamic vocations of today and tomorrow as radio, electricity, plumbing, marine plumbing, refrigeration, air conditioning, interior decorating, painting, airplane motors. Present vocational courses offered do not include these.

School Program and Curriculum

17. The school program of the entire county should include: part-time programs for working youths, special vocational guidance activities, vocational courses for both boys and girls, conservation of resources, adequate lunch programs, apprenticeship training, adult education in the 3 R's.

18. Music, religious training, fine arts, practical arts, handicraft, health and physical education should be reinstated in the curriculum where they have been eliminated due to the war emergency or lack of space, and added to the curriculum in cases where they have never been given.

19. Lack of close parent-teacher cooperation challenges the leadership of the Negro associations to provide more interesting and effective programs. The Negro organization should enlist all possible help from the white local associations, the state and the national organization of Parent-Teacher associations, in order to better its work in Duval County.

Private Schools

20. Duval County should initiate and support legislation authorizing the Board of Public Instruction to supervise private schools so as to require the observance of certain minimum standards.

VII. Recreation and Cultural Opportunities

1. It is recommended that first attention be given to the development of Wilder Park as a recreation area for Negroes. This should include:

   a. Construction of a swimming pool, 75 x 120 feet

   b. Improvement of access streets, especially 3rd, Mt. Herman, and Cleveland Streets.

   c. Development of a park on the undeveloped portion of the Wilder tract which would include elimination of dump and

VII. Recreation (cont'd)

1. (c) trash deposits. This park area could serve as the first park for Negroes and afford outdoor recreational opportunities for adults after working hours. (This is in accord with post-war plans of the Federal Housing Authority with reference to improvement of housing in this neighborhood.)

2. Jacksonville is the only city of comparable size in the State without some swimming facilities for Negroes. In addition, no ocean front property is now available for a Negro Beach, at Jacksonville Beach, It is therefore recommended that Negro leaders, together with the boards of the Boy and Girl Scouts, now take the initiative in promoting and securing a swimming pool. This should be presented to the appropriate city officials by representative numbers as an immediate heed for local Negro youth.

3. It is recommended that the play area at Forrest and Palm Street be furnished supervision by the city and thus serve the sub-standard Brooklyn area.

4. It is recommended that recreational facilities for Negroes be developed on the site of the Longbranch School grounds in the Northeast section of the city, and that supervision be effected subsequent to this development.

5. It is recommended that Bookmobile service for the Negro population, approximately 14,220 in the East and South sections, be furnished as an extension of service from the Jacksonville Public Library.

6. It is recommended that the Negro Business Men's League, and the Negro Chamber of Commerce, urge Negro capital to put money into wholesome recreation, bowling alleys, roller skating rinks, archery, shooting galleries, etc., to afford Negro youth opportunities in contrast to the numerous unwholesome beer parlors and "jooks."

7. It is recommended that the Negro Ministerial Alliance, Negro Business Men's League, Chamber of Commerce, etc., check on the numerous beer parlors and "jook joints" to enforce the city ordinance forbidding minors attending places where alcoholic beverages are sold.

8. It is recommended that some commercial interest develop a high-class fishing camp for Negroes on one of the tributaries of the St. John's River.

VIII. Industry and Employment

1. It is recommended that the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce appoint nine members to work jointly with a Negro committee composed of three representatives of the Jacksonville Negro Business League, three from the Negro Chamber of Commerce and three citizens at large. The aim of this bi-racial committee would be to promote better industrial relations and to improve the business interests of Jacksonville.

VIII. Industry and Employment (cont'd)

2. It is recommended that the Vocational Department of the Duval County Board of Education and other opportunities be opened for training adults in all phases of domestic service. It is understood that facilities, Federal funds and space are available and that qualified instructors can be recruited.

3. It is also recommended that vocational training be expanded to afford opportunities for Negroes to learn skilled jobs in the building trades, and that employment in these trades be opened to colored citizens.

4. It is recommended that the State Child Labor Law requiring work permits for children under 16 be enforced in regard to Negroes. There is considerable evidence that there are a large number of Negro children now working without permits.

IX. Delinquency and Law Enforcement

1. The Committee recommends that the law enforcement officers of the City of Jacksonville and Duval County promptly investigate and determine the results now being accomplished by the Negro law enforcement officers in the cities above mentioned, and then decide whether or not their use in our Negro sections would materially help in reducing the incidents of crime now taking place in Negro districts here.

2. The Committee believes that there is a growing public conviction in our community of the urgent necessity for reducing the lawless conditions that prevail among both races in our city and county and urgently recommends that law enforcement officers intensify their efforts to protect our community from all forms of lawlessness.

3. It is further recommended that detention quarters other than the city and county jails be developed for yount children who must be forcibly detained, as runaways or for other minor offenses.

4. The Committee recommends that the city authorities take under consideration the advisability of developing a training course for law enforcement officers designed to increase their understanding and appreciation of the development and problems of Negro citizens.

X. Community Welfare Services.

Case Work Section

1. It is recommended that agencies serving both aces include both colored and white persons on boards and advisory committees, with active participation by boards and committees in developing programs of the agencies. Such boards should be elected or appointed for a definite period and a limited number of terms on a rotating basis.

X. Community Welfare Service

Case Work Section (cont'd)

2. That consolidation of tax-supported agencies offering general assistance be effected in order to insure the best possible standard of services and assistance to persons in need with greater economy in expenditure of funds for administrative purposes.

3. That more adequate facilities be developed for care of chronically ill, colored and white, on a community basis.

4. That family and childrens counseling service available to both colored and white who need such services, be instituted under private auspices thereby insuring greater freedom in demonstrating and developing standard case work service to children and families. As rapidly as practical, special services such as psychiatric consultation, child guidance, placement service for dependent children, foster home programs, and related services, should be added to the basic casework program.

5. That community leaders through their organizations support the Probation Department's effort to provide more adequately for the care and training of dependent Negro Children.

6. That community leaders through their organizations, in the interest of welfare of children, lend their support to the provision of adequate facilities through a State program for the care and training of mentally deficient children, white and colored.

7. That those agencies having no written personnel standards should proceed to establish them in accordance with recognized professional standards for their fields and in line with the capacity of the community; that standards of personnel in all family and children's agencies conform as far as possible to the best thinking of those experienced in working with people in need of social services; that there be a continuing program of education for the community, agency boards and staffs to improve case work services and standards of assistance, since better service to the community is dependent on progressive improvement in standards developed by the agencies, through encouraging training in schools of social work and/or supervision by persons equipped to broaden knowledge and understanding of service to people.

8. That the Social Service Exchange Committee consider immediately the fact that some Negro agencies, namely Clara White Mission, Old Folks Home and Sunshine Day Nursery do not participate in the Exchange.

9. That the Sunshine Day Nursery become a member of the Duval County Association of Day Nurseries and conform to accepted standards of care for children.

10. That agency executives work out clear-cut procedures of referral of persons to other agencies.

11. That the well known strengths and values of the Clara White Mission be utilized in developing a much needed settlement house program for the colored population.

Group Work Agencies

1. That steps be taken to meet the needs mentioned as paramount by all three groups, namely:

    a. Swimming Pool
    b. Public parks and playgrounds - equipped and supervised
    c. Camping facilities

2. That better and more clerical help be provided to care for office work that takes the time, and is not the job, of a professional group worker who should be developing better and more volunteer leadership. Especially should this be done by the Boy Scouts.

3. That a full-time Girl Reserve worker be employed by the A. L. Lewis Y.W.C.A.

4. That a group work committee be formed, within the Educational and Recreational Division of the Council of Social Agencies, to make frequent studies of community problems looking towards better community planning and better programs of the group work agencies themselves. For example, a study should be made of delinquents and school drop-outs in relation to the present membership of group work agencies and the potential field.

Coordinating Agencies

1. That all standing committees of the Council of Social Agencies be filled to capacity from the sources provided and that these committees be given an opportunity to function.

2. In view of the fact that the Veterans Commission is an incoming organization whose activities are so far-reaching in scope, it is suggested that the activities and functions of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League be clearly defined in order that duplication may be reduced to a minimum.

3. It is recommended that the Board of Directors of the Negro Welfare League be organized to include representation of all Negro Welfare groups and committees as well as those agencies serving both white and colored. It is also recommended that this Board meet regularly, and that the officers and directors of this organization carry full responsibility for selecting personnel and operating facilities and programs.

X. Community Welfare Service

Coordinating Agencies (cont'd)

4. It is suggested that all agencies holding membership in the Council of Social Agencies and giving relief in any form be required to make full use of the Social Service Exchange.

5. That a closer relationship between the Council of Social Agencies and all member agencies be established from the standpoint of participation, counseling, general information, and referral services.

6. That all member agencies should immediately and carefully select their agency delegates to the Council.

7. That the Board of Delegates of the Council of Social Agencies meet quarterly at such time and place as will permit full attendance by all of the members, that all standing committees meet monthly, and that a report of their activities be made in the quarterly meetings of the Board of Delegates.

8. That the membership of all standing committees shall be biracial.

9. That a training institute be conducted for the benefit of member agency personnel looking forward to the setting of minimum standards for admittance and maintenance of membership in the Council of Social Agencies.

Caroline Lee Gillespie
c/o ARC
301 Consolidated Bldg.
Jacksonville Fla

President - Mr. Bond
1. Elliot Adams
2. G.B.J. V-P.
3. H.J. T.

C.of S.A.

Meeting of Council of Social Agencies
Jax. — 3 30 P.M. — May 31, 1946

G.B.J.:
— mention Mr. Daniel's illness
— S.R.C. is proud to have had a part in Survey.
— The Jax Survey
  — its value to Jax —
    — working together on survey
    — " " for action
  — its value as a pattern for other Communities.
— Common sense necessary to follow-up on recommendations of the Survey
  — Some changes already under way
  — " " possible only through political action
  — " " possible through cooperation of private citizens & agencies.
  — " " possible through more efficient utilization of Resources of Negro Community.

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(25)

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P B YOUNG SR

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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

The Madisonian 9/1/49

Survey of Local Community To Be Reported in The Madisonian

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Madison First Methodist Church has, in recent months, conducted a survey of the community in order to provide its members with accurate and up-to-date information about Madison and the surrounding county with the view of providing more enlightened and community service projects.

The survey has attracted the attention of church leaders throughout the South and will be presented at a work shop of church women from all over the South in Atlanta next week; at this meeting Mrs. Fraklin D. Roosevelt will deliver the main address. Findings have already been discussed at recent meetings of the W. S. C. S. here, and these discussions will be continued. The information is of interest and value not only to church women, but to all progressive citizens who are concerned in the welfare of this community; hence, The Madisonian will publish a series of articles on these findings beginning next week.

The Madisonian
September 1, 1949

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KNOW YOUR COUNTY?

The Madisonian 9/8/49

SURVEY OF MORGAN COUNTY

(This is the first in a series of articles on The Recent Survey of Madison and Morgan County as prepared and written by Mrs. Lowry Hunt).

In population Madison and Morgan County are like a leaky bucket into which water is continually running, but there are so many holes that more water is running out than runs in. The tap water running in is the number of children born here each year plus the number of people who move into the community; the water running out represents the deaths and those people who move out of the county. The holes are the causes for these people dying or leaving. Deaths from old age might be called the overflow value and are natural; but many deaths result from other causes such as preventable disease or accidents, and most of the population decline can be attributed to the expectation of more opportunities elsewhere.

Since 1920, the population has decreased by almost one-half, from 20,143 to 12,100, the most recent estimate furnished by the Georgia Bureau of vital Statistics. Now, well-informed people say that 20,000 is the minimum population to support and adequate county government. So far, it has been impossible to find official corroboration for this statement, but it is believed to be accurate, and, if so, then Morgan County, with its present population cannot expect to provide adequate county government services for its people. We are, of

SURVEY - - - -

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

course, not the only county in the state to face this unfortunate situation. Walton County is the only contiguous county having the requisite minimum and Greene, Putnam, Jasper, and Oconee counties are in worse fix than Morgan. Many experts believe that the only solution for such counties in Georgia is county consolidation, but, because any official who undertook such a program would run a serious if not certain risk of political oblivion, the outlook for such an action, at least on a statewide scale, is very poor. The only alternation, it appears, is to attract 10,000 people to the county by progressive and far-sighted planning toward such a goal in every area of community life. There are serious difficulties to this program as well as anyone can plainly see. If there were more money for the program, its success would be proportionately insured, and practically the only way to get more money is to have more people, a vicious circle. At present, almost no coordinated effort is being made to bring about a result so much to be desired.

There might be a bright side to this picture if one could paint out that what the count lost in quantity; it concentrated in quality. Some might say that the proportion of negroes to whites was substantially lowered, but the proportion was only eight per cent changed, and negroes still outnumber white residents by 53.3 per cent to 46.7 per cent in ratio. The group with more advantages economically, educationally, socially, and many other ways is thus outnumbered to the disadvantage of both groups. The picture might also be brightened of one could point out that most of the people are able-bodied men and women in their most productive years. Our third of the county, however, are children required to be in school or younger, and in 1940, 888 were people over sixty-five, and past the prime of life. If the latter group is comparable to the nation-wide trend, its numbers have increased rather than decreased in the past decade, and even expecting this over half of those in the county over sixty-five are receiving old age assistance, because they are unable to support themselves and have exhausted their private resources.

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In Madison, itself, furthermore, women outnumber men 1140 to 905, and in the county they outnumber men 6415 to 6298. Most women do not work outside their homes; the U. S. Employment Service office for this area estimates that about 30 per cent of the women of employable age are employed. There are no very wealthy people in the town or county. Nearly three-fourths of the people are rural farm people and the other one-fourth are emphatically termed rural nonfarm, a flattering high counding way of saying they live in country towns, not to say villages.

There is one encouraging aspect to our population picture. Births exceed deaths by 2½ to 1. This is generally true in rural communities. The birth rate and death rate of the colored population are higher than the white rates and the county rates even here, so that the outlook is not what it should be.

These facts were ascertained through a careful study of census reports from 1920 through 1940 except where noted. Round figures are used here, but the exact figures are recorded in the survey questionaire. Anyone interested and equal to the task may check the accuracy of the statements.

The Madisonian
9/15/49

KNOW YOUR COUNTY?

SURVEY OF MORGAN COUNTY

(This is the second in a series of articles on The Recent Survey of Madison and Morgan County as prepared and written by Mrs. Lowry Hunt).

HOSPITALS

Considering its size, Madison is very fortunate in having located here a private general hospital, owned and operated by Dr. W. C. McGeary on Jefferson Street in a store building recently and attractively remodeled. There are twenty beds, sixteen for whites and four for negroes. Since there is no endowment or program of government aid at present available for the institution, there are no charity beds.

According to the U. S. Public Health Service, ther should be in a community 4-5 hospital beds per thousand population; hence, there should be in this county 54.45 beds at least. We need twenty-seven beds for white patients, or eleven more, and twenty-nine for negroes, or twenty-five more. These figures however, do not give an entirely true picture of the actual situation, because, due to Madison's central location in the state, hospital beds are conveniently available especially in Athens, Macon, and Atlanta, and the doctors and their patients make use of these city facilities.

At McGeary Hospital there are six white doctors and one negro on the staff. There is only one graduate nurse on the staff, since she is the only active registered nurse in the county except for the county public health nurse. There are no facilities for training nurses in this hospital. The hospital is open to patients of all the doctors in this county and those of Putnam and Greene counties as well, and all make use of it. Residence in the county is not requirement for entrance. The only clinic is a pnuemorefill held once a week with three or four white patients at present, and a staff of one doctor and one nurse.

Nowhere in the county is there a program of hospital insurance, a co-operative medical plan, or any other pre-paid medical plan. A few isolated individuals have health or medical insurance. There is much need of such plans to provide adequate medical care for those who need it.

Another hindrance to the medical program of the county is the lack of all-weather roads everywhere in the community to provide easy access to medical care; although the county has just lately made considerable progress in improving county roads by the purchase of a rock crusher and a concerted effort to improve post roads. There is also a need for trained personnel, especially trained and practical nurses, dentists,, and people specially trained in hospital adminstration.

September 29, 1949
Dict. September 28

Mrs. Lowry Hunt
Madison, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hunt:

Please forgive this delay in writing you about the information you requested when we were in Madison last week. We ran into unexpected difficulty in getting the figures you needed. Added to that, Jane Simpson is away from the office this week.

Mrs. Huff, our other research person, is working up the figures on health and crime. It seems that in the interim between the ten-year census reports only the bare number of cases is available. This means that we must compute the ratio of the cases to the population, white and colored. We should have the figures for you in a few days. (Fortunately, with the appearance of the 1950 census, other self-surveying communities will not be faced with the same problem.)

Miss Beverly Wheatcroft, head of the State Library Extension Service, State Department of Education, informs us that there is no ruling about loans of books to Negro libraries. Most county and city libraries, she said, are governed by their local library boards. Loans to Negro schools are usually channeled through the local Jeanes supervisor. Miss Clarice Jones, of Atlanta University, is the Negro supervisor for the State Library Extension Service. She is the one to correspond with about the needs of Negro institutions.

The administrator of the "Log Cabin Faith Libraries" is Mr. Buffington

at Paine College, Augusta. Their services are made available to Negro schools or other institutions which have facilities for setting up a library.

A friend of mine with the Public Housing Administration here informs me that the rural non-farm program(under which Madison presumably would come) has not yet crystallized. He suggests that the best procedure would be for the mayor, a group of interested citizens, or simply yourself to write the Public Housing Administration, Georgia Savings Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia. The letter should give the population of Madison, state that there is a need for a housing unit, and ask for appropriate instructions on procedure.

I have sent Doris Lockerman copies of the three articles from the Madisonian. I shall look forward to receiving the subsequent articles in the series and shall see that Mrs. Lockerman receives copies of them also.

That was a most pleasant and informative day we spent with you in Madison. Our sincere thanks for it.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

KNOW YOUR COUNTY?

SURVEY OF MORGAN COUNTY

(This is the fourth in a series of articles on the recent Survey of Madison and Morgan County as prepared and written by Mrs. Lowry Hunt).

"Death rate is a key to the health rating of any community." In the United States in 1947, this rate for white persons was 9.99 per thousand, and for negroes, 11.3 per thousand. In Morgan County last year these rates were 8.9 per thousand and 13.0 per thousand respectively. The excessively high negro death rate raised our county's average rate over the average for the United States as a whole and is a reflection of the problems and health needs in all areas of the negro population of our county. It is encouraging to note, however, that the rate for both races has shown a steady decline during the past few years.

from these causes except for influenza and pneumonia, which are largely preventable, and nephbrites.

In the past five years, the five leading causes of admission

The five leading causes of death in this community are: disease of the heart; nephrites cerebral hemorrage; embolism and thrombasis; influenza and pneumonia; and cancer. The mortality rates for these are well under the national death rates to the hospitals were for white patients, in order of frequency: surgical, maternity, accidental injuries, renal complications, and cardio-Vosculac. For negro patients, the causes were, in order: accidental injuries, surgical, gastro-intestinal, cardio - vascular, and renal complications. In this connection it is interesting to note that eighty one white births were cared for in the local hospital in contast to only three negro births and 111 white births were attended by a physician against only eighteen negro births. Only seventeen white births were attended by a midwife, whereas, over three-fourths of all nogro births in this community, or 178, were so attended. The infant death rate per thousand for the county was 7.8 last year for white babies, but nearly four times as high for negroes at 30.6 per thousand. Both figures are, in comparison with national figures of 30.1 and 47.7 quite low. No white mothers died in childbirth last year, but the rate for negro mothers was 19.6 per thousand births. This is shockingly high, about three times the national average for all non-whites, and ten times the white average for the nation as a whole. This underlines even more the need for the Ellis Health Law in this county.

The State Bureau of Vital Statistics reports the following cases and deaths of preventable diseases between 1943 and 1947. Because of the inactive health board in this county, many have gone unreported, so that the figures for cases are unreliable and if the board were active, many of these could have been prevented. Typhoid fever: No white cases or deaths, three negro cases resulting in two deaths. This reflects the need for better use of the county health officer immunization program, and especially, improved sanitation in negro sections. This latter factor is considered next to the most important health problem in the county by the public health nurse and our doctor. It probably also influences the high incidence of gastro-intestinal causes in negro hospital admissions. It also points up to the need for expanded city water and sewage facilities, better education, and various other contributing causes.

Whooping Cough: Only fourteen cases, five white and nine negro, resulting in four white deaths and three negro deaths, in the county. Here the failure to report cases is glaringly apparent. I could count fourteen white cases in Madison, alone in less than three years. Here again the need for better use of the immunization program is apparent, as well as the need for an active County Board of Health, and a social conscience on the part of parents, if not some education for parents who may still cling to the old idea that children should take all contagious diseases young. It should also be pointed out that immunization is not 100 percent successful, and resulting cases are frequently so light as almost to defy diagnosis as whooping cough.

Diptheria: Only six cases, one white and five negro. This would have unbelievable a century ago, since no deaths resulted.

There was no malaria reported in the county.

Siphilis: White cases 3; negro cases 12; white deaths 2; negro deaths 6.

This is preventable and treatment is available from the State.

Measles: White cases 25; negro cases 11; white deaths 1; negro deaths 0.

Another preventable disease where immunization helps. For all doctors who will take advantage of the service, the state provides gamma globulin free for use. The price of buying this is enormous. Last winter when measles were prevalent here, no Madison doctors were using the state service.

Pellagra: White cases 3; negro cases 7; white deaths 1; negro deaths 7. Pellagra is a preventable disease of malnutrition. Not all people who have it, come by it because they cannot afford the food to prevent it, although it is more prevalent in low income groups; not all cases occur where people are ignorant contributors to the incidence of deitry deficiency diseases; some people have it because they refuse to eat what they know is necessary to good nutrition, because it does not appeal to their taste. Nutrition is, according to the people who deal with health problems in this county, the outstanding local public health problems. Many suffer from dietry deficiencies other than pellagra, or less severe. Are you a part of the problem or part of the answer.

Pneumonia: White cases 10; negro cases 29; white deaths 9; negro deaths 18.

Tube[illegible]s: White cases 13 negro cases 35; white deaths 4; negro deaths 22.

Here again nutrition is a factor.

In all preventable diseases and accidents, human carelessness enters in to a great extent, and every citizen can do his part to help improve our local record in this respect.

There has never been a survey of hookworm cases in Morgan County, but one white case and one negro case have been reported in recent years. If a survey were made by the state, many more cases would probably come to light.

At present, there are in Morgan County five white doctors, and one negro doctor. There are two active registered nurses, and four inactive registered nurses, all white. The number of dentist available in Madison is three, but they are not entirely active. The need for an active, well-trained dentist is acute. More negro trained nurses are also needed, and the need for white trained nurses has already been indicated. There are twelve midwives in the county, all licensed by the state, but none are trained here annually. A future second public health nurse might well be trained for giving such training.

Students who are seeking a field where work is interesting and the rewards, leaving finances out of consideration, are exceedingly high, and the demand for trained personnel is greater than the supply, may well turn their attention to these fields, as may teachers who seek to give some vocational guidance to their students. School people, parents, teachers, and students, need also to give particular attention to the reactivation of the County Board of Health, since one of the leading causes of absence and lowered daily attendance at school is sickness, usually from preventable diseases under jurisdiction of this board.

THE MADISONIAN THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6 ,1949

KNOW YOUR COUNTY?

SURVEY OF MORGAN COUNTY

(This is the third in a series of articles on the Recent Survey of Madison and Morgan County as prepared and written by Mrs. Lowry Hunt).

One thing that we can be proud of here in Madison and Morgan County is the fine service being offered the people of this County by the public health office and Miss Elizabeth Furlow, public health nurse. There are many excellent programs of health supervision and education being conducted by this office, and it is doing everything that its present staff and equipment can manage with commendable efficiency.

Morgan County has the best maternal-infant program in this district, on the authority of the state public health officials. Miss Furlow attributes this fine record largly to the interest of the physician, Dr. C. H. Dickens. Each week there is a pre-natal, post-natal, and well-baby clinic at the office with five white patients and twenty-five negro patients. There are four preschool clinic monthly with one white patient and five negroes, on an average. Also of benefit to children as well as adults is the services of a nutritionist, paid by the state, who conducts two clinics a month. The nutritionist is a negro, Johnnie Price, teacher of home economics at Burney Street School. Fifteen of those receiving the services of the nutritionist are negro, and five are white. Many children as well as adults also benefit from the visits twice each year of the Phi Mu Healthmobile, Georgia's mobile tuberculosis X-ray unit. There are also some services furnished the schools of the county, such as the immunization service which last year handled 1251 immunizations divided among white and negro children roughly in proportion to their distribution in the county's population. Mrs. Florence Wallace and Miss Firor also conducted eye tests of school children.

All over the county last year with the machine purchased as a cooperative project by church and civic groups all over the county, with the Madison P. T. A. taking the initiative [illegible]

should have at least one more public health nurse in this county, since an adequate ratio of such nurses is one to each 5000 people. The present program is exhausting for one person to handle, and it is impossible for the public health services to reach those it should be helping with only one nurse. In 1948, Miss Furlow made 2593 visits to patients, or they came to the office.

The Grand Jury has made all the necessary provisions for the Ellis Health Law to become effective in our county, but it has not been set up yet. This is the responsibility of the county commissioners, who have taken no action on putting the law into effect here in the two or three years since the matter came into their hands. This would provide the second nurse needed and a full time doctor as well.

The State of Georgia furnishes milk inspection and control, and the Federal Government also furnishes services in this area. The city of Atlanta also provides an inspector for all milk produced here to be sold in Atlanta. The state services along this line need improvement to operate.

Citizens organizations which deal with health here are the Morgan County Tuberculosis Association, the Cancer Field Army, the March of Dimes for Polio, the Red Cross, and the Morgan County Medical Association. Easter Seals for crippled children are also sold.

The United States Public Health Service helps to finance the excellent program of the county public health office by a grant-in-aid of one-third of the cost of the local program. The rest of the cost is borne by the state and county.

Citizens can do something toward the improvement of the county public health services. White citizens particularly are not making use of the public health office to the extent that they can and should. [illegible]

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All over the county last year with the machine purchased as a cooperative project by church and civic groups all over the county, with the Madison P. T. A. taking the initiative and lead in conducting the fund raising. The school authorities consider this program highly successful. Another bright spot in the picture of services for child health in the program of aid for crippled children which is carried out through the Department of Public Welfare. The county public health office also furnishes a visual aid program, especially movies and posters, which are much used by the schools. Five hundred nineteen white people saw the six films shown so far this year; in other years, the Jeanes teacher has used this film service to capacity, but this year she has used films furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company instead for variety. Seventy bulletins and circulars were distributed by the office and eighteen articles were published in the newspapers. The state also furnished free veneral disease control at Alto. This was formerly handled by the local office but now contacts and referrals go to the rapid treatment center. There is no cost to the patient treated for any of these services.

This is so far, a very bright and pleasing picture, but it is not quite all. Like all human projects, it has not yet reached perfection, and there are some areas which need the conscientious attention of the citizens. In the first place, among our needs, we should have at least one more public health nurse in this county, since an adequate ratio of such nurses is one to each 5000 people. The present program is exhausting for one person to handle, and it is impossible for the public health services to reach those it should be helping with only one nurse. In 1948, Miss Furlow made 2593 visits to patients, or they came to the office.

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The United States Public Health Service helps to finance the excellent program of the county public health office by a grant-in-aid of one-third of the cost of the local program. The rest of the cost is borne by the state and county.

Citizens can do something toward the improvement of the county public health services. White citizens particularly are not making use of the public health office to the extent that they can and should. If a person is a taxpayer, he is paying for the service which is in no sense charity. In addition, individuals and organizations can help to bring to bear the forces of public opinion on the county commissioners and prod them into taking appropriate action to put into effect the Ellis Health Law, and also on the County Health Board to insure its becoming active again. The Grand Jury can recommend, but, in this case they also need the concerted and whole-hearted backing of every other person in the county. If you want to see action, speak to your county commissioner and get the various organizations to which you belong to send a written message to the commission. If the commissioners think the people of this county really want a service, they will see to it that the service is provided, but the citizens have to make their position known.

October 27, 1949

Mrs. Lowry Hunt
Madison, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hunt:

We have recently had an inquiry about self-surveys from a Miss Helena Huntington Smith, who is interested in writing an article about them for the Woman's Home Companion. We have told her about the Madison survey, and she will probably write you about it in the near future.

Mrs. Doris Lockerman, Associate Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, has called us again to express her interest in the progress of your survey in Madison. If any more articles have been published in the Madisonian since the first three we got from you, we would appreciate very much your sending them to us.

If we can do anything more to help, let us know.

Sincerely,

Art's from Sat. 6 Oct. 13
issue of Madisonian
rec'd, 3 Nov 1949

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

KNOW YOUR COUNTY?

SURVEY OF MORGAN COUNTY

(This is the fifth in a series of articles on the recent Survey of Madison and Morgan County as prepared and written by Mrs. Lowry Hunt).

SAFETY AND SANITATION

The only municipal sewage system in the county is that operated by The City of Madison, under the management of the Council's Water Department, of which Morris McClure is chairman. John Craig is Superintendent. There are two city sewage disposal plants here, but there are sections of the city where septic tanks and other means are used instead of sewers.

There are open storm sewers, but no open sanitary sewers in town; there is a separate sewage system for storm water. After heavy storms, however, water does back up in cellars in certain sections of town.

About one-third of the town, as estimated by Mr. Craig, is not served by the present sewage system. There is a W. P. A. map at the City Hall showing the town's sewage mains, but no one knows exactly how many miles of mains there are. Burney St. School and the Morgan High School have no sewage connections. The High School uses a septic tank, and the Burney Street School uses other means, which are inadequate for the number of people they serve. The sections of town having inadequate sewage or none are: Canaan, Hobo, The Red Alley, the Thomas line, and some others, all Negro sections. Not all persons having access to sewage connection, however, avail themselves of the system.

GARBAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Department of the City government of Madison responsible for garbage collection and disposal is the Street Department with J. D. Harris, chairman of the Council committee and Mr. Barton, as foreman. Garbage is regularly collected weekly all over town and taken outside the city limits, dumped and burned. There is a city ordinance requir- to take advantage of these facilities. Well water is not tested for purity. Of the sections not served by the city water system, most are predominantly negro, but some are also white sections.

A bond issue has been passed to provide a new city water system, but, so far, this plant has not been started. A new sewage system was inadvertently omitted from the bond issue. The high cost of the new plant is partly responsible for the delay in construction. The need for extended city water and sewage systems forms a serious obstacle to the construction of a new County High School for negroes, for which funds have been voted.

There is no problem of smoke and gases contaminating the air in Madison.

CONDITION OF STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

There are approximately ten miles of paved streets or roads in Madison. The city has recently completed a street paving program. All the paving is in good repair. No one knows how many unpaved roads or streets are in the town, but a recently completed map of the town shows that there are more unpaved than paved.

There are approximately five miles of paved sidewalks in Madison, and an unknown, but considerably larger, number of miles of unpaved sidewalks.

Several streets, except for a section of Pine Street, mostly located on the North Side of town, drain poorly after rain. East Avenue is impassable after heavy rains. Unpaved sidewalks all over town are generally rough and some are so overgrown as to be virtually impassable. Some streets have sidewalks on only one side. Some have none. Poplar, East Avenue, Third Street, Fourth Street, Pearl and Burney Streets are those which are perhaps in poorest conditions. A number of cross streets and alleys are also rough and full of holes. Some of these streets are improved by a layer of crushed stone. The citizens, as individuals, and the municipal government pay jointly for paving streets and sidewalks.

TRAFFIC

There is one congested intersection, at least, which needs a traffic signal; that at South Main and South Avenue, the junction of the Atlanta-Monticello and Eatonton Highways. A number of accidents have occured here, at least one fatal accident. They always increase during football season, because of the traffic to and from Athens. Opinion is divided as to the need for a signal at South Main and Central Avenues and South Main and Walton Street.

FIRE PROTECTION

Madison has a volunteer fire department, which is paid for attending fires. There is one fire station for the entire community. There are two trucks, and sixteen firemen. The fire station serves the town and an area within a mile, but the latter ruling is not well enforced, and the truck has responded to calls from private individuals as far as nine miles away. People outside of this area have no fire protection service. Water hydrants do not serve the entire community. Canaan, Horse Branch, Bostwick Road, Beacon Heights and several sections on the outskirts have poor fire protection. Of these, Canaan is predominantly Negro. Fire insurance rates for the community, are, however, extremely low.

It has been recently reported, since publication of the item on health insurance plans, that Thurmond Manufacturing Company has a group hospitalization plan, financed entirely by the Company for the benefit of the employees.

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PEST CONTROL

Madison does not provide for rodent and pest control. During the war, there was a privately conducted rodent extermination campaign, sponsored by the merchants. Some concerns may employ exterminating companies for special problems. In some sections of town, ants are a problem, and the idea of neighborhood extermination campaigns might be interesting.

WATER SUPPLY

The City of Madison gets its water supply from Two Mile Branch, on the new Bostwick Highway. There is a city water system, but no county water system. The Water Department previously mentioned is in charge of the water supply system. A filter tank, two settling basins or reservoirs, and the standpipe and water plant are the provisions for water purification. The water is tested three times a month by the State Laboratory of the Georgia Board of Health for bacteria content. The city water meets the standards set up by the State Health Department of Georgia. No epidemics have, in recent years, been definitely traced to the city water supply.

There are sections of the city which are not supplied by the water system, because, due to the age of the system, the growth of the town in area, and the small size of the source of supply, the system is overextended, inadequate, outmoded and unreliable. People in these sections get their water from wells. Some people, however, who have access to the city water supply, have not chosen

ties. Well water is not tested for purity. Of the sections not served by the city water system, most are predominantly negro, but some are also white sections.

A bond issue has been passed to provide a new city water system, but, so far, this plant has not been started. A new sewage system was inadvertently omitted from the bond issue. The high cost of the new plant is partly responsible for the delay in construction. The need for extended city water and sewage systems forms a serious obstacle to the construction of a new County High School for negroes, for which funds have been voted.

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Morgan County Library Board Meets Tuesday

Madison Leader 10 Nov 49

The Morgan County Library oard was priviledged to have s guests on Tuesday, November at the Board meeting, Miss ucille Nix and Miss Jones, of e State Library Extension Ser- ce, and C. K. Kozial, of War- w, Poland.

Mr. Kozial is a member of oland's Ministry of Education, nd is making a study of Library stems in the United States. He ates that the problems in Poland e similar to the ones here.

A discussion, with Miss Nix d Miss Jones leading was held the advantages of a Regional brary Service, and how each unty, individually and as a hole, would benefit from such program.

THESE ARE YOUR SCHOOLS

Madisonian
10 Nov 49

BY DOROTHY FIROR

The main portion of my column this week is contributed by Mrs. Marie Bass Martin, the Jeanes Supervisor. Mrs. Martin has schools under her supervision. All the schools except Burney Street open early in the summer, close for "cotton picking" and then open late in October. Before this second opening a pre-planning week is held. Mrs. Martin tells here some of the things that were accomplished this year.

"During the Pre-Planning Week the teachers were asked to set up over-all objectives and individual programs. The plans set up previously were reviewed and additional material was added. Personal data sheets and community outlines were filled in by the teachers for the various schools. Teachers were asked to cooperate with the Colored American Legion Organization by seeing that flags are raised at each school.

"Use was made of all agencies available. Mr. J. E. Robinson, Principal of Burney Street School, showed a picture on "Learning Through Cooperative Planning". A discussion period followed, and then another picture "How to Add Fractions" was shown.

"Mr. B. F. Bullock, Professor of Rural Education, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, met with the group on Thursday afternoon. Much helpful information was given in the phase of Life Related Teaching. Plans were made for him to continue his work with us during the school year.

"On Friday morning, Mr. F. W. Caudle,, Negro County Agent, met with the group and outlined his program of work with the 4H Clubs for boys and girls. Many helpful suggestions were given as to how this might be correlated with the regular school program. Emphasis was placed on active P.-T. A.'s in all communities. Plans were set up to continue the emphasis on reading as one phase of the program. All teachers were asked to keep pupil folders. Beautification of grounds was also stressed.

"These suggestions for improving classroom enviroment were made: (1) Erect display and storage shelves—these can be made from orange crates or other boxes and painted in attractive colors. (2) Hang attractive pictures—seasonal or of especial interest. (3) Have a Reading Corner—tables, chairs, and interesting books. (4) Use bulletin boards for display of drawings, newspaper clippings, and pictures. (5) Develop a science table where all types of nature and science objects may be displayed. (6) Make a wall newspaper by stretching a big sheet of paper along the blackboard and letting the children fill sections of this with stories, pictures,etc. (7) Use friezes—series of pictures made by the group to illustrate interests. (8) Arrange plants and flowers attractively and let the children care for them. (9) Try to have a terrarium or aquarium, pets, easels, a workshop corner, and a Health Center. (10) Make full use of free and inexpensive materials."

You can see from this that a busy and progressive year is ahead for the Morgan County Colored teachers.

THE MADISONIAN THURS., NOVEMBER 10, 1949

KNOW YOUR COUNTY?

SURVEY OF MORGAN COUNTY

(This is the sixth in a series of articles on the recent Survey of Madison and Morgan County as prepared and written by Mrs. Lowry Hunt).

Inter-City Bus Station

Two bus lines maintain a station operated by McClure and Perkins at North Main and Park Streets. They are the Southeastern and Southern Companies. For ~~each~~ white and negro passengers separate waiting rooms with each having three benches, seating twelve persons, are maintained. There is one ticket seller serving both races. There are identical segregated rest rooms for each waiting room. No food except for sandwiches, candy, nuts, potato chips, etc., is sold. All facilities are well kept.

Railroad Passenger Terminal

At present the Central of Georgia and Georgia Railroad maintain separate passenger terminals here, just off Jefferson Street, but the Central of Georgia has been granted permission to close its terminal because of the small amount of buusiness. The Georgia Railroad's waiting rooms are the same size, 20 by 20 feet. Each has three benches, seating about thirty people. One ticket seller serves all customers. The rest rooms are fairly well kept. There are no eating facilities at either terminal.

Taxicabs

There are five cabs operating under a legal license in Madison. Spear's Taxi, Barnes, and Pete Thomas, being the three investigated. All companies charge the same fare, twenty-five cents a mile or fraction thereof. Spears has five cabs and all Negro drivers. Barnes operates his own taxi alone. Pete Thomas operates two cabs. Spears serves both races, Barnes white only, and Pete Thomas, both races, but mostly colored. There is a City ordinance covering operation of cabs. Each operator must have a business license, and each must have $5—10—20,000 liability insurance to protect passengers. This also protects the operator. The state requires a chauffeur's license of all cab drivers.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION • Wed., February 1, 1950 • 9

STATE ACTIVITIES

Development Corporation Chartered in Morgan

A Morgan County Development Corporation has been chartered at **Madison** to promote the establishment of industries in the County.

Judge G. S. Carpenter, of the Ocumulgee Superior Court Circuit, granted the charter to Guy Thurmond, R. M. Turnell, and J. D. Harris, Jr. The corporation was capitalized at $50,000.

A New Editor for The Madisonian

Atl. Const. 12 Jan 50

The Madisonian, published in the county seat of progressive Morgan County, begins its eighty-third year with a new editor.

Earl T. Leonard, formerly of Birmingham, has bought the paper from Belmont Dennis, Covington publisher, who has operated The Madisonian for the last few years.

"For the last two years I have investigated papers in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia in my quest for an ideal paper combined with an ideal locality in which to raise my son," Mr. Leonard is quoted in the first issue of the Madisonian issued under his ownership. "I chose Madison and Morgan County as being closer to my ideal than any of the others."

We congratulate Mr. Leonard upon his discernment and his acquisition. Madison is a good city and, with his help, will doubtless become a better one.

SRC-Community Surveys

August 9, 1948

Mrs. W. S. Atkins
210 Third Street
Fulton, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Atkins:

It is a pleasure to send you twenty-five copies of a draft of the plan for the small community survey.

I enclose also two copies of the condensed version of the Jacksonville Survey and two copies of an issue of New South containing a follow-up article about that survey.

The mimeographed material we send you free. The pamphlets come to fifty cents.

We should be glad to help you at any stage.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: 2 copies June '47 New South;
2 copies May '48 New South:
25 copies "Preliminary Memo on Making a Small Community Self-Survey"

Woman's Society of Christian Service
Memphis Conference Methodist Church

210 Third Street
Fulton, Kentucky
August 3, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga

Gentlemen:

I was in Lake Junaluska recently and heard Mr. Mitchell, from your Council, as a resource person, in the workshop on Human Rights.

Mimeographed sheets were given each of us- plan for making a small community survey. Since studying it carefully, I'd like to promote this in the Memphis Conference. It would be a splendid mail, used in connection with the study, "Bible and Human Rights".

Please advise, by return, whether additional copies are available, and the price per copy. I'd like to have at least twenty five copies, to introduce them.

Truly yours,
Catherine F. Atkins
Mrs. W.S.Atkins

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

2/16

To: Jane Simpson:

This guy uses Helen Bridgman in some capacity or other. He is all for doing some surveys in Kentucky. He has some money for doing some surveys. He likes the Council. I believe his money for surveys comes from the Committee for Kentucky and remotely from the GEB.

GSM.

(HOLD FOR COPIES OF MANUAL)

February 16, 1949

Professor Irwin T. Sanders
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Sanders:

It was a pleasure to have the brief chat with you the other day at Louisville. Here are three copies of the manual, still whiffy with mimeograph ink.

I do hope that some fruitful use of it can be worked out through your help in Kentucky.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

CC: Jane Simpson

SRC - Community Surveys

22 March 1949

Miss Martha W. Gerrard
148 Batavia Hall
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Miss Gerrard:

Ever since receiving your letter with its generous offer of volunteer help, we have been thinking about just what kind of an article could be worked out that would be feasible and interesting for both you and the Council. It certainly was kind of you to offer your help, and we appreciate it very much.

We have tentatively decided that the article probably ought to concern Oak Ridge — for several reasons. First, you live in the town, you know it, and you would have access to information which only a local person could get. Second, although Oak Ridge is a unique and significant development, the rest of the South knows little about it. And third, with the opening of the town to the public, its development could — if carefully planned — set a model pattern for other cities and towns in the region.

Has your SRC group in Oak Ridge made any plans as yet for their local program? We had thought that if your group were moving in the direction of a citizens' committee, concerned with the planning and development of Oak Ridge as an average, individual community, their activities would provide material for a most interesting article. Of course, we do not know what you have done since Mrs. Havens and I were in Oak Ridge, but we wondered if you had discussed the possibility of a self-survey as a basis for meeting the problems that already exist there and those that will arise now that the city has been opened to the public?

Such a survey not only would give your SRC chapter a concrete local program on which to work, but also would provide material for a valuable article in New South. As you know, one of the Council's main programs is the stimulation of local action through community self-surveys, and the story of a survey and its results in Oak Ridge would be an excellent stimulus and example for other cities and towns in the South.

Since Oak Ridge is now faced with having to build a community almost from scratch, a survey there actually would have to be a survey in reverse. Rather than finding out about existing conditions and then trying to change an already existing pattern, you would have to find out what community services and facilities were needed and then attempt to obtain them. Thus, you would have an unusual opportunity to plan and build a community without being restricted, as in most towns, by long-established and accepted patterns and conditions.

I believe that we sent you a copy of our Manual on Home-Town Self-Surveys. Included in the file of back publications which we also sent you was By the People, the story of the Jacksonville, Florida, self-survey, and the May 1948 issue of New South, containing a follow-up account of the results of the Jacksonville survey. These will give you a more complete idea of the kind of thing we have in mind. We are enclosing in this letter a brief circular on self-surveys, and if you should want more of them, we shall be glad to send them to you.

We shall be anxious to know your reactions to the possibility of both of these things — a survey in Oak Ridge, and an article about it written by you. This, of course, is just a suggestion on our part, so please feel free to comment on it in any way you please. Also, if you have any other ideas about what you would like to do, we should be very glad to have them.

The Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council is planning to hold its annual meeting in Nashville on either May 4th or May 5th. (Tennessee members will be notified definitely as soon as the date is decided.) Mrs. Havens and I are both planning to attend, and if you can make it, perhaps we could talk more about all this then. Of if some other time would be better, perhaps one of us could come up to Oak Ridge or Knoxville to talk with you about it.

In the meantime, I shall be looking forward to hearing from you about all this.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

cc: Mrs. Henry Havens

Southern Regional Council

_____, 194____

TO: GSH - ☐

FROM: McK.

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information (✓)
2. Consideration ( )
3. Recommendation ( )
4. Reply (✓)
5. Suggested Reply ( ) See attached
6. Signature ( )

7. Please circulate to:

Director	( )	Sec'ty.-Treasurer	( )
Associate Director	( )	_____	( )
Pub. Relations Dir.	( )	_____	( )
_____	( )	_____	( )

8. Please return to this office. ( )

9. Please return to secretary for filing (✓)

COMMENTS OR INSTRUCTIONS

HF: Do you have 3/2
any glimmers as to how
we might advantage
ourselves from this?
GSM

March 1, 1949

Miss Martha Walker Gerrard
148 Batavia Hall
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Miss Gerrard:

It was most kind, and generous too, of you to make over to the Council the check for $16.00 which had been sent to you. Please accept our very warm thanks.

Our December-January issue of New South was quite late in going out this time, but you should even so have received a copy. I am enclosing a copy of the issue and am taking steps to see that there is no further inter-ruption.

It was with great interest that I noted your offer of volunteer help writing some articles for the Council. I am passing this on to Dr. Mitchell for his reply.

Meanwhile, with every good wish, I am

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

148 Batavia Hall
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
February 13, 1949

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Sometime ago I sent in a check for my membership in the Council. I am enclosing another small check endorsed to you to help in sending out literature to interest new people.

On Friday night I heard Mrs. Haven discuss the purposes and aimes of the Council with an interested group here in Oak Ridge. She mentioned that you do not have time or necessary help to fill all the requests for articles, etc., and I wonder if you could use any volunteer help with that? I am editor (of technical books) by profession, and I've had a few minor articles published. If I could help with this, and if our library here in Oak Ridge has enough reference books for such writing, I'd be very glad to.

Very truly yours,

Martha Walker Gerrard

Martha Walker Gerrard

16.00

Although I sent you my membership fees in December I have not yet received a copy of the "New South." I received a parcel of literature earlier last summer, before I sent in my membership - perhaps the delay in receipt of the "New South" is due to it's not having been sent out since December - but I thought I'd better call it to your attention.

(Kentucky)

10 January 1950

Mr. J. M. Tydings, Executive Director
The Lincoln Foundation
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Yesterday we sent off to you the 150 copies of the leaflets you requested on the Home Town Self-Survey. We assumed that you meant the leaflets describing the survey and not the pamphlet "By the People" which is an account of the Jacksonville self-survey.

The self-survey promotion you have planned sounds excellent, and the help of the University of Kentucky's Community Survey Bureau and the two volunteers Dr. Sanders mentioned should be invaluable. We will be glad to do anything we can to help, also.

Right now we are mimeographing another edition of the Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey, and as soon as it is completed we will send you several copies for use with groups which are most interested. And of course we will gladly fill orders for additional copies from anyone who is interested.

I am sending you separately a few copies of "By the People" and the followup article in the May 1948 New South, which should be helpful in your effort to stimulate surveys. The enclosed copy of our 1949 Report on the Home Town Self-Survey Program may also be of interest to you, as it will give you an overall idea of the kind of thing we are doing. We would appreciate your returning this Report after you have read it. — Rec'd, 23 Jan 50

Also enclosed is a copy of a news story on the latest survey to get underway -- Shreveport, Louisiana.

Let us know if we can help on anything.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

COPY

1/5/50

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please send a supply of 150 pamphlets on the Home Town Self-Survey, which we will send out to each of the 120 county seats in Kentucky.

The enclosed copy of a letter from Dr. Sanders gives us the temerity to stick our necks out in this instance. And we feel that we may also count on the help of Miss Simpson if we get going. It is generally believed that a specific project of this sort should attract more interest in the SRC in Kentucky and so enlist new members, and support.

Legislature is just starting and we are fully absorbed but I did manage to have a meeting of directors in December before the holidays and the enclosed program is the result.

I have not heard from Mrs. Tilly about the meeting in Louisville of the Council of Church Women. I would like to have time to notify the directors.

A ny suggestions you may have will be appreciated.

Cordially yours,

J. M. Tydings

COPY

COPY

Mr. J. Mansir Lydings
Lincoln Foundation
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

A young couple by the name of Laulicht joined the Southern Regional Council last year and say that they have heard relatively little about its activities. I brought them up-to-date on developments and want to tell you about their deep interest. Mrs. Laulicht is a senior major in ~~psychology~~ sociology and Mr. Laulicht is working on his Phd in psychology. I think they both would be deeply interested in helping with the Home Town Survey and would do a good job under adequate supervision. It is my understanding that they would volunteer their time in this worth-while project.

Cordially yours,
/S/
Irwin T. Sanders

cc: Mr. and Mrs. Laulicht

COPY

A PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR THE KENTUCKY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 1949-1950, as adopted by the Board of Directors, 1 Dec 1949.

1. Home Town Self-Surveys

a) Statewide distribution of a folder which has been prepared by the Atlanta office, with a letter attached suggesting that help, or guidance, is available from the Kentucky Division of the SRC.
b) Advise those responding that the Community Survey Bureau of the University of Kentucky, and other agencies, can be of help.
c) Make every effort to have at least two ~~xxxxxxxx~~ committees make a self-survey as examples to inspire others.

.....

COPY

(Kentucky)

24 January 1950

Mr. J. M. Tydings, Executive Director
The Lincoln Foundation
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Thank you so much for returning the self-survey report so promptly.

I can give you the names of two Methodist church women -- one in Fulton, Kentucky, and the other in Shelbyville -- who have been interested in the self-survey and have attempted to promote it among the members of their groups. They are:

Mrs. W. S. Atkins, Memphis Conference Secretary, SSR,
The Methodist Church
210 Third Street
Fulton, Kentucky

Miss Juliet Jameson P oynter, Kentucky Conference
Secretary, CSR, Methodist Church
527 Washington Street
Shelbyville, Kentucky

Perhaps you might be able to tie in some of your promotion efforts with what they have already done. These are about the only sparks we have struck in Kentucky, except of course for the interest shown by Dr. Sanders at the University of Kentucky.

We are ready to help whenever we can. Best of luck on your program.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

Louisville, Kentucky
February 17, 1950

Following the study "Cooperation for a Christian Nation" under the leadership of Mrs. M. E. Tilly, the Methodist Women of the Louisville East and Louisville West Districts adopt the following actions growing out of this study.

1. That we will cooperate with all agencies working toward better conditions for all people regardless of race, color or creed.

2. That we will work with the Louisville Council of Church Women, the Kentucky Council of Church Women, and the Louisville and Kentucky Councils of Churches, doing everything in our power to support the things they have already or will initiate.

   And that we will also cooperate with the Kentucky Division of the Southern Regional Council.

   (We trust that these actions adopted by our group will find support in these organizations, and that they will cooperate with us in carrying out these proposed actions for we realize that there is strength in unity.)

3. That all church women become members of the Fellowship of Concern; whereby they pledge themselves to go when asked to represent their church at the Courts. In this connection, it is suggested that we work with Mr. Harry Mann, an attorney, who is Police Court Chairman of the Louisville Council of Churches.

   That after visiting the courts, especially the police court, we write our findings, sending a copy to the Judge and to the Bar Association.

4. That we do what is necessary to afford Negroes the opportunity of attending the University of Louisville School of Medicine.

5. That all Church women urge the Kent School of Social Work of the University of Louisville to make a study or social survey of Louisville.

6. That women be informed and work for National, State and Local legislation, which would make for better social, economic or race relations.

   National Bills: Langer Bill, Migrant Bill.

   State - Purgation Law, 3-day Marriage Law - Amendment to this law -- HB#9.

7. That women go to the General Hospital on Friday or Saturday nights of any week, to observe conditions; if possible, taking a newspaper reporter with them.

8. That as many women as possible join the League of Women Voters, which is non-partisan, and gives unbiased information on candidates, etc.

9. That women use their right of franchise - REGISTER AND VOTE - both in primary and elections. (Only 20% of the registered voters in Jefferson County took part in the 1949 Primaries.)

10. That the secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities in the local Woman's Society of Christian Service urge their women to write individual letters to Mr. John Moreman, Director of Safety, commending him on his clean-up of handbooks, and urge him to continue a strict policy on gambling;

    To Judge David Cates, asking that drunken drivers be prosecuted to the full extent of the law;

    And to Mrs. Mary E. Burnett and Mr. Sidney Baer, Frankfort, representatives, who are proponents of the 3-day marriage law, as passed in 1948, commending them on their stand; and to Mr. Charles Burnley, Mr. G. I. Drury, and Mr. Thomas Duncan, Frankfort, who are working to have this law amended, HB#9, reminding them that to repeal this law is an affront to Christian people.

11. That we work with our pastors in making Commitment Day, February 26th, a success in the local churches.

12. That we follow the advice of Lucia Meyers given in the February 16th issue of the Christian Advocate - "WOMEN CAN ADVERTISE ALCOHOL TO DEATH." An advertising campaign that would cost nothing, but would be effective in off-setting the expensive advertising of the liquor interests.

13. That secretaries of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities in the local society put greater emphasis on the Christian Social Relations part of their work instead of on the Local Church Activities.

14. That all women be urged to take places of leadership in the churches; and practice the stewardship of time, talents, and money.

MRS. E. H. MENART

MRS. L. R. McDONALD

MRS. RAY BUSH

MISS OLIVIA ORR

(Kentucky)

18 April 1950

Miss Margie Helm, Librarian
Western College
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Dear Miss Helm:

Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Tydings have asked me to write you in detail about the current self-survey in Greenville, South Carolina. In view of the fact that right now we are preparing a short final report of their survey for the Greenville Committee, I will write you only briefly here. The report itself (which should be in print in about a month) will give you a much more complete picture than I could paint in a letter.

The self-survey of Greenville's Negro community began last July, under the official sponsorship of the Greenville Community Council. Over 250 citizens of both races have worked as enthusiastic volunteers on the various survey committees, and the survey began to yield rich results long before its recommendations were made public.

Already many striking improvements can be seen in such areas as housing, sanitation, recreation, health and medical care, and the handling of racial news in the local papers. The people in Greenville say, however, that the most important gain so far has been an intangible one -- the marked change in attitudes and atmosphere which has occurred in the community during the course of the survey. It is this change, of course, which has made the more concrete improvements possible.

If your group in Bowling Green is interested in thepossibility of a local self-survey, the Council will be happy to help in any way we can. In any event, I shall certainly see that you receive a copy of the Greenville report when it is finished.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

See previous correspondence with Mr. Tydings & Miss Helm in Ky. Div. corresp. files.

June 1, 1950

You will see from the attached that I have sent Mrs. Henry two copies of the Survey Manual and two copies of Greenville's Big Idea. Mrs. Tilly said she got the fifty cents for the two manuals and turned it in to Mrs. McKoy but never sent the manuals or told any one to send them. If Mrs. Henry writes in answer to this letter, I will show it to you.

WGD

Kentucky

May 31, 1950

Mrs. V. P. Henry
Box 25
Columbia, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Henry:

You stated that you thought two towns would have begun on the home town self-survey before our school in August. I would appreciate it if you would give us the names of these towns and the persons responsible for the survey so that we can get in touch with them and aid them in any way possible.

Under separate cover, we are sending you two copies of the home town self-survey manual. Greenville, South Carolina has just finished its survey, and we are also mailing you two copies of the report of this survey as these also may serve as guides.

I wish this might be done in Columbia and the class could help finish the project. Think through this and let me know if it can be done.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:wgd

Enclosures

Kentucky

July 5, 1950

Mr. J. M. Tydings, Executive Director
The Lincoln Foundation
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Thank you for your letter of June 20, which I have just seen upon my return to the office. What with getting married and vacationing, I've been a bit out of touch.

I appreciate your writing about the Small Community Conference at Yellow Springs. Although I was unable to attend, I will write Mr. Andersen for information about the Conference findings, which may be useful in connection with our Survey program.

Mr. Steele's report was most helpful indeed, and we are grateful to both of you for your help.

Best wishes from everyone here.

Sincerely,

Jane Simpson Fleming
Survey Assistant

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION

LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

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COLEMAN WRIGHT

6/20/50

RECEIVED
JUN 22 1950
Southern Regional Council

Miss Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Simpson:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the booklet "Greenville's Big Idea." I hope it will be used as a pattern for many towns in the South, including some in Kentucky.

I have been wondering if you plan to attend the Small Community Conference at Yellow Springs, Ohio, June 30 to July 2. It seems to be taking up some of the things you would be interested in, and which would be helpful to you in the SRC, Community Self Survey work. You might write Mr. Alfred Andersen, Community Service, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio for more information, if you are interested.

I have a copy of Mr. Steele's excellent report of June 6 which I hope you were able to use as planned.

Best wishes to all.

Cordially yours,

J. M. Tydings

JMT:ohg

Memphis - NCCJ
(Kulick. AJC)

January 12, 1951

Mrs. Mattye Wilroy
N.C.C.J.
Commerce Title Building
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Wilroy:

At the suggestion of Mr. Milton Kulick of the A.J.C., we are sending you some information about a program which we have found extremely effective in stimulating local interest and action in the whole field of intergroup relations. This is the Home Town Self-Survey, in which citizens themselves -- representing both races and all local groups -- look honestly at the facts about their schools, health, housing, and so on, and then decide what to do about them.

The key to the success of the self-survey method lies, not so much in the actual fact-finding, but in the process of citizen education that accompanies it. We have found that, when local people see for themselves what conditions are, follow-up action is almost automatic. (Of course, one most important factor in any self-survey is the inclusion on the Survey Committee of leading citizens who are in a position to push the recommendations once the fact-finding is finished.)

We are sending you separately short reports on the highly successful self-surveys in Jacksonville, Fla., and Greenville, S.C., in which the Southern Regional Council served as professional consultant. The Council itself never does a survey; we merely provide advisory services upon request, including a self-survey Manual, advice on organization and follow-up, and consultation on presentation of findings and recommendations. Similar surveys, using Council materials, are now in progress in Shreveport, La., and Dallas, Texas; and Rock Hill, S.C., has just launched its survey. The N.C.C.J.'s Commission on Community Organizations, through a grant to the Southern

Regional Council, is providing important aid to the Rock Hill self-survey.

We realize, of course, that Memphis is too large a community for the self-survey method. But it occurred to us and to Mr. Kulick that you might be interested in promoting this project in small communities nearby.

Please let us know if we can be of service to you in this or any other way.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

cc: Mr. Kulick

A7 C

CC - Mr. George Mitchell

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1951
Southern Regional Council

January 10, 1951

COPY

Mrs. Mattye Wilroy,
N. C. C. J.,
Commerce Title Building
Memphis, Tennessee.

Dear Mattye:

You will be hearing shortly from Mr. George Mitchell, Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta, Georgia. I still vividly remember our discussions in Memphis, and our mutual commitment to advise each other when we learned of ~~progress~~ areas for valid program which would permit participation on a local basis. This I believe I have found, as a result of my discussions with George. The task that faces all of us is so great that I am sure that we individually have "more than we can say grace over". I know you are the same.

I will be greatly interested to learn as to what you have been able to do in program participation, and I shall be glad to keep you abreast of our activities here - I will also be in touch with Mr. Mitchell.

Regards to Mrs. Jones. When I am next in Memphis, you may be sure I shall look forward to resuming our acquaintance.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

George - we're beginning to "light some fires" for you -

Regards

Milton Kulick
(933 Healey Bldg.)
(Atlanta, Ga.

MK:r

November 19, 1951

Mrs. H. E. Arterburn
c/o Square Deal Lumber Company
Park City, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Arterburn:

Thank you for your prompt answer to my offer to visit Park City. I spent a most enjoyable week in Kentucky and am just getting caught up on my correspondence.

I am sorry to learn that thus far you have been unable to secure the interest of a sufficient number of people to carry out a home-town self-survey. Perhaps the Town Council's survey or some other community project will stimulate livlier civic interest and you will be successful in introducing the self-survey idea at a later date.

We have found that it usually takes quite a bit of time, careful planning and persistent effort to get such a project underway, so do not be discouraged. Often small towns such as Park City find it wiser not to attempt a complete survey and select one or more areas--health, law enforcement or public education--to study, according to their most pressing problems. Columbia, Kentucky, for example decided to study community health and found the sections in our MANUAL on "Community Health" and "Public Health Facilities" useful guides.

If you find you are able to develop plans for a survey at a later date we will be glad to assist you in whatever way we can.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

S. W. CRUMP, MANAGER

SQUARE DEAL LUMBER COMPANY

LUMBER, MILLWORK, SASH AND DOORS

CAVE CITY, KY. PARK CITY, KY. HORSE CAVE, KY.

Nov. 7, 1951

Miss Anna Holden
5 Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

NOV 8 1951
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Miss Holden

I received your letter of Nov. 6 and appreciate your offer to stop by Park City in an effort to be of some assistance to us. However it will not be neccessary for you to stop at this time. Due to the size of the community, it is quite small, and the fact that I could not get a sufficient number of people interested in such a complete survey I abandoned the idea as impracticable for the present.

However we did create some interest and the Town Council had had a survey made of the town and is having a complete map made establishing property bounderies, proper width of streets, etc. This will have some informational value and also material value to the property owners.

If at some later date more plans develop we will let you hear from us. Let me say I hope you enjoy your stay in Kentucky and thank you for your gracious offer.

Please remember me to Mrs. Tilly-I thin she is rather wonderful.

Sincerely,
Mrs H E Arterburn
Mrs. H. E. Arterburn

November 6, 1951

Mrs. H. E. Arterburn
c/o Square Deal Lumber Co.
Park City, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Arterburn:

I will be traveling in Kentucky next week in connection with my work as survey assistant for Southern Regional Council and could stop off in Park City on November 16 or November 17. You wrote the Council concerning a proposed survey last January, and I thought that perhaps you would like to discuss your progress in this undertaking and find out more about the advisory services that we can give to communities conducting surveys.

I would appreciate hearing from you before November 13 when I will be leaving Atlanta.

Hoping that we can get together, I am

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Park City, Ky.

January 31, 1951

Mrs. H. E. Arterburn
c/o Square Deal Lumber Company
Park City, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Arterburn:

Thank you for your inquiry about community surveys. We are delighted to know that the WSCS and the Methodist Young People in Park City are interested in making a survey of Park City.

The Southern Regional Council, as you may know, has prepared a MANUAL FOR THE HOME-TOWN SELF SURVEY which is designed to help citizens themselves plan and carry out local surveys. Unfortunately, the MANUAL is temporarily out of stock. A revised edition is now about ready for the printer, and we will be glad to notify you when it is available.

In the meantime, we are sending you separately a leaflet which briefly explains what a self-survey is and what makes it such an effective method of community improvement. We are also sending reports of two highly successful self-surveys carried out in Jacksonville, Fla., and Greenville, S.C. As it happened, Jacksonville and Greenville, being large cities, decided that a survey of the whole community would be too large an undertaking. Instead, they decided to do a self-survey of just one segment, the Negro community, where they felt the problems and needs were most acute. The Council itself, however, strongly encourages a survey of the whole community wherever possible, as the most effect way to bring about needed improvements.

In any case, these two reports will give you a good idea of

the actual self-survey process, which is flexible enough to be used in either a partial or complete survey.

We shall notify you when the MANUAL is available, which should be within the next month or so. And in the meantime, if there is anything else we can do to help you in planning your survey, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

S. W. CRUMP, MANAGER

SQUARE DEAL LUMBER COMPANY

LUMBER, MILLWORK, SASH AND DOORS

CAVE CITY, KY. PARK CITY, KY. HORSE CAVE, KY.

Park City, Ky.
January 29, 1951

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1951
Southern Regional Council

Southern Reginnal Coucil, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Along with our study of the Rural Church our Woman's Society of Christian Service and the young People of the Methodist Church are interested in making a survey of our town. I know that you have planned for the surveys of many large cities with most encouraging results. Ours is a very small town of about 500 people but we are interested in making it the best community possible. I would appreciate any help you might give us along this line as to outline, procedure, etc. Am sure you understand the situation much better than we but we did feel such a project might make our people aware of many things that need changing.

Thank you very much for any information you may be able to give us.

Yours truly

Mrs H E Arterburn

Mrs. H. E. Arterburn
Member of W. S. C. S.
Counselor of Young People's Dept.

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION

1275 STARKS BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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W. H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
CHARLES E. STOLL
C. L. THOMAS
COLEMAN WRIGHT

November 29, 1951

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

We are very glad to have your letter of November 20 and to know the outcome of your contacts with people in Kentucky. We will be happy to cooperate with you in any way to keep these contacts alive.

I hope something important will develop so that we will have need for you to come back to Kentucky again.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Tydings

JMT:vg

November 20, 1951

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation
Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Would like to tell you again how much I enjoyed attending the Kentucky meeting and having the opportunity to get to know some of your people.

Both Dr. Sanders and two of the men in his Community Service Bureau talked with me about their surveying projects. Dr. Sanders says that he will keep me posted on what the Bureau finds at Shelbyville; as Miss Poynter told us over the phone, they plan to be there early in December. I am writing a note to Miss Poynter expressing our interest in their progress and offering to supplement the Bureau services if they want to call on us--with the university that close they can undoubtedly get all the help they need right there.

Miss Helm, whom I hoped to see in Bowling Green, is ill at this time and will not return to the library until the next semester. I was referred to a Mrs. Frank Moore who is active in civic doings, particularly the League of Women Voters. She seemed interested in the idea but had no time herself and could think of no one else appropriate who was not already involved in League or other projects. She promised, however, to discuss it with Miss Helm after she returns to work and to keep in the back of her mind the possibility of the League undertaking areas related to their interests.

I believe I forgot to mention in our conversation after the meeting that the young man from the Baptist theological seminary was interested and thought other members would be interested in hearing how and where surveys develop in Kentucky and what results follow. Perhaps if things work out in Shelbyville some mention could be made in the report which the interim committee sends out to the members. (I understood that a mimeographed report was to be mailed before the next meeting.) Mrs. V. P. Henry of Columbia told me that they had done the health section and may at some future date do other sections.

We will certainly pass on any information on surveys which develop in Kentucky.

Hoping that I can get back to Kentucky again,

Cordially,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Survey

November 5, 1951

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Dear Mr. Tydings:

We employed September 15 a new survey and research assistant. She is Miss Anna Holden from Ocala, Florida. Did her college work at Florida State University at Tallahassee and then went on for a year or so under Guy Johnson at Chapel Hill. You may remember that the NCCJ gave us a small sum of money to enable such a person to travel about and try to pick up the loose ends of survey proposals.

We gathered from Mrs. Tilly that the people at the University of Kentucky are doing a lot surveywise, and we thought we would like her to go up and get advice from them. Also, it would be well if she got the hang of a State Division meeting by attending your meeting at Louisville November 14. So if it is all right with you, she will show up at the meeting. No need for her to make a speech, but perhaps you would yourself say something in praise of the survey idea and drew attention to the fact that she will be around in Kentucky for some days and could advise with people here or there.

I thought she ought to be in Lexington on the 15th or 16th and come back by way of Bowling Green or some other of the several towns that have shown some interest.

It should be understood at the beginning that the Council would never be competitive in survey matters with the sociology people at the University of Kentucky. Our whole object in each State is to get towns in the habit of using their own University and college resource people in putting surveys through.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

P. S. Please send me by post card time and place of your meeting November 14.

GEORGE F. McCREA,
PRESIDENT
W. F. WINDERS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

COMMUNITY CHEST OF KINGSPORT, INC.
145 COMMERCE STREET TELEPHONE 1063
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

FRANK HOPKINS,
SECRETARY
R. L. WHITE,
TREASURER

HERBERT G. CLARK,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
18 1952
Southern Regional Council

February 16, 1952

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1952
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Holden:

I shall be glad to see you on Friday, February 22, if you are going to be in the Kingsport area. Anytime during the day will be convenient for me.

We have no special plans for self-survey at this time, but I would welcome the opportunity to discuss the possibilities with you since it will undoubtedly be something we shall plan for the future.

I will appreciate knowing about what time of day you will be here so that I can make my plans to spend some time with you.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert G. Clark

Herbert G. Clark
Executive Director

HGC:cm

February 13, 1952

Mr. Herbert Clark, Director
Community Chest of Kingsport, Inc.
145 Commerce St.
Kingsport, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Clark:

You noted on the questionnaire we recently sent you that you would be interested in a visit from our staff if any of us were in the Kingsport area.

I will be attending meetings of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers at Gatlinburg, Tenn. Thursday, February 21 and could be in Kingsport the following day to talk to you and/or other Kingsport people who would be interested in our self-survey technique.

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Hoping that this date will be convenient,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Mrs. Graham -

generally interested in self-survey idea - seemed to have some background in community work.

Bought copy of <u>manual</u>
gave her Greenville report,
WKOS, policy statement

February 26, 1952

Mrs. Bess F. Graham
Hindman Settlement School
Hindman, Knott County, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Graham:

I believe I promised at the Southern Mountain Workers Council meeting last week to send you some sources of self-survey material.

The new booklet put out by the American Jewish Congress is entitled HOW TO CONDUCT A COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEY OF CIVIL RIGHTS. Authors are Margot H. Wormser and Claire Selltiz and it is available from the Commission on Community Interrelations, American Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84th St., New York 28, N.Y. $3.75

Other sources are: "Community Self-Surveys: An Approach to Social Change," JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES (Spring, 1949); this special issue available at .75 per copy from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Fisk University puts out a packet on self-surveys (cost .40) which gives information on a survey they worked with at Kalamazoo, Mich., sample questionnaires and a listing of pamphlets and books on race relations.

The Woman's Home Companion devoted their Program Package for Women's Clubs for November, 1951 to the self-survey technique, using a self-survey done at Minneapolis as the basis for discussion. This package is obtained from the Companion free and has a good, brief bibliography of self-survey materials, reports on towns that have done successful self-surveys and sources of professional advisory help. Addresses and costs of survey materials and reports are given. Write for the Program Package "How to Beat the Bigots," Woman's Home Companion, 640 5th Ave. New York 19, N. Y.

As I told you in our discussion at Gatlinburg, most of the material such as the above listed is focused on civil rights and examining discrimination. Several years ago the University of Montana sponsored an experimental project in revitalizing rural community life which

used the community self-study plan as a means of getting the people in rural areas together to work on making their towns and lives more satisfying. The story of this project and what occurred in the towns that undertook self-studies is told--in very readable fashion--in Richard W. Poston's book SMALL TOWN RENAISSANCE. (Published by Harper's, New York, 1950) Probably this would be more helpful than reports on self-surveys in large towns where emphasis was on discrimination. The appendix contains a summary of the study plan that the Montana group used.

Please call on us if we can help any further with survey materials or survey plans.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Wolden
Survey Assistant

February 26, 1952

Mrs. Maud F. Bristol, Director of Rural Work
Holston Conference, The Methodist Church
P. O. Box 582
Johnson City, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Bristol:

Here is the information on the census I promised to send you:

(1) The nearest field office is at Knoxville, Tenn. Address: 313 P. O. Building, Telephone 5-1138-9.

(2) The bulletin which describes the different preliminary census releases is as follows: "1950 Censuses of Population and Housing, Announcement for Preliminary Sample Reports and Advance Reports of Final Population Counts," Apr. 1951, Bureau of the Census. There is also an order form entitled "1950 Censuses, Order Form for Preliminary Sample Reports and Advance Reports of Final Population Counts." I was in the library this morning and noted that they have the "preprints" (loose sections of what will make up the final volumes) for population counts for most of the states. The announcement listed above does not include the "preprints"--they would be the best reports to get as they are the latest and have both 1930 and 1940 figures for comparison. The Knoxville field office can tell you what is available in more detail.

I have enclosed an announcement for preliminary releases from the 1950 Census of Agriculture thinking you might be interested in the information some of those releases contain. It has also occurred to me that you might get some help on your map from the census people.

You also wanted the initials and address of the secretary of the mountain workers' council, I believe: Mr. P. F. Ayer, Council of Southern Mountain Workers, Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Ky.

The section of questions on Religious Resources which I have enclosed also might be of some interest. It was not included in the printed

version of the survey manual but is available in this form to communities wishing to use it in surveys.

I enjoyed talking and lunching with both you and Miss Newman and hope that you will find an opportunity to use or encourage the self-survey sometime in your community work.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Encl.

February 18, 1952

Mrs. Maud F. Bristol, Director of Rural Work
Holston Conference, The Methodist Church
P. O. Box 582
Johnson City, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Bristol:

Thank you for answering so promptly.

Since I will be at Kingsport, Tenn. on Friday and travelling over to Johnson City by bus I should be able to get to your office between ten and ten-thirty Saturday, February 23. If it would be more convenient for your workers to meet with us Saturday afternoon I will be glad to stay in Johnson City through the afternoon.

Looking forward to hearing about your surveys,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

The INTER-BOARD COUNCIL

Holston Conference, The Methodist Church

MARKET STREET AT ROAN JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE

February 15, 1952.

RECEIVED FEB 16 1952 SRC Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Miss Holden:

It was good to have your letter of the 13th of February; and I would like very much to talk with you if it is convenient for you to be in Johnson City the morning of February 23rd. Possibly I could arrange time in the afternoon if the morning is not convenient for you.

Since our rural workers are scattered over Holston Conference-southwest Virginia, east Tennessee and Dade County, Georgia-I doubt if more than one or two could possibly come to be with us. But since I have been working with all of them, I am sure the experience will be very valuable to me, and I hope we may be able to find ways in which we may share with each other.

Perhaps I should tell you that I am not an expert in survey work, and that most of us are working at this because it seems we need so desperately to have the work done. I am sure that our problems might well help anyone know what not to do. Also we may well learn much about helping local communities on self-studies.

At any rate I shall hope to see you Saturday, February 23, and will appreciate it if you will send a card if the time is convenient for you in order that I may give others a correct hour in case they can be with us. My office is in the Munsey Memorial Methodist Church.

Very sincerely yours,

Maud F. Bristol

Maud Fowler Bristol
Director of Rural Work
Holston Conference.

February 13, 1952

Mrs. Maud F. Bristol
Director of Rural Work,
Holston Conference, The Methodist Church
Market Street at Roan
Johnson City, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Bristol:

You mentioned in an inquiry about self-survey material last October that the Holston Conference was undertaking a number of studies which would be utilizing lay people in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia.

The Southern Regional Council--as described in the booklet we sent you--offers advisory and consultive services to local communities in the south planning and carrying out community self-studies.

I will be attedning meetings of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers at Gatlinburg, Tenn. next week and could be in Johnson City on Saturday, Feb. 23. Would you be interested in my coming there to talk with you about our self-survey program or to discuss your own community study plans? I would be very glad to meet with a group of persons working on your series of studies.

Hoping that we can get together,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

P.S. I would appreciate hearing from you by February 20.

March 5, 19[illegible]

Mr. Francis L. Young
1139 Franklin St.
Clarksville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Young:

We have sent a packet of material under separate cover which should be helpful to your organization in securing its objectives. The enclosed list of Southern Cities employing Negro police and the clipping showing the police cheifs' praise of Negro police may also be useful.

Among the pamphlets you will find a guidebook for a community self-survey "Your Community Looks at Itself" and a report of a successful survey "Greenville's Big Idea."

We feel that the self-survey is one of the best ways to focus interest and understanding upon the needs of the Negro community. It is essentially a fact-finding project sponsored by representative citizens of both races. It is set up to study the town,or some of the town's services,as it actually is, to see what is there and what is not. A careful job of fact-finding gives the community a good account of its resources and a meaningful guide to planning. But more than that the process of working together on local problems gives the people of the town a better understanding of each other and the desire to see that the whole community has good schools, better housing, police protection. Both the Greenville report and the enclosed editorial from the Lighthouse and Informer, a Negro newspaper, Columbia, S. C. give you a better idea of this gain in understanding.

The Southern Regional Council offers advisory services to communities undertaking self-surveys. That is, we make our survey guidebook available to towns wishing to purchase them, will correspond and give what help we can by mail and will send a staff person to visit during the planning stage or when special problems come up. Since we feel the survey is most effective when locally done, SRC's services are supplementary in nature.

We would be very glad to help in any way that we can if you feel that a self-survey would be effective in Clarksville.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden, Survey Assistant

NEGRO CIVIC ORGANIZATION OF CLARKSVILLE

Clarksville, Tenn.
1139 Franklin St.
March 3, 1952

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

K.S.

Enclosed you will find $1:00 for any material you might have on the outlines on the enclosed circular. We are especially interested in facts concerning a park and community center for the Negroes of Clarksville.

Any information on the Negro Police question would greatly be appreciated.

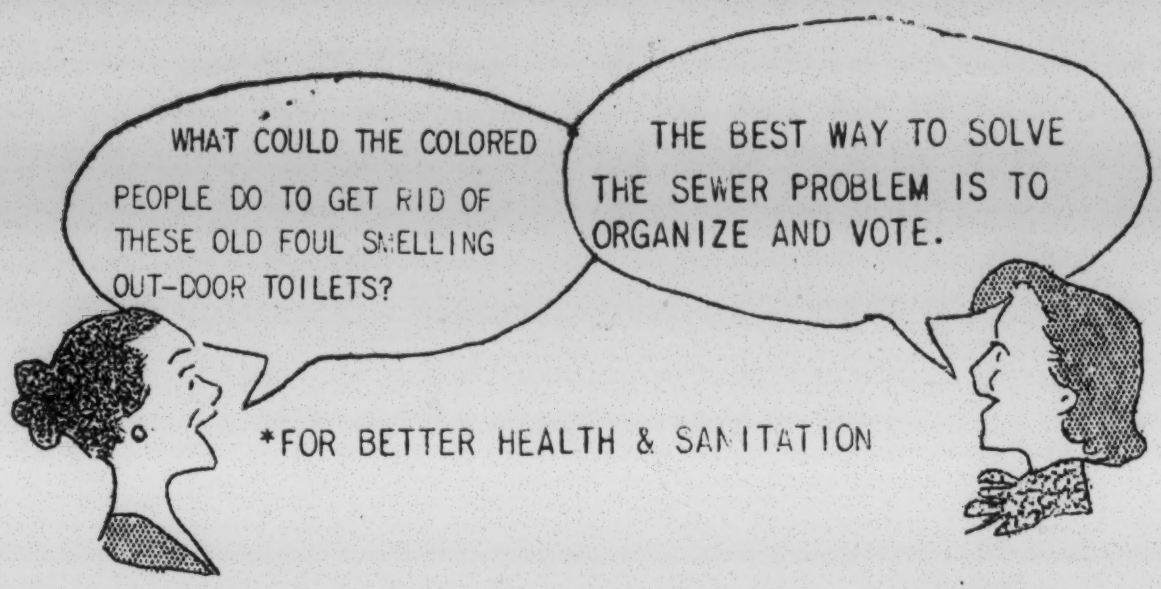
Very truly yours,

Francis L. Young

P.S. Is there any source to obtain magazines or other material for civic organizations?

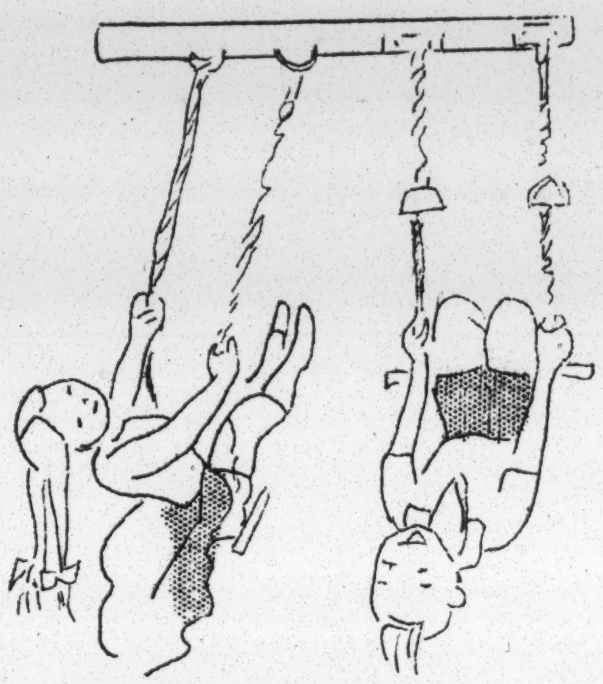
sent mat - 3/4/52
K.S.

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council



*FOR BETTER HEALTH & SANITATION

"A VOTELESS PEOPLE ARE A HELPLESS PEOPLE"



*FOR RECREATION

DO YOU WANT BETTER PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS FOR THE NEGRO YOUTH? ORGANIZE & VOTE.

- - - - - - - - -

- - - - - - - - - - -

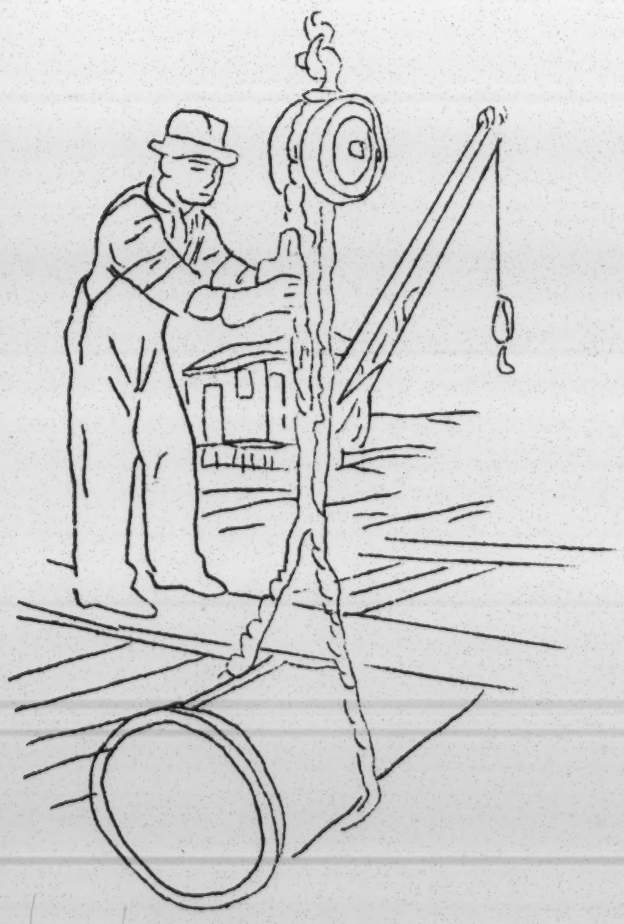
* FOR BETTER PROTECTION

DO YOU WANT NEGRO POLICE IN CLARKSVILLE? ORGANIZE & VOTE

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

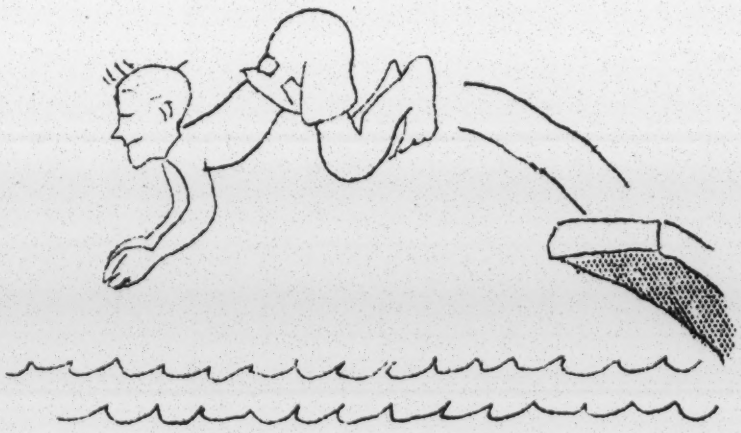
* FOR COUNCILMEN?

DO YOU WANT NEGRO COUNCILMEN IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT? ORGANIZE & VOTE



FOR CONVENIENCE

DO YOU WANT WATER LINES ON YOUR STREET? ORGANIZE & VOTE



*A SWIMMING POOL FOR NEGROES?

ORGANIZE AND VOTE

WHAT ORGANIZATION SHOULD YOU JOIN?

THE NEGRO CIVIC ORGANIZATION OF CLARKSVILLE.

MEETINGS: Third Tuesdays in each month. PLACE: AMERICAN LEGION CLUB 225 9th St. Hour 8 P.M.

Pope Garrett, Sr. Chairman

Francis L. Young, Publicity Director

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

March 12, 1952

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1952
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden
Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

We are sending you under separate cover a report of the Kentucky Home Town Meeting as well as the Shelbyville report. We are returning the fifty cents in stamps since we have some extra copies of these available.

We made our Shelbyville report to a group of ten leaders first. They endorsed it with almost no change and then arranged for a public meeting attended by a larger group. It has created a great deal of interest, particularly our observation that the women were not named as community leaders although we did say they were active in social work.

I have not yet heard from Dr. R. H. Bolyard. I will be glad to help in any way I can.

Will you be at the meeting of the Southern Sociological Society in Atlanta? I would enjoy seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,

Irwin T. Sanders

Irwin T. Sanders
Professor of Sociology
Director, Bureau of Community Service

ITS:lm

March 6, 1952

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders
Community Service Bureau
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Dr. Sanders

We would like to have a copy of the report of the September, 1951 Kentucky Home Town Meeting. Enclosed is 50¢ in stamps.

Have you heard from Dr. R. H. Bolyard of the sociology department at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La. He has gotten interested in the rural communities surrounding Lafayette and is thinking about ways the college could work with them. I suggested that he get in touch with you.

Don't forget that you promised us a copy of the Shelbyville report and news of what they are going to do with it. (Jim Brown said at the Southern Mountain Workers meetings that he thought it was just about ready.)

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

November 20, 1951

Miss Juliet Poynter
Shelbyville, Ky.

Dear Miss Poynter:

I was very glad to learn through your telephone conversation with Mr. Tydings last Wednesday and a subsequent talk with Dr. Irwin Sanders that Shelbyville is initiating a survey project through the Kentucky Community Service Bureau at the state university.

Kentucky is very fortunate to have such a Bureau available and I am sure you will receive excellent guidance from Dr. Sanders and his staff.

We are quite interested in hearing reports of your progress and will be glad to supplement the fine services of the Community Service Bureau in any way that we can.

Wishing you and your fellow workers every success in this undertaking,

Cordially,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Ky

November 20, 1951

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders
Bureau of Community Service
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Dr. Sanders:

Would like to express my appreciation for the time which you, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Davis gave me last week and the interest that you showed in our survey program.

I am sending the enclosed note to Miss Poynter and am looking forward to hearing more of the Shelbyville project.

The "Mr. Hughes" who I thought was our contact at Fulton, Ky. turned out to be a product of poor memory. I find from a letter dated Jan. 24, 1950 that our former survey assistant, Mrs. Jane Fleming, referred Mrs. W. S. Atkins, Memphis Conference Secretary, SSR, The Methodist Church, Fulton to Mr. J. M. Tydings as being interested in promoting a self-survey in her community. She was one of your contacts, wasn't she? There was also a Mrs. J. B. Hughes of Louisa, Ky., who was interested in getting a self-survey underway around the same date. I plan to write both and will relay the results to your office. Miss Helm, who was interested in a survey in Bowling Green, is ill and that possibility seems out temporarily.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Encl.

March 27, 1952

Rev. Robert McClure
Booneville, Ky.

Dear Rev. McClure:

I recently ran across the enclosed report of a form of self-survey done by a Texas community in cooperation with the state agricultural extension station. You might be interested in glancing through it --the community is small, rural, dependent on agriculture for income.

How are plans for the Booneville survey coming along? We are quite interested in hearing about it as it develops and will be glad to help in any way if we can.

Tell Betsy "hello" for me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

encl

Recreation (2) - Libraries

March 21, 1951

Mr. P. C. Raynaud, Principal
Boston High School
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Raynaud:

At the annual meeting of the New Orleans chapter of the Southern Regional Council Monday night, the question of the New Orleans public library came up for discussion. Dr. Dent stated that within recent weeks, by specific action of the library Board of the New Orleans City Public Library, the facilities of the library were declared open to adult Negroes, who, however, are required to use separate tables. Persons present had seen the relevant written action of the Board.

No one at the meeting had any information as to whether Negroes had begun to make use of these partial privileges, but the fact that the library facilities had been made available on these terms was made known to Negro teachers and others throughout the city.

While the precedent is not perfectly clear, it may be helpful to you in Lake Charles.

Our Secretary-Treasurer has received all your most careful accounting of the dues collected, and we are grateful to you. I am sure she will send back to Miss Jenkins at Baton Rouge at an early date the half of the dues received. I talked with Miss Jenkins and also with Father Twomey, of the Louisiana State Division, and they were both inclined to work out promptly a method of getting a share of such dues payments into the hands of chapter treasurers.

I greatly enjoyed the Lake Charles meeting and the opportunity it gave me to get to know you and many other friends there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

March 16, 1951

Mr. P. C. Raynaud, Principal
Boston High School
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Raynaud:

Dr. George Mitchell has written me suggesting that we send you our information on public libraries serving both races impartially. The following is the tabulation as we have it. Our authority is The Southern Negro and the Public Library, by E. A. Gleason, newspaper reports, and information from our members over the South.

*Little Rock, Ark.
Covington, Ky.
Louisville, Ky.
Kenton County, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Austin Public and Travis County Libraries, Tex.
Brady, Tex. (Also a separate Negro branch)
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Texas
Lufkin, Tex.
Missions, Tex.
Pecos, Tex.
San Antonio and Bexar County, Tex.
Stinett and Hutchinson County, Tex.
Wharton and Wharton County, Tex.
**Boydton, Va.
**Charlotte County, Va.
**Halifax, CVa.
Richmond, Va.

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*To Negroes over 16 years old or who are 7th grade or high public school students.
**Full privileges but separate reading rooms.

We were delighted to get the news of the excellent Lake Charles meet-

ing and the establishment of a Lake Charles chapter of the Southern Regional Council. Please call on me any time I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

Clearcopy Original
MADE IN U.S.A.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

HF
gsm

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 27, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

It was very helpful to have you with us for our Committee's annual meeting and I want to assure you of my very deep appreciation for your splendid contribution.

I am enclosing a copy of the statement which was read with regard to our immediate program objectives.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

March 19, 1951

Statement to New Orleans Race Relations Committee:

I regret very much my inability to be with you. A meeting with a group of faculty members, which was scheduled prior to this meeting, is responsible for my not attending this important meeting of the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations. The following brief report of the Committee on future program is presented by Miss Raymond who with the chairman and other members of the committee will be able, I know, to amplify any of the points I will make and answer any of your questions as to the program we are proposing for your consideration and action.

The Committee was of the opinion that we should, from time to time, as we have in the past, select certain problems to work on - that our wishes for better human relationships will not happen through vague exhortations to improve ourselves, our community, our relationships with one another. What we need to do is to be definite, to answer questions such as: what is worth having in such and such specifiable circumstances? The New Orleans Committee on Race Relations has up to now, if I can express in one short sentence the work of this committee, attempted through institutes and speakers it has brought to New Orleans to discuss what is worth having not only for one group in our population but for all and the Committee has also attempted to tackle a number of specific problems such as that of obtaining uniformed Negro police in the City of New Orleans. The Committee now proposes to work more vigorously, and in various ways, to attain answers to the following definite questions:

(1) Do we want Negro policemen in uniform in New Orleans or do we want to remain behind other Southern cities in our recognition of the need for Negroes as well as whites serving on our police force?

(2) Do we want to sponser, as many other cities have, an institute for policemen as one step in assuring humane treatment of all offenders?

(3) Do we want our municipal auditorium, by policy, available to organizations that wish to use it on an unsegregated basis?

(4) Do we want to abolish segregation in our public libraries and make our public parks available for use by all of the people living in this community?

(5) Do we want to perpetuate the old pattern of segregation in our new Union Station, at a time when segregation is rapidly disappearing in the trains? As you know the suit brought by Elmer Henderson against the Southern Railway, in which he claimed that the separation of Negro passengers in dining cars was a violation of the clause of the Inter-

state Commerce Act which made it unlawful for a railroad to subject anyone "to unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage" was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. By this action the Court not only outlawed the segregation of Negroes on trains which cross from one state to another but made it difficult, if not ridiculous, to attempt to enforce segregation upon all passengers travelling within the boundaries of a single state. If we are to travel together isn't it possible for us to now sit together in a railroad station while we wait for a train to come in?

(6) Do we want to continue to have a sizeable number of Negro children only going to school half days? Do we want to extend educational opportunities for Negro handicapped children as well as for white children?

(7) Do we want Negroes as well as whites represented on our Civil Defense Committee?

The Committee believes that many of us in this city not only want to answer "yes" to these questions but that we want this Committee to seek to make this "yes" a reality. In discussing these questions the Committee gave certain of them priority ratings, for example, the attempt not to perpetuate segregation in the new Union Station and the need to provide adequate public educational facilities for Negro children.

The Program Committee wants those citizens who are concerned about these issues and are willing to work on remedying them to join actively in promoting the projects the Committee has outlined. The program Committee is also suggesting that the name of this organization be changed from the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations to the New Orleans Committee on Human Relations.

Respectfully submitted,

Florence Sytz, Chairman
Program Committee

FS:ffu

Sent: Survey leaflet
Greenville's big idea
Jacksonville report - By the people

March 27, 1951

Rev. G. Avery Lee
200 South Trenton
Ruston, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Lee:

The Council has $500.00 toward helping some town do a self-survey. It was voted to us by the National Conference of Christians and Jews eight or ten months ago in the supposition that Rock Hill, South Carolina, was going to do a considerable survey. Rock Hill has struck snags in jealousy of local people as to help from any outside organization and has revised its plans downward for so small a survey that at the present time we don't feel justified in holding the money for Rock Hill's benefit. Is a self-survey feasible at Ruston? I think it could be limited to the Negro community, but it would of course have to be a joint white and Negro committee that made the survey.

You wouldn't need $500.00 until you came to printing the report, at which time what was left of $500.00 would come in mighty handy.

I am not writing this to ask that you make the most formal inquiries about town on the subject, but you might lift the edges of it and see what you find.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

Self Survey. Corresp

La

June 11, 1951

Mr. R. H. Bolyard
Department of Sociology
Southwestern Louisiana Institute
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bolyard:

I am deeply pleased with the news in your letter of June 9.

I do hope things go well.

Let us know. It is Lafayette's own job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INSTITUTE
JOEL L. FLETCHER, PRESIDENT
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
R. H. BOLYARD, HEAD

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1951
Southern Regional Council

6/9/51

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Region Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is a belated reply to your letter of May 7th.

Briefly this is what is happening: Dr. Richey, President of this group, is leaving to accept a pastorate at the Carrollton Ave. Methodist Church in N.O. He has done nothing — no further meetings have been held. I met with Mr. Castile, President of the Guarantee Bank (you remember the gentlemen who misunderstood your motive), & he is calling a meeting of the group, & he wants

me to be Chairman (temporarily for this meeting) until we can elect a permanent Chairman. I ~~have~~ suggested to him that we make a Home Town Self-Survey, & that ~~he act as~~ I would nominate him for the Director of the Survey Committee & promised to do the footwork of getting the job done if he wanted me to. I sold him on the idea.

Mr. Castile is sending out the notices for Friday night (June 15th). Will let you know how much additional help I will need after Friday night's meeting. We will make more hay with Mr. Castile on our side than not. He is a fine fellow. I believe it's not told me that he would see that I need not worry about the expenses for the Survey.

Sincerely,

R. H. Bolyard.

P.S. Do not mention what we are doing to anybody, anywhere, until we get it done, & start moving in on some of the things that need to be done. Thanks.

February 12, 1952

Dr. R. H. Bolyard
Dept. Of Sociology
Southwestern Louisiana Institute
Lafayette, La.

Dear Dr. Bolyard:

This is just a note to tell you that I enjoyed meeting you and hearing of your self-survey plans during my recent trip to Louisiana.

We are very much interested in hearing how the thing goes as it develops and will be happy to help out with any problems that come up in organization, planning the "Lafayette" version of any questionnaires and so forth--keeping in the background and working with you, of course.

I do hope that you feel your survey group can manage a house-to-house canvas that is fairly exhaustive. It will not only give much information otherwise unobtainable but more than that will draw more people into the study, both as interviewers and interviewees. And as you well know, such a broad base of community participation is what makes the survey effective.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

(For Adults in Town) _____ 195_____

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USE IN _____ COMMUNITY SURVEY

Number of interview_____ Date_____ Name of interviewer_____

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Man___ Woman___ Girl___ Boy___ Age___
2. Grade in School_____ Course_____ Where?_____
3. Occupation_____ Where?_____
4. Other household members:

	Name	Age	Schooling	Occupation	App. Wage or Income per year
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

II. HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Do you own___ or rent___ the place where you live? Does the dwelling have a central heating system?___ Electricity?___ Gas?___ Piped-in-water?___ Bathroom?___ Telephone?___ How many rooms, including the kitchen but excluding the bath?_____.

Which, if any, of the following public utilities and services need to be improved in or for the community? (Check for Yes)
1. Electricity___ 2. Gas___ 3. Water___ 4. Sewage Disposal ___ 5. Trash collection___ 6. Telephone___ 7. Mail Service___
8. Others (designate) _____

III. SHOPPING PLACES

Where does your family go for most of the:

	Place	Why
1. Groceries		
2. Clothing		
3. furnishings, etc.		
4. Movies		
5. Cokes, sodas, etc.		
6. Doctors, Hospital		
7. Others_____		
_____		
_____		

IV. ORGANIZATIONS (Include churches)

To what clubs, lodges, etc. do you belong in your home community?

	Name of Club	What office do you hold in it?
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

V. RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

In what kind of recreation are you most interested?
(Number 1, 2, 3, 4, in order named)
1. Ball games___ 2. Cards___ 3. Dancing___ 4. Parties_____
5. Pool___ 6. Radio___ 7. Reading___ 8. Skating___ 9. Shows___
10. Others_____

Are there enough recreational and social activities in your community? _____ Are all of the right type? _____ Exception _____

What might be done to improve them? _____

What new programs might be tried? _____

Do youth have enough leaders: Among themselves? ____ Explain _____

Among adults? ____ Explain _____

VI. THE COMMUNITY

Are there taverns and road-houses too close to your community? _____

What ones, or how near are they? _____

Do youth (age 15-24) have a fit place to meet? ____ Where? _____

_____ Who helps them most? _____

What is their greatest need? _____

Are the churches doing all they can? ____ Explain _____

Is the school "keeping up with the times?" ____ If not, what might be done: (in the schools) _____

_____ Outside the school; in the community; through informal education meetings _____

Is the local government set-up meeting local needs? ____ If not, how improve it? _____

What do you like most about your community? _____

What the least? _____

Do you want your children to live in the home community? ____ If not, why? _____

Could the community have more industries or business establishments (for more jobs nearer home)? _____ What kind? _____

What is the community's one greatest need? _____

What suggestion have you for getting it? _____

VII. Comments on interview including quotes from interviewee. (use back or separate sheet.)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INTERVIEWING FARM FAMILIES

(For indication of family's status and of farmer-townsman relations)

a Interviewer_____

Date_____

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name, or number, and location of farm:_____ miles from_____.

2. Kind of road_____. 3. Name of home community or neighborhood_____ 4. Years farming on this farm_____. 5. In this community_____

II. LAND USE

	This farm	Rented in	Rented out	Notes
1. Acres cultivated				
2. Acres in open pasture				
3. Acres in woodland				
4. Wasteland				
5. Idle land				
6. Total no. acres				

III. Sources of Family Income: (Amt. for year, if obtained) _____

1. Proportion of total from farm. If less than 100%, from what other sources?_____ _____ _____ _____

2. Major farm enterprises, with percentage of total farm income from each._____ _____ _____ _____

3. How much stock do you keep? Horses____ Cows____ Hogs_____ sheep____, Chickens____, Others (name)_____

4. Tenure: Owner____, Renter____, Hired Man____, Yrs. in present tenure status_____.

5. Condition or appearance of Barn and other outbuildings_____ _____House_____

IV. FAMILY (now living at home)

1. Operator____ Age____ Homemaker_____ Age._____.

2. Other Adults: Men_____, Women_____ Total_____.

3. Children: Under 10_____, 10-14_____ 14-15._____ 15-19_____ Total

4. Number of young people 15-24 years who are at home and out of school._____

5. Years of schooling of:

	Elementary 4 or less	5-6	7-8	H. School 1-2	3-4	College 4 or more
(a) Head of household						
(b) Homemaker						
(c) Others: Male						
Female						

V. FAMILY LIVING AND HOUSING:

1. Does family own: (a) a usable car? Yes____ No__ Year_____

2. How do they usually get to and from town_____

3. Home: (a) Number rooms in house not including bath and hallways___

(b) central heat?____ If not, how many rooms have stoves?_____

(c) Electricity in house?____ (d) Running water in house?_____

(e) Equipped bathroom? Yes____ No____ (f) Telephone? Yes____ No__

(g) Radio? Yes____ No____.

VI. Membership of Different Persons in Organizations

1. Name of Organization	Adults (2) or more: Operator Mem.	Operator Off.	Other Males Mem.	Other Males Off.	Homemaker Mem.	Homemaker Off	Other Females Mem.	Other Females Off.
a. Marietta Truck Gr.								
b. Farm Bureau								
c. Grange								
d. Church								
e. Home Dem. Club								
f. Lodge (name)								
g. Any other (no.)								

Children 10-19 at home
Give number of Children having memberships.

2. Name of Organization	Boys Member	Boys Officer	Girls Member	Girls Officer
a. 4-H Club				
b. F. F. A.				
c. F. H. A.				
d. Scouts				
e. Church				
f. Young peoples Church group				
g. Other (no.)				

VIII. COMMUNITY

town w.

1. Where are farm products usually sold? a. vegetables_____ b. libestock_____ c. dairy, poltry, and eggs_____ d. forestry products_____.

2. Where are these things usually bought? a. feed, seed and fertilizer_____ b. farm machinery_____ c. hardware_____ d. household furnishings_____ e. clothing_____ g. others_____.

3. Where does the family go for for a. movies_____ b. programs_____ c. ballgames_____ d. other pastimes_____

4. Where do the children attend a. grammar school_____ b. High school_____ c. college_____ d. Is the informant satisfied with the local school system?_____ e. Would he or she prefer a larger consolidation?_____ f. What changes are suggested_____

5. What church is attended? a Denomination_____ b. Location_____ c. Distance from informant_____.

6. How does informant like the home town? a. Tops or excellent_____ b. good_____ c. fair_____ d. Poor_____ e. Why_____

7. What more could the town do for the country people?_____

8. What could farmers do to help their town? What could all do together for mutual benefit?

(use back of pagefor other information obtained if necessary)

(For H. S. Youth) School Term Fall ___ Spring ___ 19____

QUESTIONAIRE FOR USE IN LAFAYETTE PARISH SURVEY

Number of Interview ___ Date _____ Name of Interviewer _____

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Girl___ Boy___ Age___ Name _____
2. Where do you live (P.O.)? _____ On a farm? ___ If on a farm, how far from nearest town? _____ Name of town _____.
3. Grade in School ___ Course _____
4. Occupation: What work have you outside of school? _____ About how much does it pay you per year? _____ Is it a good prospective full-time job? ___ What work do you do at home? _____ _____ Will this turn into employment at home after high school? _____
5. How many members in your family (at home):

	Name	Age	Schooling	Occupation	Approx. Wage or Inc. year
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					

II. HOUSING

Do your parents own___ or rent___ the place where you live? If owned, how many years? ___ On how much land? ___ Does the dwelling have a central heating system? ___ Electricity ___ Gas ___ Piped-in-water ___ Bathroom ___ Telephone ___ How manrooms, including kitchen but excluding bath? _____

III. SHOPPING AND "GOING" PLACES

Where do you or your family go for most of your:

		Place	Why
1.	Groceries		
2.	Clothing		
3.	Furnishing, etc.		
4.	Movies		
5.	Cokes, sodas, etc.		
6.	Doctor		
	Hospital		
	Others _____		
	_____		

IV. ORGANIZATIONS (include churches)

To what clubs do you belong in school, and out of school, in your home community:

	Name of Club	What Office do you hold in it?
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

If in no club, give reasons _____

V. RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In what kind of recreation are you most interested?
(Number 1, 2, 3, 4, in order of preference)

Ball games___ Cards___ Dancing___ Movies___ Music___
Parties___ Pool___ Radio___ Reading___ Singing___ Skating___
Shows___ Others _____

In what sports (ball games, etc.) do you participate? _____

Are there enough recreational and social facilities and activities to satisfy your needs in your community? ___ Explain _____

What additional things (facilities or programs) does the community need?

1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

I. THE COMMUNITY

Where do you go for your best times?_____ What kind of place is it?_____ How far from home?_____.

Do youth have enough cooperation or help from adults in your community (i.e., parents, teachers, club leaders or what)_____ Who helps them most_____

Are the churches in your community doing all they can to help young people?_____ What one is doing the most?_____ Explain_____ What suggestions have you for improving the community's church activities?_____

Do you think the high school is O. K.; i.e., do you like the way things are being run?_____ What do you like most about school?_____ What the least?_____

What do you want to do when you finish high school? First Choice_____ Where?_____ Second choice_____ Where?_____ Are you going to college?_____ What kind of college or for what course?_____

Do you feel you are getting good help in school for your prospective job?_____ Explain_____

Should the community where you live have more business establishments or industries (for more jobs nearer home)?_____ If you think so, what kind?_____ If not, why?_____

Do you feel as though you are a part of the community?_____

If not, why?_____

What do you like most about your community?_____

What the least?_____

Do you plan to live in the home community?_____ If not, why?_____

Where do you want to live?_____ Why?_____

II COMMENTS on interview including quotes from interviewee.

Bolyard
Lafayette, La

ANNUAL BANQUET

Your Chamber of Commerce

At the Close of It's Thirty-second Year —

The City Administration of Ruston

and

The Chosen Representatives of the Parish Schools of the State

Gladly

Join in Paying Tribute to Tech in Appreciation of

its fifty-seven years of service to

the State and Nation

Louisiana Tech Dining Hall

January 24, 1952

13 December 1948

Dr. L. B. Stewart
527½ North Farish Street
J ackson, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Stewart:

Thank you for your letter of 10 December.

As you requested, we are sending you under separate cover the 24 copies of the Survey Manual.

Your letter is encouraging. The Citizens Committee sounds as though it is off to a good start and is doing a good job in planning and organizing for the survey. We shall be most anxious to hear what fields you finally decide to include in your survey and how the survey will be set up and sponsored.

We shall await more definite word from you. And in the meantime, best wishes for continued progress on the survey.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Survey flopped
HCF

Dr. L. B. Stewart
527½ North Farish St.
Jackson, Miss.

December 10, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs Simpson:

In reply to your letter of 1 December, I would like to make a partial reply. We intend that the survey should include the whole community but it will be a survey of selected fields. These fields will be decided in our next meeting. The Citizens' Committee is incorporating many organized groups in this city, so we will not be the sole sponsor. I have made all of the suggested contacts and am making still more so in my next letter we will have a very definite answer as to just what we will include and the date of a proposed group meeting so that the representative from the council can meet the entire planning committee.

We are planning to reproduce the questionnaires but if you will send us the 24 copies requested in an earlier letter we can get started much sooner as at present we are very short of clerical help. You can bill me with the copies and a check will be sent by return mail for same. Thanking you for all you have done, and may I hear from you soon?

Gratefully,

L. B. Stewart

L B STEWART, M.D.

SRC - Community Surveys

1 December 1948

Dr. Lula B. Stewart, Chairman
Citizens' Committee of Jackson
527½ North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Stewart:

The Council is most interested in the proposed home-town survey which your Citizens' Committee is planning in Jackson, and we would like very much to help you in any way we can.

We assume from your letter that the survey is still in the planning stage. But until we know a bit more about what is planned, it will be difficult to give you much of an estimate of the resources you will need. Will the survey include the whole community or only part of it, and will it be a complete survey or only a survey of selected fields such as health or housing or education? Would the Citizens' Committee be sole sponsor, or would it cooperate with other groups and agencies in co-sponsoring the survey?

If the Citizens' Committee is to be the sole sponsor for the survey, it will be very important for it to have wide community support. As you probably know, our experience with the Jacksonville survey showed that much of the effectiveness of that survey came from the fact that local citizens, both white and Negro, planned and carried out the survey themselves, so that when the recommendations were made, the entire community was conscious of the needs to be met and was ready to act. Another important point in its success was the inclusion of key community leaders in the work of each area of the survey. Thus when the survey was completed, the follow-up was made easier by an informed community leadership.

You probably have already considered all this, but the answers to the above questions will help to determine the resources both that you will need and that you can count on.

We assume that you are planning to use volunteers in collecting the actual survey facts. The size and membership of the group (or groups) sponsoring the survey, plus the size of the survey itself, will determine how much volunteer help you will need. In addition to interested citizens, perhaps students at both Jackson College and Millsaps College could provide

volunteer help. Also, in these colleges you may be able to find someone who could give you competent professional help in planning and setting up your survey and in evaluating the results. It would be a big help to have professional assistance on the spot.

As for expense, this again will depend on the extent of the survey. You would have the costs of the actual fact-finding, such as schedules and questionnaires, etc. Generally, we would recommend that you reproduce locally the schedules and questionnaires that you will need, but if you wish the Council can supply them at cost. In addition, you would have the cost of printing your final report and recommendations, plus the travel expenses for advisory visits from a member of the Council staff if you decided that you would like the aid of the Council at any time during the survey.

The Council would be glad to send -- at its own expense -- someone to Jackson on a preliminary visit to discuss and explore the proposed survey with you. Such a visit would not involve commitments on either side, and in the event that you decided that you would like to have assistance from us, we could discuss arrangements later.

In the meantime, the Council has several active members in Jackson with whom you might like to discuss the survey: The Rev. Mr. H. B. Schaeffer, 1525 Robinson Street, President of the Mississippi Division of SRC; Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells, 1116 Montgomery Street, Secretary-Treasurer of the Mississippi Division; Mrs. Paul Arrington, 1735 Piedmont Street, Second Vice-President of the Mississippi Division; and Professor V. L. Wharton, Millsaps College, a Fellow of the Council.

We are sending you, under separate cover, some materials which we believe will be helpful to your committee:

> The Home-Town Self-Survey (manual for community self-surveys) -- 1 copy
>
> By the People (popular account of the Jacksonville survey) -- 2 copies
>
> New South, May 1948 (Jacksonville 21 months after the survey) -- 2 copies

This is about as definite as we can be without further information about your survey plans. We hope very much that you will be successful in carrying out your survey with or without active SRC participation. Good luck, and please feel free to ask for any further help you need.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

The Citizens' Committee

527 1-2 NORTH FARISH STREET

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

November 27, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr George S Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr Mitchell:

Before leaving Atlanta I spoke to you concerning a home-town survey for Jackson, Mississippi. I am chairman of the local Citizens' Committee and in our last meeting we agreed to sponsor the survey.

We want to know what resources need we have available for such a thing in terms of people, money, and the like. Please write me as soon as possible so that we can have every thing set for a very early start as we are very anxious about this realizing its necessity. May I hear from you by return mail? I am,

Respectfully yours,

L. B. Stewart

LULA B STEWART, M.D., CHAIRMAN
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF JACKSON

lbs/bt

October 8, 1945

Mr. J. H. Wheeler
Vice President-Cashier
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Doctor Johnson has referred to me your letter of September 12th, in which you requested certain information about the school study which was done in the city of Atlanta.

Dr. Joseph A. Pierce of Atlanta University was chiefly responsible for collecting the information which was included in the Atlanta study. He had the active cooperation of a number of persons on the citizens committee. The study which he did was not such an elaborate one, though it did require a lot of detail information. I am of the opinion that he will be interested in conducting such a study in Durham, if the Committee is willing to underwrite the expenses that will be involved in it. If he does not express an interest in doing so, I think, I can arrange to have the Southern Regional Council cooperate in making such a study. I shall be very glad to lend my services and to see that one of the persons on our staff will obtain some of the information that may not ordinarly be available to colored persons.

Please let me know what you think of this suggestion. It may be also well to advise me on the amount of money that might be available for such a study.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR:rha

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to Dr. Reid

What suggestions do you have for a Durham Study?

September 15, 1945

Mr. J. H. Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Thank you for your letter concerning the possibility of our assisting in a comparative study of white and Negro schools in Durham similar to the study which was made in Atlanta.

Although we assisted in obtaining a grant and in circularzing the Atlanta study, the study was actually made by the Atlanta Urban League. I believe that a similar study could be made in Durham, which would involve very little financial outlay if competent volunteer help can be utilized.

We certainly want to help in every way we can, and I shall offer some definite suggestions in a few days when I have had a chance to discuss the matter with Dr. Ira Reid and with Mrs. Grace Hamilton, of the Atlanta Urban League.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Durham Study

Mechanics and Farmers Bank

Durham, North Carolina

J. H. WHEELER
VICE PRESIDENT-CASHIER

September 12, 1945

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

For sometime, the Negro citizens of Durham have been interested in having someone make a comparative study of the White and Negro public schools in this city.

We have seen the study which the Council and the Rosenwald Fund helped to prepare with reference to the Atlanta Schools and are wondering if you would be interested in helping with such a project for Durham.

I am making this inquiry on behalf of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs which is headed by Mr. Spaulding and of which I am Chairman of the Education Committee. Up to now, we have found ourselves at quite a disadvantage because of lack of authentic and factual data, and we are of the opinion that a carefully compiled study will help us greatly in our efforts to bring about equalization of both systems.

Your reaction to this inquiry will be greatly appreciated and in addition, we shall welcome any suggestions which you may wish to make with reference to it.

Very sincerely yours,

J H Wheeler

JHW/w

Durham Survey

November 1, 1945

Mr. J. H. Wheeler
Vice President-Cashier
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Dr. Reid is away on a long trip so I am acknowledging your letter of October 27 addressed to him.

I think we can arrange for one of our staff members or for some representative of the Council living in the Durham area to have access to the information on white schools which you will need for your survey. I do not anticipate any great difficulty in this matter. I shall write you again about it as soon as I have looked into the situation further.

I am sorry to hear that you may not be able to attend the Council board meeting and annual meeting. I hope very much that things will work out so that you can come after all.

Very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

J. H. WHEELER
VICE PRESIDENT-CASHIER

October 27, 1945

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1945
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Ira De A. Reid, Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Reid:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 8th with reference to a survey of the school facilities of Durham.

We have discussed the matter with a number of our citizens and we are making plans to conduct a thorough study of the Negro schools. We are facing some difficulty, however, in obtaining adequate data concerning the White schools and if you can arrange for someone on your staff to obtain some of the desired information concerning the White system, it would be a great help to us.

I had hoped to discuss the matter with you at the time of the Southern Regional Council Board meeting on November 13th but it seems now that I may not be able to attend the meeting. I shall, however, try to go over the matter with Dr. Trigg in order that he may talk with you concerning it.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler

JHW/w

Durham Survey

November 1, 1945

Dr. N. C. Newbold
Division of Negro Education
N. C. Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Newbold:

Some of our Negro friends in Durham are interested in making a survey of the city schools similar to the Atlanta survey which was made by the Atlanta Urban League. They have asked the Council to advise them and possibly help directly with the survey. Since a white investigator can probably obtain more information about white schools than a colored investigator, I would like to line up a white person at Durham or Chapel Hill who could help in this work. Do you have anyone to suggest? I am assuming that the work would not require a great deal of time. The Council could pay a small honorarium to a qualified person who could devote some spare time to the survey. I shall appreciate your advice as always.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the Council meetings on November 13 and 14.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.
(The Negro School Child in Atlanta)

Durham Survey

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH

November 6, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 7 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Complying with your request of November 1 I am suggesting that perhaps anyone of the following persons would render good service in the study proposed at Durham.

1. Dr. A. M. Proctor of Duke
2. Dr. W. Carson Ryan and a few of his associates such as Mr. King, and others.
3. Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke

As you probably know, Dr. Proctor has been in school work a long time. He has the large following among the school people of the state and he is respected by business leaders and others. If he would undertake it, he might be able to do something for you that would be superior in some respects. I think any of the others, however, would do a grand job.

I am hoping to see you next week.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:c

Durham Survey

November 27, 1945

Dr. A. M. Proctor
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Proctor:

Thank you for your letter of November 18. I am delighted that you are willing to give some time to the survey which Mr. Wheeler is planning. I hope that you have been able to get in touch with him by this time. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

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"WE BUILD"

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

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SCOVILL WANNAMAKER

Nov. 18, 1945.

RECEIVED
NOV 20 1945
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Your letter came during my absence from Durham hence the delay in replying. I have read the report of the study of the Atlanta schools with a great deal of interest, particularly in view of the fact that I was a member of the staff making the survey of 1923. I have tried twice to get in touch with Mr. Wheeler but have not yet found him in. I shall be glad to assist the committee here in any way that I can and would not expect any compensation. I shall get in touch with Mr. Wheeler this week.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. M. Proctor

Durham Survey

November 27, 1945

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Vice President - Cashier
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I have been in touch with Dr. A. M. Proctor of Duke University with respect to the possibility of his helping your committee with the proposed school survey at Durham. Dr. Proctor informs me that he will be delighted to help and that he is getting in touch with you. I suppose he has seen you by this time. I believe that he is just the man you need to get the necessary data concerning white schools.

If there is some point at which you think Dr. Reid or I could be helpful in the survey by coming to Durham, just let me know and we will try to arrange a trip.

Very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Durham study

November 8, 1945

Dr. A. M. Proctor
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Proctor:

We have recently had some correspondence with Mr. John H. Wheeler of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Durham, concerning the possibility of our assisting with a survey of public schools in Durham similar to a study which was made in Atlanta recently by the Atlanta Urban League. Under separate cover we are sending the publications and editorial comments which grew out of the Atlanta study.

Although we do not have sufficient research staff to assume full responsibility for the Durham study, we have promised Mr. Wheeler to lend whatever assistance we can. As I understand it, the committee which Mr. Wheeler represents has some Negro volunteers available for the study, but there is need for the cooperation of a white person who understands the local school situation.

I know of no one who could be more helpful in this study than you. I am wondering whether you could find the time to undertake some responsibility in connection with the survey. If so, would you please get in touch with Mr. Wheeler. I believe that some member of our staff could come to Durham for a planning conference some time late in November or early in December.

I don't know whether Mr. Wheeler's committee has any funds available. If they do not have sufficient funds to cover expenses and an honorarium for services that you might render, the Southern Regional Council can allocate a small amount for this purpose.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

Urban League Study

MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA.

Durham Survey

January 22, 1946

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

This will acknowledge your recent letter with reference to Dr. Proctor who has indicated his willingness to help us with a survey of the Durham City Schools.

I am sorry that I was out of the bank each time Dr. Proctor came in to see me, but I plan to get in touch with him immediately. For the past six weeks, our work here has been unusually heavy to the extent that we have had little time for extra work.

Please be assured of our appreciation for your assistance in this matter. We shall avail ourselves of Dr. Proctor's services at once.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wheeler

JHW/w

January 16, 1946

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Vice President-Cashier
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I wonder how your plans for the Durham school survey are shaping up and whether you and Dr. Proctor got together. Dr. Proctor wrote me some time ago that he would be delighted to help in any way he could and that he had tried a couple of times to reach you, but that you were out.

Please let us know how things are going and whether there is anything we can do to help.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

JPS

MEMORANDUM

June 16, 1949

To: Harold Fleming

I stopped yesterday in Asheville, North Carolina, and talked with George Stephens.

He had on his desk proof of a program for the coming year's work of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs. (He has the contract for printing the program.)

The page he showed me contained the recommendations of the head of their committee on work among minorities, or some such phrase. The chairman is Mrs. Preston Thomas, 247 Biltmore Avenue, Asheville.

The program made some slightish recommendations about doing things with Negroes and Indians.

A bit further down there was listed as a recommended item for reading something or other, evidently smallish, prepared by the Association Press in New York City. (That is the YMCA Press).

In George Stephens' inventive mind the jump had been made of the disability of getting into the program mention of the home town survey.

He very kindly talked with Mrs. Thomas by 'phone and arranged for me to go and see her. She was rather at a loss for informing material to use in the women's clubs' work with minority groups. She gave permission for the inclusion in the proof of a further recommended item, roughly as follows:

> "Also recommended for work with minority groups: "The Home Town Self-Survey. How To Get the Facts -- Then What To Do." Free on request from the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Ga."

There are some oddities about this. Being so little known to her, I had small chance of persuading her to include a reference to the 25¢ manual as being available at 25¢ apiece. Wherefore we agreed to refer only to the leaflet. Interested persons could there find that the larger manual is available.

The phrase about "also recommended for work with minority groups" arises from

the fact that she has power only to prescribe the language relating to minority groups. As the two-item reading list was so positioned as to be applicable to all committees, she felt under constraint to show that this inserted item related specifically to the work of her committee. In that I had minor regrets, but complied.

I gave her a set of our pamphlets and offered to be of assistance in any way we could.

I have put her on our mailing list for one year.

I have further set a tickler to remind me to write her in November and ask if she would care to join the Council.

cc: Jane Simpson

Asheville, NC

October 10, 1950

Mrs. Donald Shoemaker
56 Lockley
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Shoemaker:

We are happy to send you our material on community self-surveys. In the attached envelope, you will find our MANUAL for the Home Town Self-Survey, a small leaflet which describes briefly the self-survey technique in general, and reports of two highly successful surveys carried out in Jacksonville, Florida, and Greenville, South Carolina.* Our experience has shown us that this kind of survey -- done by citizens themselves rather than by professional "experts" -- is the most effective, not only in discovering community problems and needs but also in insuring wide civic interest and follow-up action.

Unfortunately, the copy of the MANUAL which we send is incomplete, since our supply has been temporarily exhausted. (You will notice that pages are missing from the Introduction and the sections on Education, Recreation, and Safety and Sanitation.) A revised and simplified version of the MANUAL is now being prepared for printing and should be available soon.

In the meantime, even this incomplete copy, plus the Jacksonville and Greenville surveys, should give you a good idea of how flexible a device the self-survey is. A survey can cover the entire community or just certain sections of it -- whatever the local people feel they can and should do. In some cases self-surveys have covered the whole community including the county; in others they have covered just the Negro community (as in Jacksonville and Greenville); and in still others surveys have included only selected aspects of community life, such as health or housing.

We hope that the Asheville Roundtable will be successful in interesting local groups in the possibility of such a survey. If we can be of further help to you in any way, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

* We also include a later story on the Greenville survey, as carried in the July 1950 issue of NEW SOUTH.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

FOUNDED 1928

FOR JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND CO-OPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS

NORTH CAROLINA OFFICE

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REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Harry S. Jones
Associate Regional Director
Margaret G. Cuddy

56 Lockley
Asheville, North Carolina
October 8, 1950

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
62 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At the suggestion of Dr. Gordon Lovejoy I am writing to ask if you could please send to me the materials on a community audit. The Asheville Roundtable of Christians and Jews is interested in exploring the possibility of conducting such a study with other groups that we might be able to draw into the project.

Sincerely,

Lizel Shoemaker

Mrs. Donald Shoemaker

manual (incomplete)
leaflet
By the People
Louisville & NS followup (July
letter

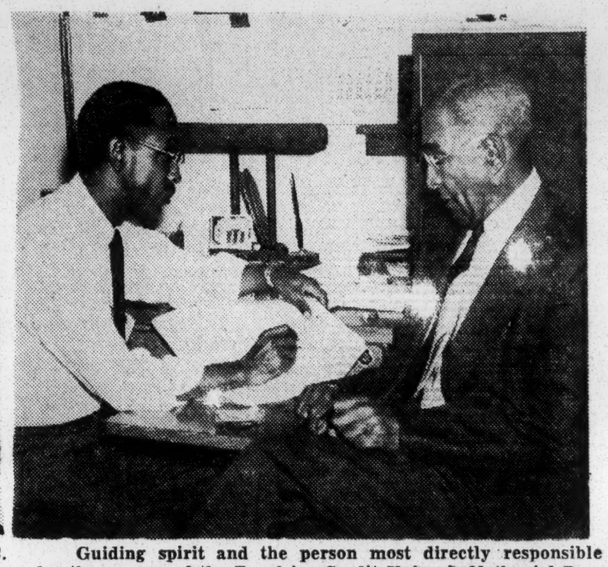
The National Conference of Christians and Jews is wholly supported by voluntary contributions from individuals, corporations, foundations, fraternal organizations and religious groups.

Journal and Guide MAGAZINE SECTION

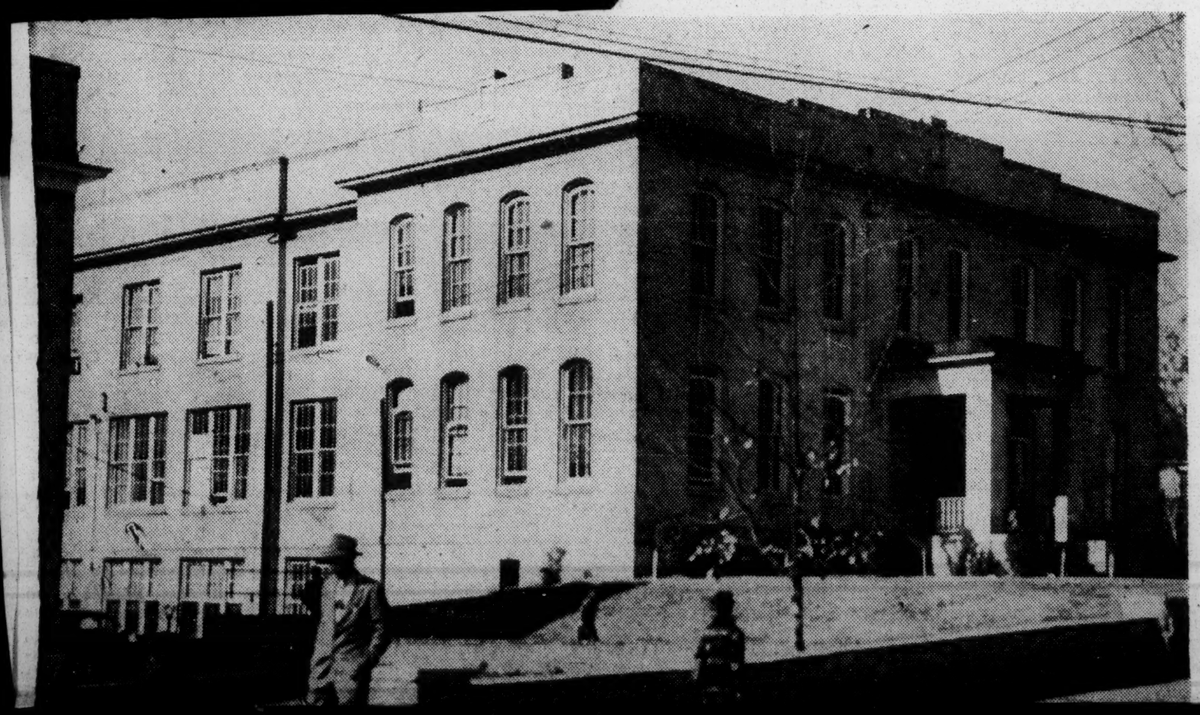
SECOND SECTION SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1952 ★ Editorials ★ Fashions ★ Ideas For Homemakers ★ Sports ★ Theatricals ★ Fiction ★ Comics

Gastonia, N. C., Found To Be A Town Of Contrasts

The well-equipped grocery store shown above, Hall's Mutual Exchange, demonstrates the valuable role played in the life of the community by the credit union, for the union furnished the funds which made the store possible. W. J. C. Bryson, A. and T. College graduate, and general manager, is shown at the extreme right by the frozen food counter.



Guiding spirit and the person most directly responsible for the success of the Excelsior Credit Union is Nathaniel Barber, secretary-treasurer and general manager. Mr. Barber is employed full time. In the above photo Mr. Barber, left, is shown in conference with Edgar Page, a member of the credit committee.



North Carolina Textile Town Ahead In Business, Seeks Other Improvements

City Council, Mayor Plan To Improve Housing And Recreational Facilities; Citizens Also Ask For Swimming Pool

By J. H. RAWLINS

GASTONIA, N. C.—Of the more than 45,000 persons comprising "Greater Gastonia" only 18.4% are Negroes. In some areas the progress of this minority is greater than other communities of comparable size and in others little or no progress at all has been made when stacked beside sister towns of the "Tar Heel State."

In the matter of education, Gastonia has one of the best systems to be found. All children of school age along with many who are transported by bus, from the county, attend Highland High School. There are two buildings with 38 classrooms and two offices.

The Excelsior Credit Union is reputed to be the largeset Negro organization of its kind in the world. Located in the building shown above it has assets totaling $319,000. In its nine year history the union has made 7,989 loans to local residents. The total valuation of the loans is $1,102,751.37.

A partial view of the elementary building of Highland High School, called the focal point of community life. A booklet issued on the 50th anniversary of the school's founding, lists 18 community services conducted there, ranging from Boy Scout meetings to NAACP gatherings.

Share and share alike for the common good, seems to be the motto of the faculty members at the high school. Here one of the elementary teachers, who received a certificate in molding and pottery making during the past summer, is showing her co-workers the techniques of the craft.

High on the list of extra-curricular activities at the school is the job of getting out the Highland Tattler, now in its 22nd year of publication. The organ was recently rated third in a sociation of Columbia University, New York. G. W. Miller, faculty advisor to the group is shown at the far end. Seated directly in front of Mr. Miller is Milton Pharr, editor, who took third place honors in feature writing at the annual Headliners Week sponsored by the Lincoln University School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Mo.

North Carolina Textile Town Ahead In Business, Seeks Other Improvements

City Council, Mayor Plan To Improve Housing And Recreational Facilities; Citizens Also Ask For Swimming Pool

By J. H. RAWLINS

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* * *

THERE IS ONE more teacher than class room space and "split sessions" have been the rule for many years. The cafeteria which will seat only a small fraction of the student body at the same time is located in the basement adjacent to the furnace room where coal dust and other impurities can infect the air. The main building has been in use since 1922. No improvements are evidenced even after funds from the recent bond issue were made available to the city.

In spite of these handicaps the school maintains a program equal to those found in the average North Carolina town. The coveted fashionable rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was received 11 years ago. The library is adequate and serves the community all year as well as the school. Home economics and business are offered in the regular curricula. The veterans' program is extensive and most extra-curricula activities are stressed. There are two bands, a choir, an aesthetic dance group, all major sports, and student paper.

* * *

THE STUDENT PAPER, The Highland Tattler, and the adult education class are the activities which attract the most attention. During the past term (1950) the Tattler, in competition with 1299 other papers, won third place honors for publication in schools with enrollments of 301-to-500. The annual year book, The Ram, was judged second best in the same classification. Floyd Massey, is faculty advisor to the "Ram" and G. W. Miller is advisor to the "Tattler."

The adult education class perhaps renders the greatest community service. Organized in 1949, the enrollment has fluctuated between 50 and 75 pupils. The subjects range from students who can neither read nor write, and must be taught the A B C's, to students who need only two units to qualify for a diploma. T. Jeffers, extremely active in civic affairs, is school principal.

* * *

BUSINESS PRESENTS A study of complexities. The Excelsior Credit Union is reputed to be the largest of its kind in the world. Other than the Hall Mutual exchange, a cooperative grocery company, no other concern reflects the industry and success of the Credit Union. The usual types of businesses which have become typical of Negro ownership can be found here. These include, tailor shops, restaurants, barber shops, beauty parlors and the like. In most casese these follow the stereotype in appointment and function as do those of any small southern town.

The spiritual needs of the community are served by 18 churches of varied faiths. There are two physicians and one dentist. Only one drug store and two morticians serve the entire Negro population. The five Negro policemen reflect a greater number to the population than most southern cities. Very few streets are paved and outdoor toilets abound.

* * *

THE FIELD OF RECREATION is probably the most neglected. The only semblance of an organized program is carried on at the high school. A lighted park for athletic contests is the only phase boasted of by residents. A house to be used as a "Center" is under construction.

The one need expressed by most persons is a swimming pool. A ray of hope is gleaned from the attitude of the new council and mayor.

Complete agreement was evidenced in all walks of life and all persons interviewed expressed complete satisfaction with the present city officials. This unanimity of opinion stems from acceptance of the program embarked upon by its youthful mayor, Harrelson Yancey, reputed to be the youngest mayor of a city of comparable size in the United States who is serving his first term as local government head.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION on relations between race he had this to say: "The relations between groups here in Gastonia are wholesome. We have the same problems here as the average community. In my opinion we operate with a minimum of friction. The present council is conscious of certain conditions which need attention. We are working toward that end. Chief among these are housing and recreation. It is our hope to provide funds in the next budget for a much needed swimming pool. We are also expanding public utilities so that the sanitation ordinance can be enforced and outdoor toilets and other hinderances to wholesome living will disappear."

The Excelsior Credit Union is reputed to be the largeset Negro organization of its kind in the world. Located in the building shown above it has assets totaling $319,000. In its nine year history the union has made 7,989 loans to local residents. The total valuation of the loans is $1,102,751.37.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

FOUNDED 1928

FOR JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND CO-OPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS

CAROLINA REGION

TELEPHONE: 2-4420

SUITE 211-213, 121 EAST THIRD STREET

CHARLOTTE 2, N. C.

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March 26, 1952

RECEIVED
MAR 27 1952
Southern Regional Council

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Harry S. Jones
Associate Regional Director
Margaret G. Cuddy
EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANT
Gordon W. Lovejoy

Miss Anna Holden,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I will look forward to seeing you in my office at around 10 o'clock on Tuesday, April 1st.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones,
Regional Director

HSJ/ms

The National Conference of Christians and Jews is wholly supported by voluntary contributions from individuals, corporations, foundations, fraternal organizations and religious groups.

March 20, 1952

Mr. Harry S. Jones, NCCJ
Room 213 121 E. Third St.
Charlotte 2, N. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I will be visiting several North Carolina towns the week of Mar. 31 - April 5 in connection with the Southern Regional Council's community self-survey program.

If it is agreeable with you I would like to stop by your office Tuesday, April 1 to discuss our self-survey program and possibly get help as to communities in that area that might be interested in the self-survey. I could be there about 10 in the morning.

As you probably know NCCJ has shown some interest in our survey program--I am in fact travelling on an NCCJ grant.

Hoping that this date will be satisfactory,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

March 28, 1952

Miss Anna Holden
Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I am very anxious to talk with you concerning the Southern Regional Council's self-survey program which you intend to extend in North Carolina.

I will be free on the afternoon of April 3 and will be happy to see you during this time. If you wish to call on Wednesday afternoon, you may reach me at 3-8678 extention 6.

Please give my regards to Dr. George Mitchell.

Sincerely yours,

McClure P. McCombs

McClure P. McCombs

MPM:em

March 25, 1952

Mr. McClure McCombs
Sociology Dept.
Bennett College

Dear Mr. McCombs:

I will be travelling in North Carolina next week in connection with Southern Regional Council's self-survey program.

Dr. Mozell Hill of Atlanta University has suggested that you would be interested in the self-survey and might give me some help asto towns in that area that would want to do surveys.

Could I talk with you sometime on Thursday, April 3? I can call Wednesday afternoon and see what time suits you best.

The enclosed leaflet will give you an idea of what SRC does.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

encl

April 12, 1952

Miss Margaret Cuddy
National Conference of Christians and Jews
Room 211, 121 E. Third St.
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Miss Cuddy:

I have just gotten together some self-survey materials which are going to you under separate cover.

We will certainly appreciate any encouragement of self-surveys you can give through your contact with people in Gastonia, Charlotte or other communities.

Both you and Mr. Jones were very kind to give me a good bit of the morning with so many NCCJ doings going on.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

COPY

Community Chest of Greater Greenville

110-A. W. McBee Ave. Greenville, S. C.
Mail to Box 1085 Dial 2-1589

April 17, 1952

Mr. B. T. Dickson
Executive Secretary
Chamber of Commerce
Box 972
Gastonia, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Dickson:

Your letter of April 15 to Tally Fox has been chaneled to me for an answer regarding "Greenville's Big Idea."

"Greenville's Big Idea" refers to a Self-Survey of conditions affecting the Negro population of the Greater Greenville area. The information compiled in the study and recommendations that were made was a result of local citizens entirely. I am enclosing for you some mimeographed information entitled "Greenville's Big Idea Grows" which will point up some things that have happened as result of this study. We are quite proud of the way our people accepted the recommendations and went to work on improvements.

Early in 1949 when we were considering whether to make the study of conditions affecting the Negro, we learned of a similar study that had been made in Jacksonville, Florida with the consultation assistance of the Southern Regional Council. We contacted some Jacksonville people and they suggested that we approach officials of the Southern Regional Council for their guidance. The S. R. C. was quite interested in the study that we were considering and sent two representatives to Greenville at no cost to us to help us think through the job that might be ahead. We found the Southern Regional Council very helpful in causing us to realize the importance of having local citizens collect the facts and advising us on many other matters, that helped us arrive at our final decision.

The Southern Regional Council provided us, with a nominal cost, some mimeographed survey schedules which we modified to meet local conditions in helping to secure some of the information that was needed. We found these schedules to be most helpful to us.

At the end of the study when we had decided on our own recommendations we were faced with a problem of preparing a report that would be read by our local citizens. Here again, the Southern Regional Council helped by making available their Public Relations person who took our voluminous report and prepared a summary report which was illustrated and quite readable for our citizens. This printed summary entitled "Greenville's Big Idea" was distributed by the Southern Regional Council as one of their regular mailing pieces throughout the country. We also purchased sixteen hundred copies of the summary report and localized it for distribution in Greenville. Our sixteen hundred copies cost us only $300.00, which was made possible through the fine assistance that we had received from the Southern Regional Council.

We have worked with Mr. George Mitchell who is the Director of the Southern Regional Council and four people from his office. We have found all of these people to be of the highest type possible and interested in helping the local community--not dominating it in any way. You will find that the Southern Regional Council is interested in a better way of living for everybody whether they be White, Negro, red, brown, or any other race or color. They are not promoting inter-marriage or any other proposals as fostered by some of the radical Negro loving organizations. You will find the Southern Regional Council quite realistic and very helpful in strengthing local communities.

If there is any additional information that we can send you, please feel free to write.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Weekley

HJW/eb
cc: Tally Fox
George Mitchell

Greenville
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
HEART OF THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH
MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Greenville, South Carolina

April 15, 1952

File 308 - B

Mr. B. T. Dickson,
Executive Secretary
Chamber of Commerce
Box 972
Gastonia, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Dickson:

We are referring your letter of April 15 to Mr. Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director of the Greater Greenville Community Chest and the Community Council of Greenville County.

Mr. Weekley directed the survey in Greenville and issued the pamphlet "Greenville's Big Idea." Because of his association with the Southern Regional Council he is better qualified to answer your questions regarding the Greenville survey, explain the benefits and offer any opinions.

You may expect to hear from Mr. Weekley at his earliest opportunity and in the mean time if we can assist you further in any way, it will be our pleasure to do so.

Sincerely,

Tally S. Fox
Secretary

TSF/dp

cc: Mr. Harold J. Weekley,
Executive Director
Community Council of Greenville County
Greenville, South Carolina

GASTONIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BRICE T. DICKSON
MANAGER

MARGUERITE McCARSON
ASSISTANT MANAGER

GASTONIA, N. C.
April 15, 1952

Mr. Tally S. Fox, Manager
Chamber of Commerce
Greenville, S.C.

Dear Mr. Fox:

We had a visit in this office the other day from a representative of the Southern Regional Council with headquarters in Atlanta.

This representative gave us some literature on the work of the Council and included among the pamphlets is one entitled Greenville's Big Idea. This seems to be a report following a survey and recommendations which were made about 1949 or 1950.

I just wanted your opinion in confidence as to what you think about this S.R.C. Do you think that the survey and work which followed it at Greenville accomplished any worthwhile results, and if so, would you state some of them briefly. It seems that most of the work in Greenville was with the Negro population. Does the S.R.C. believe in social equality among the races, etc.

Any thoughts along this line which you would care to give me would be very much appreciated, and will help us decide whether or not we want to go into a similar study here in Gastonia.

Thanking you, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Brice

B.T. Dickson
Executive Secretary

BTD:MMcC

March 21, 1952

Mr. B. T. Dickson
Manager, Chamber of Commerce
Gastonia, N. C.

Dear Mr. Dickson:

I will be visiting several North Carolina towns the week of Mar. 31 - April 5 in connection with the Southern Regional Council's self-survey program.

We noted that you returned the questionnaire we sent you recently with the indication that you were using our survey manual as a guide to a community-wide self-survey.

If you be interested in my stopping off in Gastonia Monday, Mar. 31 to talk to you or other persons working with the survey I could plan to be there for the morning or afternoon, or for the entire day.

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1952
Southern Regional Council

January 18, 1952

As a part of its self-survey program, the Southern Regional Council is attempting to measure the usefulness of its materials and services in that field.

It would be of great help to us if you would take a fewmoments to fill out and return the following brief questionnaire, disregarding any items which are not applicable. A stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

Date 1/19/52

Your Name D T Hickman Manager Chamber of Commerce

Address Gastonia, N.C.

Materials or Services Received:

- [ ] One or more copies of SRC's Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey.
- [x] One or more copies of Greenville's Big Idea and/or By the People.
- [ ] Visit by an SRC staff member.
- [ ] Advice by mail from SRC.
- [ ] Consultation, correspondence or other contacts with communities which have carried out a self-survey.

Uses of SRC's MANUAL:

- [x] As a guide to a community-wide self-survey.
- [ ] As a guide to a special study of health, housing, recreation or some other aspect of community life.
- [ ] As aclassroom text.
- [ ] As a general reference.

Other _____

Self-Survey Activities, if Any, in Your Community:

- [ ] Self-survey is now being planned.
- [ ] Self-survey is under way.
- [ ] Self-survey has been completed.
- [ ] Self-survey was once considered but never acted on.

Please Comment, as briefly or as fully as you wish, on the items checked above:

SRC - HT Self Survey

GASTONIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BRICE T. DICKSON
MANAGER

MARGUERITE McCARSON
ASSISTANT MANAGER

GASTONIA, N. C.

June 14, 1951

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 12th, and for the booklets which we received this morning.

I have talked with our Chairman of the Civic Affairs Committee, and had already turned over for his study some of the survey material. The manual appears to be very practical and helpful, and will be delivered to him today.

It may be that he will be calling on you for further assistance, and we appreciate your kind offer to help us.

Sincerely yours,

B.T. Dickson

B.T. Dickson, Manager

BTD:MMcC

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1951
Southern Regional Council

CC: John Eck, Jr.
Paul D. Williams

Self Survey Corresp
NC

June 12, 1951

Mr. Brice T. Dickson
Gastonia Chamber of Commerce
Gastonia, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Dickson:

I hear indirectly through Mr. John Eck, Jr., that you and others in Gastonia have shown some interest in the possibility of making a self-survey in Gastonia.

It is a mighty good thing to do; local, factual, and democratic. The truth is, it is the likeliest measure a town can take to proof itself against the anger and agitation that always go with unsolved problems.

It is so very wise for a city to know and handle these things in detail.

A special Chamber of Commerce committee in Dallas used an earlier form of our Manual in a partial survey which they made. I have talked to the people who did it, and they have found the information extremely useful in making adjustments in the life of the city. I hear also that business people in Birmingham are interested in some kind of a survey there.

Here is a copy of our newly done manual, and copies also of the reports of the surveys made in Jacksonville, Fla., and Greenville, S.C.

The Southern Regional Council is interested only in getting cities and towns to make their own surveys. We are glad to give technical advice if it is requested, but the whole spirit of the thing is for it to be done by the people of each place.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Self Survey Corresp

June 12, 1951

Mr. John Eck
Gastonia, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Eck:

Paul said you would be interested in things about Home Town Self-Surveys. Here's another Manual for you. While it is our first printed edition, it is based on two years' experience with a mimeographed edition. And here are printed survey reports from Jacksonville, Florida, and Greenville, South Carolina. Other cities which have done something with it are Shreveport, La., the Chamber of Commerce of Dallas, Tex., and (we hear) Birmingham, Ala. Several small towns have worked out parts of it.

Gastonia would be a good place.

Father Cuthbert, I am sure, would know the ins and outs. I put in an extra copy of the Manual for you to hand to him.

We have worked and thought a lot about this survey business. The truth is that what it does is to waterproof a town against the angry agitations that occur in other places. The people of both races who get things done discover and constantly improve channels for decent, agreeable local adjustment.

With warm regards,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

SRC - Community Surveys

November 16, 1948

Mr. C. S. Bryan
Executive Secretary
Easley Chamber of Commerce
Easley, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Bryan:

It is a pleasure to send you a copy of the preliminary edition of our manual for the Home Town Self-Survey.

We do hope Easley will be interested.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
(enc: Fleming pamphlet)

GSM.
11/17/48

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W. J. RAGSDALE
VICE-PRESIDENT

L. E. LENHARDT
TREASURER

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Easley Chamber of Commerce

C. S. BRYAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EASLEY, SOUTH CAROLINA

DIRECTORS
S. M. CASSELS
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W. A. ROBINSON
J. D. WYATT

November 11, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I will appreciate it very much if you will send me a copy of your manual "The Home Town Self Survey."

Doubtless we will be calling on you for guidance and cooperation in connection with community projects, and we feel sure that your services will be most helpful.

Sincerely yours,

C. S. Bryan

C. S. Bryan
Executive Secretary

CSB:hs

3/29

Any decision on this?

met

No.
wait for
ca..

SC Meeting
SRC Community
Surveys

February 24, 1949

Mrs. Eugene Spearman
Algene Acres
Newberry, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

We are sending you today the 25 copies of The Home Town Self-Survey.

Your scheme for sending them out to people in the counties who are doing the youth surveys is of the best; I am the more reluctant, therefore, to raise the matter of whether there is any way part of the twenty-five could be paid for? If you contrive a way, we will approve of whatever you do. But if circumstances let you get back some dollars to us for some of these, the dollars would clank noisily in the bottom of the treasury chest.

can't

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

gsm 2/24/49

15 March 1949

Mrs. Eugene Spearman
Algene Acres
Newberry, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Here is a copy of the letter of invitation to the survey meeting and a copy of our new circular about self-surveys which has just this minute come from the printers. We have sent the invitations and circulars to everyone on your list, plus Mrs. B. D. Chambers of Columbia and Mr. A. T. Butler, who is attending the morning meeting. They are going out this afternoon.

It is terribly late to try to get many people to a meeting on the 25th. We will just have to cross our fingers and hope that at least a few people will get there. Could you and Mr. Dabbs please help by getting in touch with as many as possible and urging their attendance?

I don't know whether or not I will be driving to Columbia, so I also dont know about transportation to Newberry and back to Columbia. You are awfully nice to ask me to go back to Newberry with you, and if I can work out (or find out) about transportation, I will plan on doing that.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

Algene Acres
Newberry, S.C.
March 11, 1949

[redacted]

I can't imagine anything nicer than having you come to our meeting on the 25th. The only possible objection would come from you, for none of us have had enough time to plan and push the meeting sufficiently for it to be maximumly worthwhile. I won't bore you with my present limitations, and too numerous activities, but Mr. Dabbs seems to be similarly situated, and not having an executive secretary at present, we are without the necessary personnel for carrying our program forward as we should be doing.

My thought has been therefore not to call together on the 25th persons who are not acquainted with SRC, its program and objectives, as this would necessitate a lot of promotional work. Rather, we should have present a select group from our membership whom we should acquaint with the objectives of the self-survey, and whom we should ask to plan the best strategy, county by county for pushing the survey, and whom we should ask to carry the load for doing so. I have hesitated to proceed because I wrote Mr. Dabbs several days before going to Atlanta and asked his reaction to this matter, and have not yet had a reply. He is very busy on his farm (has no labor, but his own, at present), and that no doubt accounts for his silence. He always falls in line with any ideas, provided someone else can give the time to carrying them out. I shall write him on this mail, tell him I have asked you to send letters to those named below, and ask him to ok this directly to you. Meantime, after I have heard from him, I shall also send a card or a note to the persons whose help we shall want. I think the letter should go out over Dr. Mitchell's signature as a request that they meet him from 2:30- 4:30 p.m. at Trinity Parish House, corner of Senate and Sumter streets, Columbia, S.C. to help develop a strategy for the promotion of the local self-survey. I suggest the following persons:

✓ Miss Adele Minahan, 1930 College Street, Columbia, S.C.
✓ Mrs. Albert Simons, 84 S. Battery, Charleston, S.C.
✓ Mrs. F. Clyde Helms, 2620 Preston St., Columbia, S.C.
✓ Mrs. T.B. Stackhouse, 1511 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.
✓ Miss Rebecca Reid, 29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter, S.C.
cc Mr. J.M. Dabbs, Rip Raps, Mayesville, S.C.
✓ Miss Mary Frayser, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C.
✓ Rev. Kenneth Phifer, Oakland Ave. Presbyterian Church, Rock Hill, S.C.
✓ Miss Dorothy Jones, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C.
✓ Dr. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C.
✓ Mr. C.L. Guthrie, Rt. 5, Spartanburg, S.C.
✓ Mrs. Mary Gregg, D.P.W., Florence, S.C.
✓ Miss Caroline Gillespie, Hartsville, S.C. R7 Box 3
✓ Mr. J.M. Ketchin, News & Herald, Winnsboro, S.C.
✓ Rev. Marie Colling, 1801 Hampton St., Columbia, S.C.
✓ Rev. Stiles Lines, Camden, S.C.
✓ Mrs. Florence Bolger, D.P.W., Sumter, S.C.
✓ Mr. A.P. Salley, Newberry, S.C.

Over

* Miss Wil Lou Gray, Opportunity School, West Columbia, S.C.
* Miss Eloise Cleveland, 712 Andrews Bldg., Spartanburg, S.C.
Mrs. Elford C. Morgan, Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C.
* Miss Cassandra Maxwell, Orangeburg, S.C. + m Boyd 721 Russell, N.C.
**Mr. Beiman O. Prince, Orangeburg, S.C.
* Miss E. Buelah Winston, State College, Orangeburg, S.C.
* Miss Iola Jones, D.P.W., Florence, S.C.
** Mrs. Ruth Covington, D.P.W., Bennettsville, S.C.
** Miss Annie Doty, Winnsboro, S.C.
[redacted]
* Mrs. Marion Paul, 2324 Washington St., Columbia, S.C. (N)
* Mrs. Jules Bank, 3010 Amherst Ave., Columbia, S.C.
** & * Miss Laura Ebaugh, Furman Univ., Greenville, S.C.
* Judge Richard Foster, Juvenile Court, Greenville, S.C.
* Mr. A.T. Butler, Ex. Sec'y. Palmetto State Teachers Ass'n., 1515 Harden St. Columbia, S.C.

Miss Mildred Huggins, Timmonsville, S.C.
** Mrs. Martha M. Carrigan, Summerton, S.C.
** Mrs. Ralph Moore, D.P.W., Conway, S.C.
** & * Rev. & Mrs. H.D. Bull, Georgetown, S.C.
** Mrs. John Morrall, Beaufort, S.C.
** Mrs. Ferebe Cone, Walterboro, S.C.
** Mr. Perrin Anderson, Greenwood, S.C.
Mr. R.C. Oliver, Dir Juvenile Council, Greenwood, S.C.
Mrs. Margaret Bailey Pinsley, Cambridge Ave., Greenwood, S.C.
Mrs. W.S. Suber, Whitmire, S.C.**
Mrs. Angus H. MacAulay, 127 West End, Chester, S.C.
C.S. Bryan, Ex. Sec'y., Easley C. of C., Easley, S.C.
Mr. Clifton Graham, Ex. Sec'y., C. of C., Newberry, S.C.
(more) * Mrs. Kershaw Walsh, 1719 Green St, Columbia, S.C.

After beginning listing names, I decided that if you could get out letters to this list, it would be fine, because altho many would not attend due to the lateness of the time, yet it would insure a large enough attendance to warrant the meeting, and no doubt would bring an interesting cross section group together which would really be most valuable in making plans. Also, it would serve to publicize our efforts, and we hope make them more responsive when the second call may come. If there isn't time to get out to all, suggest that invitation go only to members (marked with one asterich*), or more restricted to members in Cola., Miss Reid, xxx Mr. Dabbs, and Rev. Phifer in Rock Hill. Let me hear what you do. Those marked with two asterich** are chairmen of county study committees of the Comm. on Children and Youth. Mrs. W.S. Suber is a vice Pres. of the S.C. Federation of Womens Clubs, and recently helped organize a community council in Whitmire. She is a sister of Judge Martin who presided at the Willie Earle trial in Greenville, remember?

About our getting together, why don't you just plan to come on here to Newberry with me? Don't know how you plan to travel, but Newberry is about as directly on your way as any other. If you can stand my confusion, I'd be glad to have you come on out home with me, and we could get in some good licks.

Hastily,

Ora V. Spearman

P.S. If the pamphet about which you wrote is off the press, suggest it be included in letters. Dr. Mitchell may wish to say that Mr. Dabbs and/or I join him in calling the meeting. Please call Dr. Mitchell's attention to the fact that I am no longer Ex. Sec'y. I can't be, and can't carry the work, so don't want the idea perpetuated. Stay too busy as it is!

9 March 1949

Mrs. Eugene Spearman
Algene Acres
Newberry, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

If the idea meets with your approval, Dr. Mitchell would like me to be in Columbia on March 25th for your afternoon meeting about surveys in South Carolina.

If I come, would you have any time after the meeting -- that day or the next -- to spend with me so that we could talk about survey poss'bilities a bit more?

Early this winter the Chamber of Commerce in Easley wrote us for a copy of the Manual, stating that they were "very interested" in such a survey. Do you know anything about the situation in Easley? If you know a good person there and think it would be a good idea, perhaps we could ask him to come to the meeting on the 25th. (The man who wrote us was C. S. Bryan, Executive Secretary, Easley Chamber of Commerce.)

I would appreciate an early answer, since I don't want to make final plans for the trip until I hear from you.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

SRC - Community Surveys

Persons Who Attended Survey Meeting
Trinity Parish House
Columbia, S.C.
March 24,1949

Mrs. Monckton Hook (not yet a mbr.... suggested she be invited to join.)
4208 Ridgewood Street
Columbia, S.C.
(Se'cy. of Xtian Soc. Rel. Womans Society, Episcopal Ch.-Upper Diocese)

Mrs Marion Paul, 2324 Washington, Columbia, S.C. Board member

J.M. Dabbs, Mayesville, S.C. Chr. of S.C. Div.

Stiles B. Lines, Episcopal rector, Camden-mbr.

Mrs. H.E. Cone, Cottageville, S.C. Dist. Rep. S.C. Dept of Welfare
(active with Colleton County Citizens Comm. on Children Survey. suggest she be invited to SRC membership, and be asked for suggestions as to members of above comm. who might also be interested. I got impression she thought that comm. might be a nucleus for one of our self-surveys Why not ask the specific question?)

Rev. & Mrs. F. Clyde Helms, 2026 Preston St., Columbia, S.C. Bd & Adv.C.

Mrs. Iola Jones, 811 Oakland Ave., Florence, S.C. Bd. mbr.

Mrs. June C. Douglas, 905 E. Cheves St. Florence(came with Mrs. Jones)

Miss Carline J Sears, Wilson High School, Florence " " "

Mrs, Wessie Buchanan, 1207 East Evans St, Florence " " "

Mrs. Albert Simons, 84 S. Battery, Charleston, S.C,

Mary E. Frayser, Winthrop College , Rock Hill , S.C.

Maude Massey Rogers 115 McDaniel Ave., Easley, S.C.

Caroline Lee Gillespie, Rt 3, Hartsville, S.C.

Julia R. Reynolds 302 W. Calhoun St., Sumter, S.C.

Rebecca Reid, 29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter, S.C.

Mrs. B. D. Chambers, 3517 Deverieux Rd. , Columbia, S.C.

Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman, Algene Acres, Newberry, S.C.

Mrs. Simpson & Dr. Mitchell from Atlanta office.

NOTE: I am convinced that Rock Hill, Camden, and/or Hartsville offer fine places to do the survey first. Might not Dr. Mitchell see what he can get Dorothy Jones, a Fellow, and at Winthrop College to do thru the new Chapter there? Besides the interest of Rev. Stiles in Camden, the new mayor, Mr. Henry Savage, a past member of SRC would give his cooperation, I feel sure. There is already a planning council, bi-racial in make up in Hartsville which should be interested. There are some excellent conditions there, if a little time to interpret could be given by the right person. Do you suppose Carolina Gillespie might be pursuaded to attempt it?

July 13, 1949

Miss Rebecca Reid
Sumter, S. C.

Dear Miss Reid:

I have read again the paragraph about surveys in South Carolina. You remember you wrote that Miss Minahan thought the best thing to do would be to check over the results of three non-SRC surveys, now under way, and then to see what should be included in ours.

That seems to me to be a matter for the South Carolina Division's Executive Committee to settle.

Greenville is having a SRC type one, and I rather think Rock Hill is going to do one with the Little Council Chapter there as its pusher. At the next meeting of the Executive Committee, could you contrive to have present both persons from Greenville and Rock Hill. Their advice would be available and helpful.

The Council wants to do only what the wisest people in the state think is best.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

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MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
ORANGEBURG

REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

29 E.Calhoun St.
Sumter,S.C.
July 10,1949

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I feel like an utterly futile person, in the terms of time and space. It isn't a pleqsant feel. About the article in Colliers. Since I was not in on the letter on Finance-except to know about it- I misunderstood the number of copies as fifteen instead of fifty and immediately secured that number at the news stand. Then, I discovered that Mr. Dabbs was at the beach, and not till he came yesterday were we able to face the matter- a week late. I immediately tried to get additional numbers,- all turned in. I tried to phone the Amrican News Service in Columbia- closed. Mr. Dabbs says he will get the note for mimeographing to me tomorrow. I will try again to get the magazines. All this to let you know I have not taken your request lightly, and incidently I think the whole article is worth while, and the idea of getting them out excellent. If ever it can get accomplished. Please don't lose faith in us. We really mean well.

Now about the Survey.Alice is assured that the only way to get those leaflets read to any advantage is to have them

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mrs. Alice Anderson, Rev. E. A. Adams, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Mrs. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Earle R. Britton, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Franz Daniel, Mrs. Beautine DeCosta, Mrs. Louise J. DuBose, Laura Ebaugh, A. C. Flora, Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. Madge Harper, Rev. A. W. Hill, J. M. Hinton, Mrs. J. Roy Jones, Leila Johnson, Vonnie Lance, Mrs. Norman Lynch, John H. McCray, Mrs. Sarah McCullough, Mary Helen Oetzel, J. F. Potts, Josephine Pinckney, Mrs. Corrie Plyler, Dr. W. M. Ratliff, Julia R. Reynolds, Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Edwin G. Seibels, Gadsden E. Shand, Mrs. Andrew J. Simkins, Mrs. Albert Simons, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Marion A. Wright.

sent by certain leaders to certain picked members of their groups. Alice is now working on those leaders. I am to do the details when she is ready. Meantime, Adele Minahan, whom I asked to write the Social Workers, says there are three surveys going on in S.C. just now, and that the results of those surveys will soon be available to us. She thinks if we would do a compilation of these and then determine the definite information to be included in ours, we will get better cooperation in the field and better results as a whole. This all sounds feasible, reasonable, but, meantime, the Kingdom isn't coming. Or is it?

Please come back at me with all this and say wahtever you feel inclined to say. I can take it.

Did you read Stuart Chase's chapter on "Semantics" in his "Proper Study of Mankind"?

Faithfully yours,

R. R.

Rebecca Reid.

1944

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Annual Meeting

The first annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., was held in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library, Atlanta, Georgia, on December 6, 1944. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. by Dr. Howard W. Odum, President, who requested the Rev. J. C. Perry, of Birmingham, Alabama, to offer a prayer. The following were present in person or by proxy:

Theodore F. Adams
Will W. Alexander
Mrs. L. W. Alford
Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
Mrs. Leah Pierce Argisard
R. B. Atwood
Fannie Bane
W. R. Banks
Kelley Barnett
Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett
J. A. Bayes
R. C. Beaty
R. D. Bedinger
William H. Bell
W. Y. Bell, Jr.
George C. Bellingrath
Ruby Berkley
Gordon W. Blackwell
J. E. Blanton
Morris Bogdanow
Horace M. Bond
Miss A. Bowden
Stanley R. Brav
James P. Brawley
H. C. Brearley
Francis R. Bridges, Jr.
Ralph P. Bridgman
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown
Edward M. Brown
Lee L. Brown
Merrill E. Brown
Louis E. Burnham
Charles H. Bynum
J. L. Clark
Edwin L. Clarke
Baily H. Clay
Mrs. George C. Clement
Rufus E. Clement
Charles Clingman
William E. Cole
L. D. Collins
Donald Comer
Robert L. Cousins
W. E. Coxhead
Mrs. James E. Crate
W. H. Crawford
John E. Culmer
J. L. Cuninggim
Virginius Dabney
Frank D. Daniel
R. P. Daniel
V. E. Daniel
Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
M. S. Savage
Don A. Davis
T. D. Davis
A. W. Dent
J. C. Dixon
Witherspoon Dodge
R. Edward Dowdy
L. C. Downing
O. D. Duncan
R. B. Eleazer
Mrs. Edith G. Emerson
Mark Ethridge
Leo M. Favrot
Margaret Fisher
E. Horace Fitchett
L. H. Foster
E. G. Francis
G. Hamilton Francis
Frod C. Frey
Opal Futch
S. Hughes Garvin
Mrs. Nathaniel Gist Gee
Mrs. Harry M. Gershon
Gertrude Gerwertz
H. C. Goerner
Mrs. Marion E. Gonzales
H. D. Goode

John Gowdy
F. P. Graham
John Granbery
Charles M. Gray
William H. Gray, Jr.
Mrs. F. H. Gray
K. W. Green
Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Leonard Haas
Carey Haigler
James E. Hanes
Gordon B. Hancock
Mrs. Henry Havens
Mrs. John M. Hanna
Mrs. A. A. Hardy
L. D. Haskew
D. Swan Haworth
F. C. Hayes
J. Lewis Henderson
W. C. Henson
R. B. Herbert
Mrs. Herman Heyman
Mrs. William H. Hogue
John Hope II
J. Sheldon Horsley
S. E. Howie
A. D. Huddleston
Mrs. G. W. Hummel
Roy E. Hyde
John W. Inzer
Luther P. Jackson
W. C. Jackson
Louis I. Jaffe
Annie Tait Jenkins
Katharine Jocher
Howard E. Jensen
Charles S. Johnson
Mrs. Guion G. Johnson
Guy B. Johnson
David D. Jones
Miss L. Carey Jones
Mrs. Marian E. Jones
Mrs. Louis Kaufman
Paul B. Kern
L. R. Killam
Edward S. King
R. O'Hara Lanier
Mrs. G. W. Long
Roswell Long
Frank McCallister
James McClendon
Mrs. James McClendon
Edward A. McDowell
O. E. McKaine
T. James McNamara
Edward G. Mackay
Mrs. Edward G. Mackay
Kathleen Mallory
William H. Marmion
Mrs. E. B. Martin
Mrs. Attwood R. Martin
David Marx
Lucy R. Mason
Walter J. Matherly
Benjamin E. Mays
A. R. Mead
Mildred R. Mell
Hubert L. Mills
L. D. Milton
George S. Mitchell
John W. Mitchell
Samuel C. Mitchell
Josiah Morse
Mrs. Audley Morton
Jackson M. Mundy
Ernest E. Neal
M. Mae Neptune
H. C. Nixon
Howard W. Odum
Gerald P. O'Hara
N. C. Newbold
Noel F. Parrish
Raymond R. Paty
Paul S. Peirce
A. M. Pennybacker
J. C. Perry
E. C. Peters
J. Mitchell Pilcher
Mrs. C. B. Pittman
John Garland Pollard, Jr.
E. M. Preston
D. R. Price
H. Quillian
D. Hiden Ramsey
Arthur Raper
Mrs. N. H. Ratliff
Florence M. Read
Ira DeA. Reid
Mrs. Lillian M. Rice
James L. Robb
Harry W. Roberts
G. D. Rogers
J. Alvin Russell
R. L. Russell
J. W. Seabrook
Leander J. Shaw
Charles A. Shaw
Philip E. Shulhafer
Mrs. Philip E. Shulhafer
Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins

T. Lynn Smith
C. C. Spaulding
Frank W. Spencer
Ludd M. Spivey
Thomas S. Staples
James R. Stein, Jr.
Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens
Mrs. E. W. Stewart
Mrs. W. B. Suddeth
Henry H. Sweets
Florence Sytz
James T. Taylor
Mrs. H. E. Tilly
L. M. Robin
H. Councill Trenholm
H. L. Trigg
H. St. George Tucker
Mrs. W. A. Turner
J. M. Tydings
J. King Vivion
Patterson Wardlaw
Henry T. Ware
Forrester B. Washington
Kendall Weisiger
Carter Wesley
John H. Wheeler
Goodrich C. White
Walter W. Whitson
M. F. Whittaker
Josephine Wilkins
F. C. Willcoxon
D. E. Williams
C. B. Wilmer
Mrs. Henry Wilson
John D. Wing
William Archer Wright, Jr.
Louise Young
P. B. Young

Dr. Odum announced that the Board of Directors would meet immediately following the member meeting. He then addressed the members, reviewing the first year of the Council and pointing out certain problems of policy and strategy which confront us. (Address published in full in the December 1944 issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER).

The registration and proxies were examined by the Secretary, who reported a quorum present.

On motion of Dr. Guy B. Johnson-

1. IT WAS VOTED to confirm the list of persons who have accepted the invitation of the Membership Committee to become members of the Council since the charter meeting.

On motion of Msgr. T. James McNamara-

2. IT WAS VOTED that the President be instructed to appoint a committee of three to examine the minutes of the charter meeting, February 16, 1944, and report whether or not they shall be approved.

The following committee was appointed: Msgr. T. James McNamara, Dr. A. W. Dent, and Mr. Carter Wesley.

The report of the Executive Directors was read by Dr. Johnson. (Published in pamphlet entitled Report of the Executive Directors, 1944).

On motion of Dr. N. C. Newbold, seconded by Mr. J. E. Blanton-

3. IT WAS VOTED that the report of the Executive Directors be accepted.

On motion of Dr. Johnson-

4. IT WAS VOTED that recommendations for amendments to the by-laws be gone into at this time.

Mr. Leonard Haas reported that the Board of Directors, on April 28, 1944, recommended that the following resolution be adopted:

> RESOLVED- That whereas the Board of Directors believes that it is in keeping with common practice and in the interest of efficiency for the Executive Directors to be members of the Executive Committee, it recommends to the members that the by-laws be amended as follows:
>
> That that part of Article V, Section 1, which reads:
>
> The Board of Directors shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than seven (7) members in addition to the President and Vice Presidents, who shall be ex officio members, selected from the membership of the Board in such way as the Board may determine,
>
> be amended to read as follows:
>
> The Board of Directors shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than seven (7) members in addition to the President and Vice Presidents, the Executive Director, and the Associate Executive Director, all of whom shall be ex officio members, selected from the membership of the Board in such way as the Board may determine.

The question of membership of the Executive Directors on the Executive Committee, in view of their being paid employees, was discussed. Dr. Dent called attention to the fact that the two Directors, along with the President and Vice Presidents, would be ex officio members, only. Dr. Goodrich White expressed the opinion that the elected officers of the Council should have a vote in the Executive Committee, but that the paid officers should not have the privilege of voting.

Dr. Dent moved that the resolution be adopted with the exception that it shall stipulate that the Executive Directors shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee without the right to vote.

After careful consideration, and on motion of Dr. Dent-

5. IT WAS VOTED that the amendment be accepted.

On motion of Dr. White-

6. IT WAS VOTED that a special committee be appointed to review and reword the resolution concerning membership of the Executive Directors on the Executive Committee and to report back to the afternoon session. (See Vote #21)

Mr. Haas read the following additional recommendation of the Board of Directors for an amendment to the by-laws:

That that part of Article VI, Section 1, which reads:

The Executive Director and the Associate Executive Director need not be members at the time of their election, but, by virtue of their office shall become members of the corporation and of the Board with all the privileges of Board members, except that they may not be members of the Executive Committee of the Board,

be amended by striking out the words,

except that they may not be members of the Executive Committee of the Board.

In view of the previous amendment, authorizing the Executive Directors to have membership on the Executive Committee, without vote, it was agreed that this amendment to the by-laws would be unnecessary.

Mr. Haas reported that the Board of Directors, on April 28, recommended a further change in the by-laws, as follows:

That that part of Article V, Section 2, which reads,

A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be constituted of such number as may be determined by the Board of Directors but not fewer than four (4) members, exclusive of ex officio members, be amended to read,

A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of not less than six (6) members of the Committee.

After discussion and on motion of Mr. Frank A. McCallister-

7. IT WAS VOTED that the quorum be five (5), instead of six (6), and that this portion of the by-laws be amended to read:

A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of not less than five (5) members of the Committee.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Haas:

That the by-laws be amended by striking Article IV, Section 2, which reads,

After each meeting of members of the corporation at which a Board of Directors shall have been elected, the Board of Directors so elected shall meet as soon as practicable for the transaction of business, at such time and place as may be designated by the members of the corporation at such meeting. No notice of such first meeting shall be necessary if held as hereinbefore provided,

and by substituting therefor the following:

The Board of Directors shall meet immediately prior to each meeting of the members of the corporation and again following such meeting of the corporation, at such time and place as may be designated by the President.

8. IT WAS VOTED that this resolution be adopted.

Dr. Odum asked that the Committee on Public Relations serve as a Committee on Resolutions for this meeting, to report during the afternoon session.

Dr. Dent reported for the committee appointed to study the minutes of the Charter meeting and on his motion-

9. IT WAS VOTED that the minutes of the Charter meeting be approved.

The meeting adjourned for lunch, to reconvene at 2:30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:30 P. M. by Mr. Carter Wesley, Vice President. Mr. Wesley Explained that since he had certain matters to present he preferred not to remain in the chair.

On motion of Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, therefore-

10. IT WAS VOTED that Mr. Francis R. Bridges be appointed to serve as Acting Chairman.

On motion of Miss Josephine Wilkins-

11. IT WAS VOTED that the reports of the Standing Committees, with the exception of the Membership Committee, be made to the Board of Directors immediately following this meeting.

The report of the Membership Committee was read by Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Co-Chairman. The Committee offered the following suggestions:

1- That the function of the Membership Committee be that of planning ways of implementing the expansion of Council membership and of passing on applications for membership.

2- That the Council sponsor a membership campaign in which every member of the Council participates as an active recruiter.

3- That the membership dues remain at $1.00, but that contributions be requested of members.

4- That persons living outside the Council area who subscribe to the purposes of the Council and contribute $1.00 or more be accepted as associate members.

On motion of Mrs. Tilly-

12. IT WAS VOTED that the report be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wesley-

13. IT WAS VOTED that the report be amended to include other names to be presented at this time.

On motion of Dr. Robb-

14. IT WAS VOTED that the members have the privilege of submitting to the Secretary the names of other persons to be added to the list to be elected at this meeting.

Mr. Blanton said that in view of the report of the Executive Directors he wanted to suggest that the annual dues be increased from $1.00 to $5.00. Dr. Johnson stated, however, that the recommendation of the Membership Committee concerning dues was agreeable to the Executive Directors and that he thought perhaps it would be advisable to leave the dues at $1.00 for the present and ask each member to make a contribution in addition.

In reporting for the Resolutions Committee, Mr. Virginius Dabney read the following general resolutions:

We believe that every effort must be made to prepare the people of the South for the returning Negro and white soldiers. The problems which are arising already as they come back from active

service or are demobilized into civilian life call for prompt and constructive action on local, state, and regional levels.

With a view to encouraging the returning Negro soldiers to have faith that the democratic principles for which they have fought are to be translated into reality, we recommend:

1- Employment of all persons on the basis of ability.

2- Abolition of the white primary where it exists.

3- Employment of Negro policemen and firemen in the Negro areas of all Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.

4- Equalization of educational opportunity and of pay for teachers of both races.

5- Extension of publicly financed low cost housing.

6- Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.

Dr. Dodge expressed the opinion that, under Item 1, seniority rights of workers should be considered. After discussion and on his motion, therefore-

15. IT WAS VOTED that Item 1 be amended to read,

Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.

Mr. Rogers asked whether it would be possible to add to the resolution a statement concerning travel. He called attention to the seriousness of the situation, particularly with reference to Negro soldiers, and said he wondered whether something might be said which would lessen the tension, especially on the busses.

Dr. Dent said that he thought we should not draw a line between transportation facilities for civilians and for military personnel. He recommended that a statement with reference to travel on public conveyances be added by the Committee.

In discussing Item 3, Dr. Dent spoke of the restrictive statement as to where Negro policemen and firemen should work and asked that this item be

re-worded. He said that, in a statement of policy which is southwide, he thought it was a mistake to "put the Negro leadership on the spot as a matter of removing the white leadership from the spot."

Dr. Alexander expressed the opinion that, since a number of Southern cities are already employing Negro policemen and firemen, it would strengthen our statement to call attention to this fact and to urge the "extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts."

Dr. Dent suggested that the following statement be included with reference to transportation on public conveyances:

> That equal accommodations for Negroes, as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

Mr. McCallister said it seemed to him that the poll tax and all other restrictive practices should be included in this item.

Mr. Dabney reported that the Committee thought it would be wiser not to make this an all-inclusive statement at the present time.

Mr. Wesley expressed the opinion that an attack on the white primary was about as much as we should include at this time.

Dr. Alexander said that he had never been convinced that the poll tax is the most effective means of barring people from voting. It was his opinion that it was very much more important to get rid of the white primary than the poll tax.

Mrs. Havens supported this statement and called attention to the fact that Florida has no poll tax, but does have a white primary, "and the Negroes generally do not vote."

16. IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted as amended, as follows:

We believe that every effort must be made to prepare the people of the South for the returning Negro and white soldiers. The problems which are arising already as they come back from active service or are demobilized into civilian life, call for prompt and constructive action on local, state, regional and national levels.

With a view to encouraging the returning Negro soldiers to have faith that the democratic principles for which they have fought are to be translated into reality, we recommend:

1- Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.

2- Abolition of the white primary where it exists.

3- Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.

4- Equalization of educational opportunity and of pay for teachers of both races.

5- Extension of publicly financed low cost housing.

6- Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.

7- That equal accommodations for Negroes as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

A resolution concerning Dr. Homer P. Rainey and the University of Texas was read by Mr. Dabney, as follows:

The Southern Regional Council wishes to protest the dismissal of Dr. Homer P. Rainey as President of the University of Texas. The Council believes this is a startling infringement of personal and academic freedom, and a severe blow to those Southern persons and agencies working for democratic rights.

The Southern Regional Council believes in Dr. Rainey because of his long and effective participation in progressive movements. It believes in him because of his close association with us in the formation of SRC which he now serves as Vice-President. The Council commends him for the stand he has taken, and applauds those Texas citizens and those students and faculty members at the University of Texas who gave him such unqualified support.

After discussion,

17. IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted.

After discussion and on motion of Dr. Dent-

18. IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be released to the press.

Dr. Daniel moved that Dr. Rainey's permission be secured before releasing the resolution to the press. The motion was defeated.

Mr. Dabney read a resolution on Education, which was presented to the Resolutions Committee by Mrs. Grace Hamilton, as follows:

> In the seventeen states and the District of Columbia which require separation of the races in their public school systems, continuing and substantial differences in the public schools for white and Negro children prevail despite requirements of educational statutes, that separate and uniform school facilities be established and maintained. These differences are reflected in the buildings and equipment, in the length of the school day, in the teacher-pupil loads, in the per-pupil expenditure, in the investments in public school property, and in teachers' salaries.
>
> Recognizing the necessity and continuing obligation to establish equality of educational opportunity for all in order to further the establishment of a sound economy in the Southern region, and recognizing the opportunities inherent in the post-war plans for school improvements now developing in communities within these states, we accept the principles that:
>
> 1. There should exist and be available for Negro children the same types of educational opportunities as there are for white children.
>
> 2. The teacher-pupil ratio in Negro schools should be as low as that in schools for white children.
>
> 3. The length of the school day should be the same for the Negro child as it is for the white child.
>
> 4. The same types of physical accommodations and facilities in the public schools should exist and be available for Negro children as are available for white children.
>
> We commend these principles for the consideration of all law-abiding citizens, and responsible school officials in Southern communities, and urge, in behalf of the common welfare, that action be taken to make these principles operative in all plans for public school improvements.

On motion of Mrs. Harry L. Gershon-

19. IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted.

At the request of Mr. Bridges, Mr. Wesley took the Chair.

After presenting what he emphasized was first-hand information on the subject, Mr. Bridges offered the following resolution, commending the Governor of Florida, the judiciary, members of the State Department of Safety, and the State Guard for their handling of the case of three young Negroes who were alleged to have criminally assaulted a young white woman:

> RESOLVED, that the Southern Regional Council commends Governor Spessard L. Holland of Florida for his courageous handling of the situation developing recently in that State as the result of the criminal assault upon a white woman by three Negroes.
>
> Be it further resolved that the Southern Regional Council also commends the judiciary of the State of Florida for the fair manner in which the accused men were brought to justice, and the members of the Florida Department of Safety and the State Guard be commended for their handling of situations whereby the accused were protected from mob violence.
>
> Be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to Governor Holland, to the Hon. Jess Gilliam, Director of the State Department of Safety, to the justices of the Florida Supreme Court, to the Hon. Judge May Walker of the Leon County Circuit, to the Hon. Orion S. Parker, State Attorney, Tallahassee, and to Brig. Gen. Vivian B. Collins, St. Augustine, commanding officer of the State Guard.

Mr. Bridges moved the adoption of the resolution, and the motion was seconded by Dr. Jackson.

Disapproval of the resolution was voiced by a number of members. Dr. Johnson reported that the Executive Directors had kept in touch with the situation and had written the Governor of Florida, commending him for his prompt action in preventing the lynching of the accused men.

After discussion, a substitute motion was presented by Dr. Dent, as follows:

> That this Council concur in the action of the Executive Directors in commending the Governor of Florida.

Dr. Forrester B. Washington said that if the resolution concerning the Florida case is passed we should pass another one protesting the failure of the legal officials of an Alabama countyto bring to justice the six white

men who were alleged to be guilty of criminally attacking a young Negro soldier's wife.

Mr. Wesley ruled Dr. Washington out of order.

On motion of Dr. Dent-

20. IT WAS VOTED that the substitute resolution be adopted.

Mr. Bridges explained that he was thoroughly in support of the substitute motion of Dr. Dent. His only purpose in offering his resolution, he said, was that interracial affairs in Florida were considerably disturbed because of the attitude of certain persons concerning this affair, and it was his opinion that "the Southern Regional Council would do itself good by so asserting itself."

Mr. Bridges took the chair again.

Mr. Haas reminded the members that at the morning session Dr. White asked that a special committee review and rewrite the resolution on the amendment to the by-laws providing for membership of the Executive Directors on the Executive Committee, and that they report back to the afternoon session. Mr. Haas read the amendment to Article V, Section 1, as follows:

> The Board of Directors shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than seven (7) members in addition to the President and three Vice Presidents; the Executive Director and the Associate Executive Director shall also be ex officio members of the Committee, but without the right to vote.

Miss Florence Read moved that the three Vice Presidents be omitted from membership on the Executive Committee, since it was her opinion that a smaller committee makes a better working group. This amendment was defeated.

21. IT WAS VOTED that the original motion be adopted.

Under the head of New Business, a resolution on Post-war Employment was offered by Mr. Louis E. Burnham, as follows:

The Southern Regional Council realizes the importance of encouraging and planning for an effective program of full employment in every Southern community.

We, therefore, urge that such planning include the initiation and maintenance of an effective public employment service which within its ranks and among employers will promote the effective utilization of all workers in terms of their skills and training, without regard to their race, color, or creed.

We recommend that equal and effective opportunities for the technical and vocational training of Negroes be made available.

We recommend the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee to promote the non-discriminatory use of manpower.

On motion of Mr. Burnham-

22. IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted.

On motion of Dr. Washington-

23. IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Directors be instructed to investigate the case in Alabama of the young Negro mother who was raped by six white men, and to take such steps as the facts justify to see that justice is done.

Mr. Wesley said that the new business which he wished to bring up was the question of whether the Southern Regional Council shall make a direct attack on segregation or whether we shall confine ourselves to working for equality under segregation as it exists. It was his opinion that, even though the Council might be accused of fostering segregation, we must be realistic if we are going to accomplish anything in the South. In the belief that the Council should center its attention on working for equality under segregation, rather than make a head-on attack, Mr. Wesley offered the following resolution:

Legal racial segregation exists in the South. We recognize this fact. We shall center our efforts on gaining equal facilities as provided by law and equal opportunities for all people of the South.

Dr. Hancock said that we have come up against the matter of segregation, but that we must face the fact that it was brought forward by those who

opposed us. It was his opinion that we should not attempt to appease those who have criticized us, but should pass up the question of segregation at this time. Dr. Hancock said that he was "interested in getting something done, rather than said."

Mr. McCallister said that he thought the Council was not yet ready to make a statement on segregation, but that he would like to propose that the executive officers launch a full-fledged study of segregation, instead.

Dr. Benjamin Mays and Dr. Washington both spoke in opposition to the resolution.

In opposing it, Mr. Burnham said that he voiced the sentiment of young Negroes in the South, since segregation is a system which distorts the opportunities of Negro youth.

Mr. Dabney expressed the opinion that this resolution was not an endorsement of segregation, but rather a statement that we realize that segregation exists. He said it was his firm view that segregation means discrimination, but he was confident that the Council would not be able to enlist the aid of a large body of Southerners whose support is needed unless we can reassure them that it is not our purpose to endeavor to do away with segregation. The foundations, he said, have been giving us money, but he is convinced that they will not continue to do so unless we can raise some money here in the South, and to do this we must enlist the support of a large number of influential people.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Mays as a substitute:

> The Southern Regional Council opposes the principle and practice of segregation. We oppose segregation because it violates democratic processes, it violates Christian principles, it develops friction and ill will between the races, it makes for gross discrimination, since there is seldom if ever equality in segregation; but as long as legal segregation exists the Southern Regional Council shall work within the law to equalize all opportunities for Negroes within that framework as stated and implied in the laws of the several states.

Mr. Wesley said that he thought Dr. Mays' statement voiced the sentiment of perhaps everyone present at the meeting, but not the sentiment of our purpose. No Negro here would endorse segregation, he said, but segregation is so embedded that we could not make any headway by a head-on attack on it. He advocated a statement on segregation, he told the members, because it would enable us to make a fair-minded attack on the inequalities and at the same time to enlist the aid of some people who support segregation.

Msgr. McNamara said he thought that we were "losing sight of the people whom we hope to help -- the rank and file of the white and the rank and file of the black." He expressed the belief that "segregation will pass by the board once we have attained practical equality."

Dr. Odum spoke in opposition to both resolutions. He said that if we should adopt either resolution there was no assurance that the South would go along with us, and that in his opinion such a statement as Mr. Wesley recommended would imply that the Council has adopted a philosophy which commits us to segregation.

In speaking against the resolution, Miss Florence Sytz reminded the members that we have already adopted certain points in a platform that is an attack on some of the worst parts of segregation -- transportation facilities, educational facilities, health facilities -- and that she would much rather "throw out the words and make no resolution about segregation."

On motion of Mr. R. B. Eleazer-

24. IT WAS VOTED that both resolutions be laid on the table.

Dr. Alexander said that he hoped nobody would go out of the meeting saying why anyone else had voted as he had. He was convinced, he said, that the Council in the long run must do something about segregation, but he was not sure that we know anything effective to do about it at this moment.

Greenville Self-Survey

C
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P
Y

Orig on attached letterhead

May 16, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Recently the Council of Social Agencies of Greenville has considered the advisability of making a study relative to problems of the negro in our community. We are looking about for resources that might be available to assist us and for suggestions as to how such a study should be made and what it should include.

It is our understanding that the Southern Regional Council has participated in similar studies and would probably be of help to us in considering this matter.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Social Agencies two days ago I was asked to write you asking whether it would be possible for you or one of your staff members to meet with us in the near future to confer on this problem. Several of our committee members felt that your organization would be helpful in advising with us.

I would appreciate hearing from you in regard to the above matter at your earliest convenience.

Cordially,

(signed)

Harold J. Weekley
Executive Secretary

HJW:bh

Sending separately:
1 copy survey manual
1 copy "By the People"
5 survey circulars

JP

SRC-Community Surveys

5/20/49

May 18, 1949

Mr. Harold J. Weekley, Executive Secretary
Greater Greenville Council of Social Agencies
P. O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Weekley:

We appreciate your letter of May 16.

The Council served in an advisory capacity for the good and resultful survey made two or three years ago by Jacksonville, Florida. I send a copy of the short-form pamphlet which the Council issued about that survey.

We have completed now a new manual for surveys of that kind. A copy of that also is going to you.

We have on our staff Mrs. Jane Simpson, who is trained in community relations work. She would be happy to come over to Greenville at your convenience to talk with your group as to the practicability of a survey in Greenville.

The Council's arrangement is to itself cover the salary of Mrs. Simpson, but to ask groups making surveys to cover the cost of her travel to the town or city in question.

Many of your people know well Mrs. Henry Havens, of Jacksonville, who had a good deal to do with the survey in that city. We would be glad to pay either Mrs. Simpson's or Mrs. Havens' way for a visit to Greenville, but would expect that if Greenville undertakes a survey of this sort and wishes further visits from one of them, the group in Greenville would bear the travel expense of such visits.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Mrs. Henry Havens

Greater Greenville Council of Social Agencies

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
206 CAPERS BUILDING 110-A W. McBEE AVE.
SEND MAIL TO: P. O. BOX 1085 DIAL 2-1589

COMMUNITY PLANNING
IN
HEALTH - WELFARE
RECREATION

W. F. LOGGINS
PRESIDENT

H. R. STEPHENSON, JR.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. JOHN M. HOLMES
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO JANUARY, 1950
MRS. EUGENE E. WELLS
MRS. JOHN M. HOLMES
MRS. N. P. MITCHELL
REV. M. C. PATTERSON
DR. KEITT SMITH
H. R. STEPHENSON, JR.

TO JANUARY, 1951
MISS LAURA EBAUGH
MR. CLAY ELROD
MRS. C. L. MILLER
MRS. A. T. O'DELL
MRS. LAWSON SCOTT

TO JANUARY, 1952
J. KENNETH CASS
WAYNE FREEMAN
MRS. A. E. JONES
MRS. JAMES B. LITTLE
W. F. LOGGINS
REV. J. OWEN SMITH

May 16, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Recently the Council of Social Agencies of Greenville has considered the advisability of making a study relative to problems of the negro in our community. We are looking about for resources that might be available to assist us and for suggestions as to how such a study should be made and what it should include.

It is our understanding that the Southern Regional Council has participated in similar studies and would probably be of help to us in considering this matter.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Social Agencies two days ago I was asked to write you asking whether it would be possible for you or one of your staff members to meet with us in the near future to confer on this problem. Several of our committee members felt that your organization would be helpful in advising with us.

I would appreciate hearing from you in regard to the above matter at your earliest convenience.

Cordially,

Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley
Executive Secretary

HJW:b

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

RED FEATHER SERVICE

NEWS VIEWS

GREENVILLE CITY SCHOOLS
VETERANS TRAINING PROGRAM
Greenville, S. C.

RECEIVED MAY 27 1949 Southern Regional Council

Volume I | MAY 20, 1949 | Number 1

Veterans Training Started In '45

1949 Has Been Successful With 1010 Whites, 754 Negroes

The rapid growth in enrollment which has taken place during recent months has resulted in a 17-hour school day with shops and laboratories being occupied from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m.

There are 1010 white veterans enrolled in the Veterans Training program, Greenville City Schools, with 825 on the waiting lists.

Mr. Ehmig announced in February that a course in television repair and installation was open to veterans with certain qualifications. J. B. Cothran, head radio instructor, was in charge of classes. Five veterans enrolled.

By March 754 veterans were enrolled in Veterans Training program (Sterling High school) with 30 on the waiting lists. Mr. Thomason said that the majority of veterans were following the fields of tailoring, furniture making and upholstery, and the building trades.

Mr. Ehmig, director of Veterans Training for Greenville City schools, was in charge of the entire training program which includes 28 courses: auto body and fender repair, auto machinist, auto mechanics, blue print reading and mechanical drawing, business administration, cabinet making, carpentry, electricity, jewelry repair, linotype operator, radio, sign painting, special academic course, special high school refresher course, and tailoring.

Thirty-eight veterans attending classes at Sterling finished courses during the first three months, January, February and March, of this year. They include: auto mechanics, 6; auto machinist, 11; bricklaying, 9; carpentry, 3; floor sanding and paper hanging, 9; painting, 8; plastering, 6; plumbing, 5; sign painting, 5; tailoring, 4; business administration, 1; and academic, 1.

Student strength by courses as of March 23, 1949 (not including Sterling) follows:

Auto Mechanics	304
Auto Body & Fender Repair	45
Auto Painting	39
Auto Machinist	65
Business Administration	9
Blue Print Reading and Mechanical Drawing	35
Cabinetmaking	66

DIRECTOR

H. A. EHMIG, director of the Greenville Veteran Training school, has held this position since the organizing of the school in 1945.

J. B. COTHRAN ACTIVE IN RADIO TELEVISION WORK

J. B. Cothran, radio and television instructor for Veterans

H. A. Ehmig Has Directed The Programs' Growth

The first Veteran to take advantage of the G. I. Bill in the Greenville City schools was Henry L. Cox in January 1945. Veteran Cox took auto mechanics with H. A. Ehmig as his personal instructor.

Thirty veterans were enrolled by July. These veterans were taking carpentry, radio, and auto mechanics. The carpentry instructor was M. W. Boyd, Jr.; radio instructor, L. E. Nicholson; and H. A. Ehmig, auto mechanics.

However, the Veterans Training Schools officially began the training of veterans under Public Laws 16 and 346 July 1, 1945. Public Law 16 provides for the "Rehabilitation of disabled veterans and for other purposes," while Public Law 346 is the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944," often referred to as the "G. I. Bill of Rights."

Seven Veterans Enrolled

Seven veterans were enrolled at the official beginning of the Veterans Training school. Mr. Ehmig believes that Greenville High was the first school in South Carolina to be approved for providing high school training for veterans under these laws.

Then, as now, courses are offered during the evenings and nights, an arrangement which permits veterans to do part time work in their respective fields

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"Greenville is very fortunate in that it is unique in being the only city in the state having available to veterans the opportunity for vocational education, which is offered at Greenville and Parker High School," J. E. Smith, of the Greenville Veterans' Administration, said October 31, 1945.

Mr. Smith said that an average of 25 applications were made each day for vocational education under the terms of the G. I. Bill of Rights and Public Law 16. Most of the veterans were interested in securing a working knowledge of a specific trade or vocation.

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Cabinetmaking	66
Carpentry	46
Electrical Wiring	28
Linotype Operation	6
Printing	7
Plumbing	16
Refrigeration	50
Radio	75
Radio Broadcasting and Transmitting	9
Salesmanship	16
Watchmaking	115
Television	4
Special H. S. Refresher Course	25
Special Academic Course	16

Teaches Radio, Television

J. B. COTHRAN, radio and television instructor for the Veterans Training program in Greenville, is pictured with some of the equipment used in his course. Cothran has had extensive training in his field.

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J. B. COTHRAN ACTIVE IN RADIO TELEVISION WORK

J. B. Cothran, radio and television instructor for Veterans Training program of Greenville City schools, began radio in 1929 and for several years operated his own service shop. He was associated with W. S. Rice and Son Music House as manager of their local store from 1939 until 1942.

When the Signal Corp Training program was started in the Greenville City schools in 1942, Mr. Cothran was made instructor and supervisor. One year later he entered the Army. At the end of his Basic Training he was assigned to the 304th Service Group (Special) in the Signal Corps attached to the Air Corps. He was radio technician. The 304th Service Group trained engineering and maintenance personnel by giving them on-the-job experience in their respective fields. (Repair and Maintenance men for heavy and medium bombers B-25, B-26 and B-24.) Mr. Cothran's first assignment was at Barksdale, La.

Mr. Cothran attended two radio schools while in service, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, and Warner Robins Field, Ga. He was discharged in February 14, 1946. A month later he was reemployed by the Veterans Training program. A year later (March 1947) he obtained radio-telephone engineer's license (F.C.C.). For over a year he worked in his spare time with radio station WMRC just to get some actual experience with broadcast transmitters. He now has his own amateur radio station (W4MPB).

Mr. Cothran has studied television at the Philco Factory Service school. The course was taught by the engineers of the Philco company. Students were field service engineers employed by the Philco company.

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Then, as now, courses are offered during the evenings and nights, an arrangement which permits veterans to do part time work in their respective fields during the day. The part time jobs are secured for them by the supervisor. He explained that a man may earn any salary below the pay of a journeyman in his trade and still be considered a part time worker. When his earnings equal or exceed a journeyman's pay, he is considered a full time worker and his government subsistence allowance is discontinued. Mr. Ehmig works closely with those needs.

The training is highly individualized. If a student who has completed fifth grade work enters, he starts on the fifth grade level and is helped to develop as fast as he can.

"If a trainee is very good in one field and has some definite deficiency in another, we try to take these facts into consideration and give him the best possible assistance we can in meeting his needs in both fields," stated the director.

65 Entered By September '45

"By September Greenville City Schools had 65 World War II veterans enrolled in the special government finance course which was being offered for returning service men and women at Greenville Senior and Sterling High schools," Dr. W. F. Loggins, superintendent of city schools, recalled.

H. A. Ehmig, supervisor of veterans' training for Greenville High schools, was in charge of the entire training program which included 10 courses; aircraft mechanics, auto mechanics, refrigeration, and air conditioning, radio, printing, and retail salesmanship, all of which are offered at Senior high; and brick laying, carpentry, sheet metal work, auto mechanics, and cosmetology, offered at Sterling.

Mr. Ehmig said that 64 of the trainees were white. One negro veteran was taking auto mechanics at Sterling.

"Greenville is very fortunate in that it is unique in being the only city in the state having available to veterans the opportunity for vocational education, which is offered at Greenville and Parker High School," J. E. Smith, of the Greenville Veterans' Administration, said October 31, 1945.

Mr. Smith said that an average of 25 applications were made each day for vocational education under the terms of the G. I. Bill of Rights and Public Law 16. Most of the veterans were interested in securing a working knowledge of a specific trade or vocation.

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259 Veterans Train First Year

At Sterling High veterans were offered vocational education in the trades of brick laying, carpentry, auto mechanics, and sheet metal work. Women were offered training in the field of cosmetology.

Mr. Ehmig said that by November 3, 102 veteran students in vocational classes at the high schools were with the majority following the fields of auto mechanics, refrigeration, and air conditioning. However, the number had increased by November 16 to two hundred fifty-nine, with one hundred ten more on the waiting list.

"Two hundred thirty-one of the trainees were white, while twenty-eight negro veterans were taking either auto mechanics or brick laying at Sterling," Dr. Loggins stated.

"The rapid growth in enrollment which has taken place during recent months has resulted in the schools utilizing much of the Oaklawn school on Pendleton street for the Veterans Training program. Some high school class rooms were also used," continued the superintendent.

Teachers for the Senior High School program were R. H. McLane and J. P .Wright, English and Social Studies; M. W. Boyd, Jr., mathematics.; Lt. Sidney Faust, refrigeration and air conditioning; L. E. Nicholson, radio; M. A. Green, auto mechanics; and Robert F. Lewis, air craft mechanics.

Teachers at Sterling were Florence Lykes, social studies, English, and mathematics; and a newly added instructor in auto mechanics.

(Continued on page 3)

Sterling Office Leave Policies

ARTICLE 1

Leave Policies P. L. 346

A. Any man who is *absent without requested leave* will be given an *unsatisfactory attendance.*

B. Any man who is absent without requested leave will have to pay for the days absent deducted from his check regardless of the fact that he may have accrued leave time.

C. Any man who is absent enough to warrant an unsatisfactory grade on attendance two months in succession or any three months in one calendar year *will be dropped from school.*

D. A man is eligible for 30 days a year or two and one-half days per month for emergency. All days absent will be turned into the Veterans Administration. Those approved will be counted against annual leave. Those not approved will be deducted from the subsistence allowance.

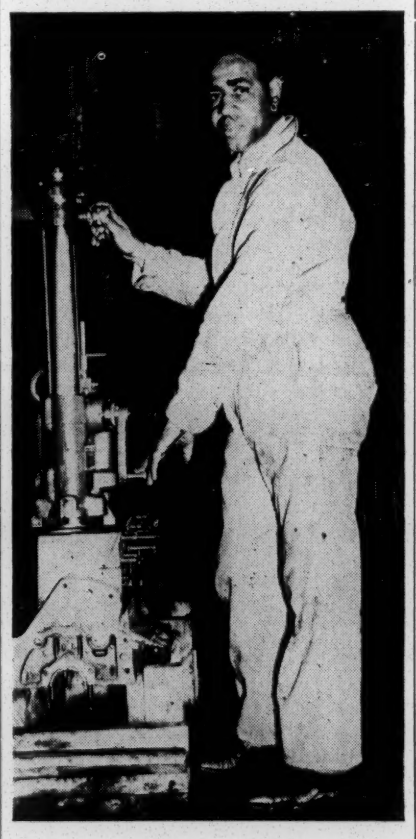
B. Any man who is absent more than three days, even though covered by a doctor's certificate, is not eligible for any more days that month. (By all means accrue some leave time for emergencies.)

Amendment I Article I
Leave Policy for P. L. 346

A. All absence in excess of thirty (30) days in a calendar year exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays will be reported to the Veterans Administration and subsistence allowance will be deducted accordingly.

B. No veteran, regardless of the

Assistant Auto Mechanics Instructor



Napoleon Dogan

Napoleon Dogan entered auto mechanics January 7, 1946. After finishing the 18 months course, he entered auto machinist July 14, 1947. During his time of training he was made student instructor in both auto mechanics and auto machinist. In August 1948 he was appointed night assistant auto mechanics instructor at Sterling.

Dogan was discharged from the Army November 29, 1945. While serving in New Guinea he was head mechanic for one year. He had little knowledge about an automobile when he entered the

TWO NEW UNITS WILL NOT HELP NO "FOR RENT" SIGNS

"The new development going up behind Union school will help the local housing shortage only in so far as better craftsmen are developed," stated R. H. Hughey recently.

Two units are being built by the building trades classes of Union and will be torn down upon completion. These projects are scientific designs, selected for special training characteristics and will be built and rebuilt as necessary. Each succeeding project will incorporate new and more advanced training problems until all classes have finished the desired training routine.

The old method of using live projects along with shop practice has been discontinued due to a change in policy of the Veterans Administration.

It is realized that in giving up the live project method the student loses a valuable experience gained in no other way; however, the dummy projects will lend to a more unified and systematic teaching procedure.

Training Necessary In Automotive Work

The training of automotive mechanics is an important part of our educational program and it will continue to be important in the years to come. According to the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor there were 377,000 employed automotive mechanics in the U. S. in

Auto Mechanics Course At Sterling Begun In 1945

Auto mechanics course for veterans of World War II began at Sterling High school during the latter part of the year 1945. Since that time, there has been a steady increase in enrollment by veterans who were, and are, seeking knowledge in the automotive field.

Two eighteen month courses are offered the veteran who has enough entitlement, shows interest, effort, aptitude and makes reasonable progress. (The latter is necessary to avoid "trying to fit a square peg in a round hole.") If one turns out to be a misfit, he is guided into a new field.

Student, upon entering, is given instructions in the fundamental principles and and operations of the internal combustion engine, transmission, differential, brakes, front end and chassis. After having received the aforementioned instruction, enough time will have passed to allow an approval to come through on his tools to be issued after which he may do assignments on pseudo jobs under the supervision of the instructor.

The primary purpose of assigning new students to dummy jobs is to acquaint and familiarize them with the functions and operations, assembly and disassembly of driving and driven units. When this has been accomplished, the student is then given assignments on 'live' jobs which will invariably provide him with a stimulated interest because of the fact that, upon completion, he has a chance to hear and see his job perform.

Cleanliness, a prime factor often overlooked and disregarded minimize accidents in the shop, are taught intensively.

After a successful completion of the first course, the veteran enters a second and advanced course aimed at passing on to him the technical knowledge of how to analyze, diagnose, and correct when necessary, the three fundamental divisions of good engine performance (compression, ignition and carburetion) direct current voltage regulation, automotive generator output, starters, and the entire electrical system both primary and secondary.

This course also acquaints and familiarizes him with the principles of operation and the necessary care to be exercised in handling the brake drum lathe, the cylinder reboring bar and various tools and instruments used in motor analysis.

The training in the automotive phase of The Veteran's Vocational Rehabilitation Program at Sterling High school has resulted in an average of 16 2/3% of the men, who received such, to be gainfully employed as journeymen either by self employment or otherwise. Another 25 % of the above stated men are gainfully employed in a field directly related, as helpers and apprentices.

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Amendment I Article I
Leave Policy for P. L. 346

A. All absence in excess of thirty (30) days in a calendar year exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays will be reported to the Veterans Administration and subsistence allowance will be deducted accordingly.

B. No veteran, regardless of the amount of leave accrued, shall be absent from school more than (30) days per calendar year. This rescinds all other information you have to the contrary.

C. Fifteen (15) calendar days of leave will be granted a veteran upon completion of a course provided this request is made to the office (30) days before completion. This leave is chargeable against a veterans entitlement and maybe granted only when he has remaining entitlement.

Amendment II to Article I
Leave Policy for P. L. 346

Any man who is absent from school regardless of whether by granted leave, illness or any other reason must report by the office (union school) and get a permit to re-enter class.

This refers to all students except those who meet class before 9:00 A. M. These students will report by the office at 9:00 A. M.

Article V
Leave Policy for P. L. No. 16
Student

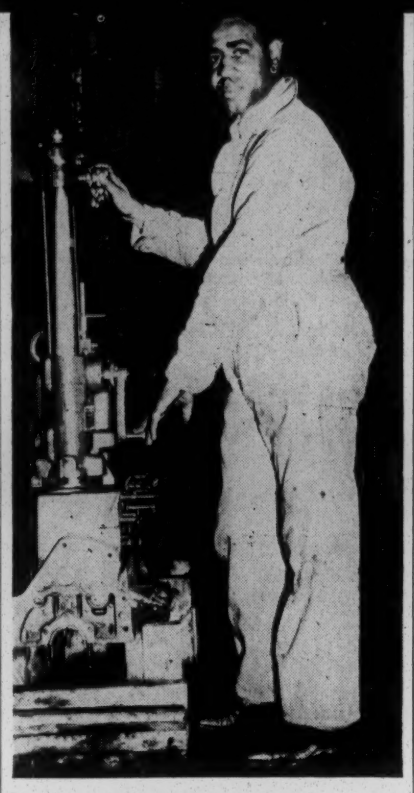
A. Each P. L. No. 16 student may be granted 2½ days each month to be charged against any annual leave which the student may have built up while attending school, or he may earn 30 days annual leave each twelve months.

B. Each P. L. 16 student may be granted 2½ days sick leave each month provided he has a doctor's certificate stating that he was unable to come to school on each of the days absent due to said illness, or that he presents a letter from the Veterans Administration hospital ordering him to report for examination.

C. Sick leave—when at Veterans Hospital; on basis of letter to report.

D. It is *required* that you go by the office and request leave at *any time* you anticipate being absent from school. It is also required that you report back after an absence. *It is obvious that you may not be able to anticipate an illness.*

E. In order that you may learn whether you have accrued either annual leave or sick leave, or both, it may be necessary that you come to this office. This information will be available to you.



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Dogan was discharged from the Army November 29, 1945. While serving in New Guinea he was head mechanic for one year. He had little knowledge about an automobile when he entered the army. While in New Guinea he attended school for 15 months training for auto mechanics. While there he worked up to first mechanics.

Napoleon states that the army taught him a great deal and every man should take advantage of what the army has to offer.

Before entering the service he worked in landscaping with H. F. Lange, park and tree director for the playgrounds of the city.

Although he is a full time instructor, Napoleon still likes landscaping on the side.

Napoleon and his family reside at 29 Terrace street, Greenville.

250 Veterans Complete Training Course

S. H. Thomason announced today that 250 Veterans have completed the following courses:

Auto Mechanics	58
Painting	43
Upholstery	34
Carpentry	26
Plastering	22
Business Administration	4
Academic	3
Masonry	24
Sign painting	5
Plumbing	6
Tailoring	10
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The training of automotive mechanics is an important part of our educational program and it will continue to be important in the years to come. According to the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor there were 377,000 employed automotive mechanics in the U. S. in 1940. By 1945 this number had dropped to only 225,000.

Then the trend was reversed, and, if the number continues at the forecast pace, there will be about 450,000 employed automotive mechanics in 1950.

In that year it is estimated that the number will level off at 450,000; but there will be a large and continuing demand for a yearly crop of trained automotive mechanics to fill job openings created by death, retirement, or transfer.

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Two eighteen month courses are offered the veteran who has enough entitlement, shows interest, effort, aptitude and makes reasonable progress. (The latter is necessary to avoid "trying to fit a square peg in a round hole.") If one turns out to be a misfit, he is guided into a new field.

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Cleanliness, a prime factor often overlooked and disregarded by many journeymen in the automotive field today, is given emphasis at each class meeting in an effort to instill into the trainee's mind that a dirty, gritty job is unsuccessful and representative of the individual that performed it and will definitely prove to be a jeopardy to his future success as a recognized journeyman. Safety measures regarding the prevention of fires, the proper handling of solutions that may be highly combustible and also the precautions necessary to minimize accidents in the shop, are taught intensively.

After a successful completion of the first course, the veteran enters a second and advanced course aimed at passing on to him the technical knowledge of how to analyze, diagnose, and correct when necessary, the three fundamental divisions of good engine performance (compression, ignition and carburetion) direct current voltage regulation, automotive generator output, starters, and the entire electrical system both primary and secondary.

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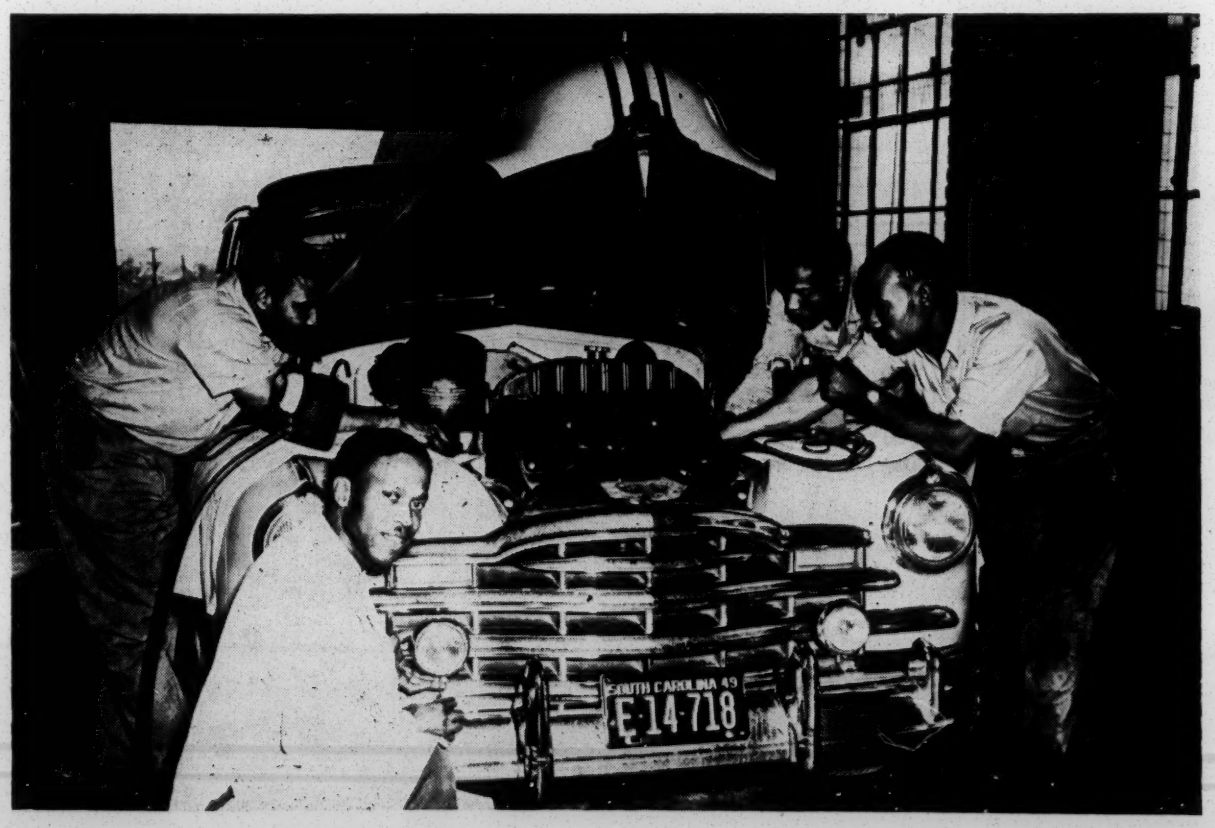
And again, one man is a potential instructor pending the outcome of organization by his future employers, and another, through initiative, aggressiveness and no small effort on his part, has reached the heights of instructor and assistant to the instructor in charge of the classes at Sterling.

"Of this we are proud indeed and feel that progress is being made toward a broader understanding and more qualified placements in an ever expanding field, auto mechanics," stated Luther M. Wallace, instructor.

Auto Mechanics Repair Car



HARD AT WORK on an automobile to be repaired are three Sterling veterans and their instructor Luther M. Wallace. The Sterling auto mechanics shop for veterans was first opened in 1945. Students in the picture are John Kilgore, Mack Nance, Jr., and Arnold Chapman.

Veterans School Grows

(Continued from page 1)

Both Mr. Ehmig and Superintendent Loggins stressed the fact that there were openings in all classes and that more instructors would be added as they are needed. Both expressed the opinion that men who did not finish high school and who were dissatisfied with the work they were doing before going into military service could profit from the educational opportunities being provided in the local schools at government expense.

Resume Of 1945 Activities

Supervisor Ehmig moved his office from room 125 in Greenville High building to Oaklawn school on Pendleton street January 27, 1946. Class rooms shared the building with the area price control board offices, formerly the war price and rationing board.

The program had grown so rapidly that new personnel had to be added. On March 24, Boyce Miller, Jr., joined the staff as supervisor of cooperative training program. Jiles R. Edwards, Jr., was appointed as coordinator of the Cooperative Training for the Veterans Training Program, Sterling High school, on April 1, while in May C. L. Rasor, teacher in the Veterans Training school, was selected as assistant director to Mr. Ehmig.

By June 7, 1946, seven hundred World War II veterans were attending vocational training classes in Greenville City schools. Nineteen courses offered daily

Greenville classes was auto mechanics, 240; refrigeration, 410; radio, 65; blue print and mechanical drawing, 65; air craft mechanics, 30; carpentry, 30; printing, 16; and brick masonry, 15.

July Brings Watchmaking

"The first Veterans' Vocational class in watchmaking in South Carolina began July 15 at the Greenville High School building on Vardry street," Mr. Ehmig proudly stated.

"It is understood that the class is the second one of its kind in the South, the other being in Spencer, N. C.

"Instruction was offered primarily for handicapped veterans. Women as well as men were eligible for the project. The classes ran for eighteen months on a twenty-five hour per week basis. The annual academic requirements were effective for this course as for others.

Eugene B. Dorrah, recent graduate of the Bulova School Long Island, N. Y., taught the course. Mr. Dorrah used the same methods practiced in the Bulova school," concluded Mr. Ehmig.

Auto Mechanics Popular

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Enrollment continued to grow. By January 15, 986 Veterans had enrolled in the following courses: air craft, watch repair, auto mechanics, painting, body and fender, body and paint, carpentry, radio refrigeration, blue print and mechanical drawing, printing, brick laying, high school refresher course, tailoring, upholstery, salesmanship, business administration, and cosmetology. Seven hundred were attending the white classes and 286 attended Sterling High.

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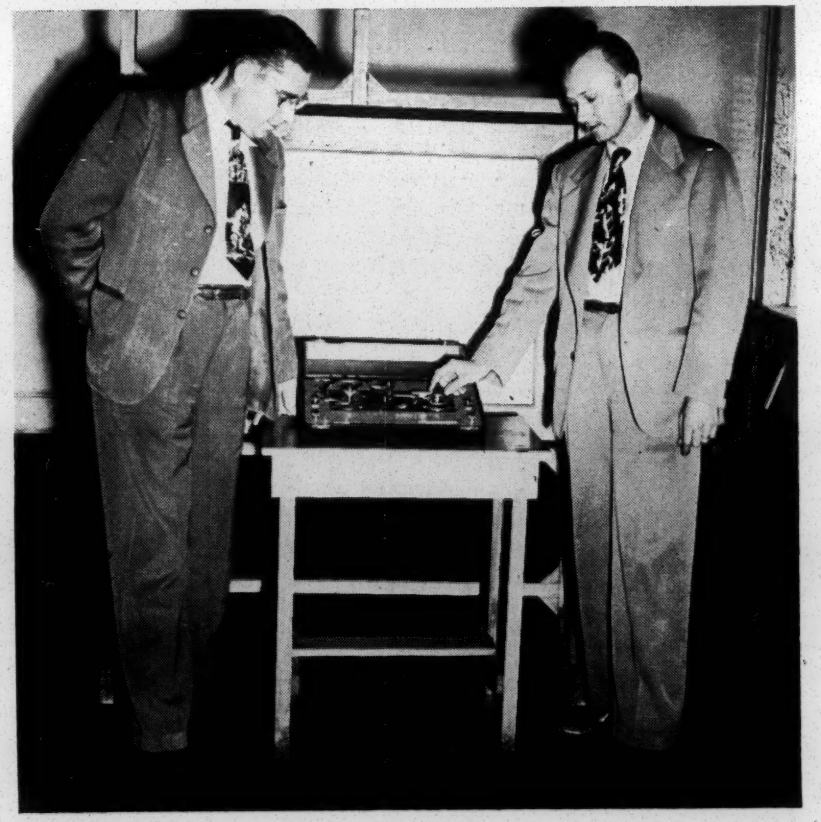
STUDYING LATEST IN WATCHMAKING



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Veterans School Grows

(Continued from page 1)

Both Mr. Ehmig and Superintendent Loggins stressed the fact that there were openings in all classes and that more instructors would be added as they are needed. Both expressed the opinion that men who did not finish high school and who were dissatisfied with the work they were doing before going into military service could profit from the educational opportunities being provided in the local schools at government expense.

Resume Of 1945 Activities

Supervisor Ehmig moved his office from room 125 in Greenville High building to Oaklawn school on Pendleton street January 27, 1946. Class rooms shared the building with the area price control board offices, formerly the war price and rationing board.

The program had grown so rapidly that new personnel had to be added. On March 24, Boyce Miller, Jr., joined the staff as supervisor of cooperative training program. Jiles R. Edwards, Jr.. was appointed as coordinator of the Cooperative Training for the Veterans Training Program, Sterling High school, on April 1, while in May C. L. Rasor, teacher in the Veterans Training school, was selected as assistant director to Mr. Ehmig.

By June 7, 1946, seven hundred World War II veterans were attending vocational training classes in Greenville City schools. Nineteen courses offered daily classes under the program. There are four class room locations—500 Pendleton, 237 Rhett, Greenville High school, and Sterling High school.

A check of the class rooms show that on June 10 eighty-four veterans were training under the G. I. Bill at Sterling High, and that by June 15 the approximate number enrolled in each of the Greenville classes was auto mechanics, 240; refrigeration, 410; radio, 65; blue print and mechanical drawing, 65; air craft mechanics, 30; carpentry, 30; printing, 16; and brick masonry, 15.

July Brings Watchmaking

"The first Veterans' Vocational class in watchmaking in South Carolina began July 15 at the Greenville High School building on Vardry street," Mr. Ehmig proudly stated.

"It is understood that the class is the second one of its kind in the South, the other being in Spencer, N. C.

"Instruction was offered primarily for handicapped veterans. Women as well as men were eligible for the project. The classes ran for eighteen months on a twenty-five hour per week basis. The annual academic requirements were effective for this course as for others.

Eugene B. Dorrah, recent graduate of the Bulova School Long Island, N. Y., taught the course. Mr. Dorrah used the same methods practiced in the Bulova school," concluded Mr. Ehmig.

Auto Mechanics Popular

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Dr. Loggins announced the appointment of W. W. Lindler as assistant director of the Veterans Training school in September. Jiles R. Edwards, Jr., became the assistant supervisor of training at Sterling High in October. By December 30, Sterling High school's Veterans Training program offered her 283 veterans auto mechanics, brick laying, carpentry, high school refresher course, painting, tailoring, upholstery, and cosmetology. One girl took cosmetology.

1947 Passes In Review

W. A. Schiffley, state director of veterans education, announced that James E. Ponder would be the supervisor of on-the-job training in the Fourth district. Mr. Ponder's office was 500 Pendleton street.

There were some vacancies in the courses in watch repair now being taught by Mr. Dorrah. The instruction and equipment were available for outstanding students.

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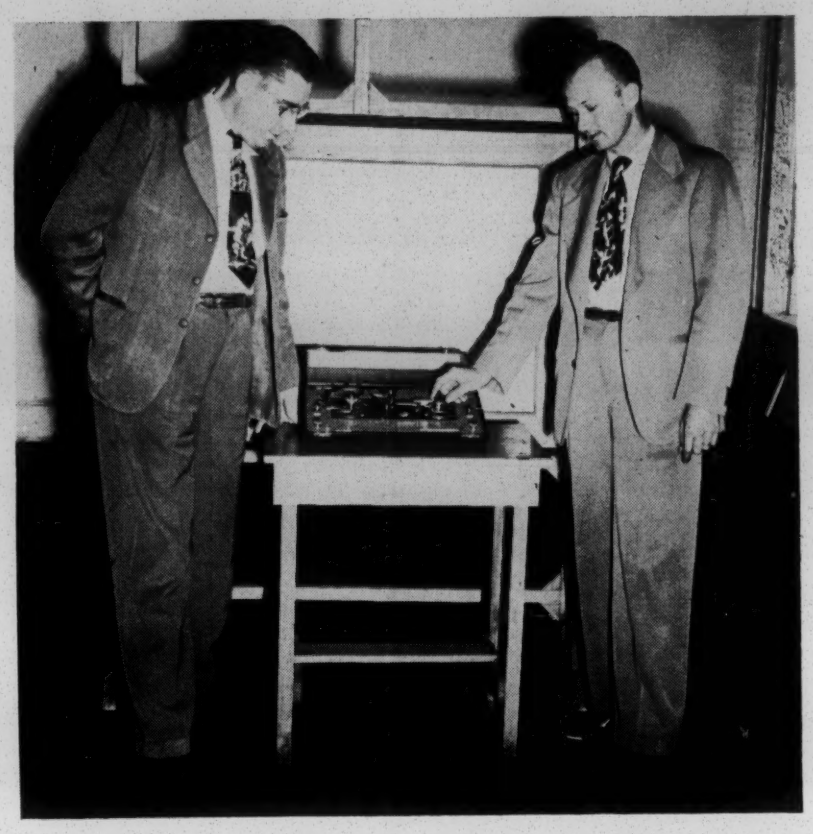
"March 27 marked the last of cooperative training in the Veterans Training Program, Greenville, City Schools. All Veterans entering the Veterans Training after this date will be required to take 5 hours of Intsitutional training for full time. This will include 3 hours of shop and 2 hours of academic," announced Mr. Ehmig.

S. H. Thomason was appointed Educational Supervisor of the Veterans Training Program, and Boyce Miller, Jr., was appointed veterans agriculture teacher in April.

STUDYING LATEST IN WATCHMAKING



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The records show that by May 11, approximately 75 men were receiving training in watchmaking; that equipment had been purchased through the veterans' program and Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking had donated equipment also; that two student instructors assist Mr. Dorroh; and that men who satisfactorily completed the course upon examination received a watchmaking certificate from Bulova.

165 Get Certificate

"One hundred sixty-five veterans have received high school certificates since the beginning of the program," Mr. Ehmig announced June 1.

S. H. Thomason, appointed trade supervisor July 1, was responsible for planning projects and the training program.

Mrs. Mary R. Porter was appointed as liaison between the Veterans Administration and the veterans in the Veterans Training school, August 1, 1947.

A new course, the principles of electricity, was added in September. J. R. Phillips, instructor, had had excellent training and experience in electrical work.

By September 9, 733 white veterans were enrolled in 14 courses, and 509 colored veterans enrolled in 12 courses.

1948 Saw Growth

Mr. Ehmig announced January 1, 1948 that H. T. McClellion had been appointed automotive supervisor, and on January 15, that W. W. Smith, teacher at the Greenville Senior High school, would assume the duties as assistant director.

At the official opening July 1, 1945, there were seven students and three instructors; now there are 107 employees on the pay roll and 1185 students.

Other instructors joined the staff when S. H. Thomason assumed the duties of assistant director of Sterling training in June. Slick Moore succeeded him as supervisor of building trades.

The Radio and Refrigeration classes moved from 500 Pendleton street to the Pinckney Street school. J. C. Gaskin was principal.

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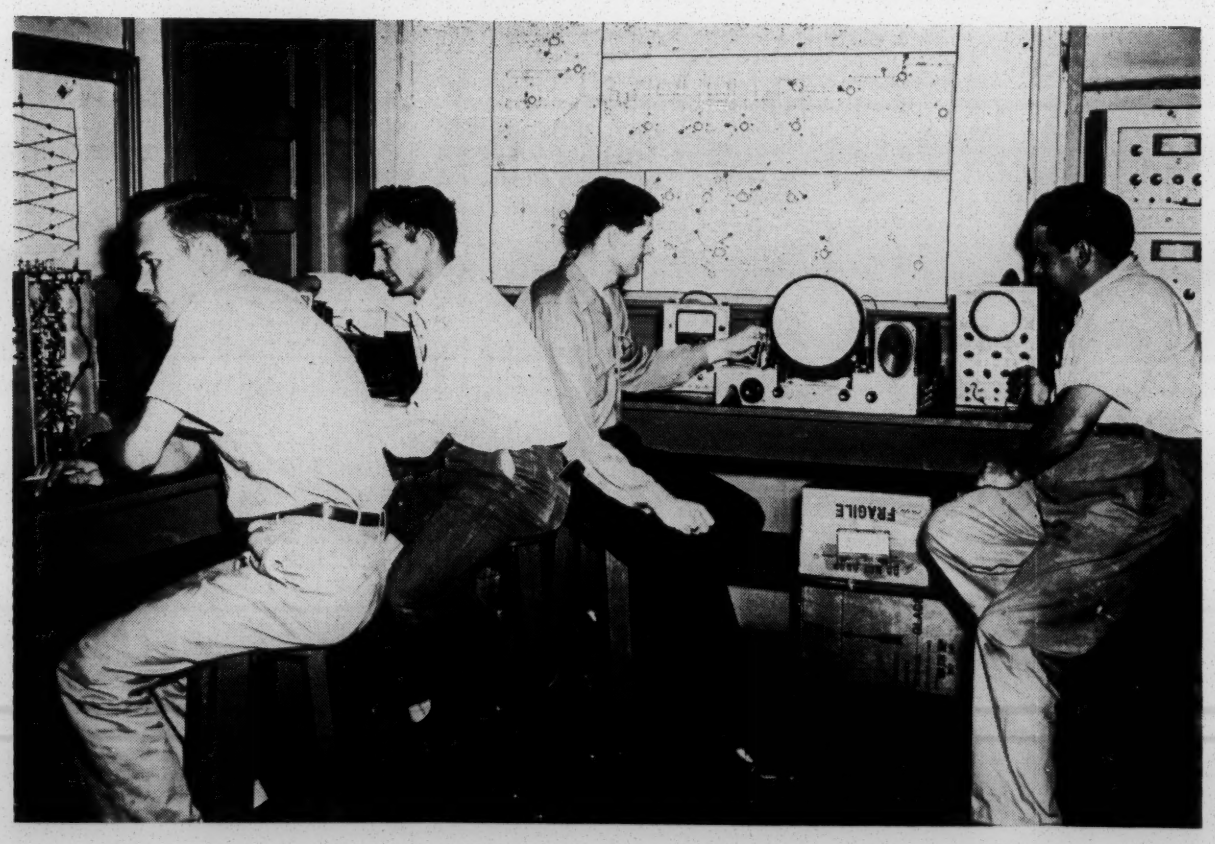
R. H. Hughey, vocational education director, Greenville City Schools, assumed the duties of the Supervisor of Building Trades in September; James Albert Howard was appointed as assistant supervisor of training for the Veterans Training program, Sterling High school, in November; Jiles R. Edwards, Jr. was appointed supervisor of training, Veterans Training School, Sterling High school in September.

Sterling High School's Veteran Training Program offered the following courses: auto mechanics, auto machinist, bricklaying, carpentry, floor sanding and paper hanging, furniture repair and upholstery, painting, plastering, plumbing, radio. sign painting, tailoring, business administration and High School Refresher Course.

Eight hundred and twenty-one Veterans attending classes in the above courses in class rooms located at Union school, Sterling High School, Green Avenue; Roy Williams Upholstery shop, corner of Madison and Oscar streets; a building in front of Sterling High school; and another building located on Green Avenue known as "Green Avenue Veterans School."

Dr. Loggins announced November 17 that the bookkeeping department of the veterans training program would be a separate department. J. D. Coggins was named as finance officer. Elizabeth Wages was appointed as head bookkeeper in December. Two hundred sixty-seven veterans had received high school certificates since the official opening of the Veterans Training program.

New TV AM FM Equipment



VETERANS WORKING ON television are shown above. They include (left to right) Mendel Williams, Grady Brown. William Crane, and Lewis Henderson. In order for a man to enter the television class he must be a graduate of the rad o class or have equivalent training. These men are training to become television technicians which qualifies them to install and service television receivers. The above equipment is the latest and finest test equipment made by the RCA Company. This equipment gives signals and output indications with a degree of accuracy so necessary in checking and aligning television equipment.

Part Time Jobs Needed

Several fellows here at the school are in need of part time jobs. Anyone knowing about openings, please contact this paper.

VETERANS CORNER

Veterans Administration
Information Division
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Q: I wish to take on-the-job training. Where do I apply?

A: Apply at your nearest VA office. Take along a certified or photostatic copy of your discharge papers. If you are married or have one or more dependents and want subsistence allowances, take along your marriage certificate and other documents that will establish your dependency claim.

Q: I have completed my on-the-job training course and have some entitlement left. I would like to take another course. May I enroll at another school?

A: You may use any remaining entitlement either for on-the-job training or for educational training with VA's prior approval.

Q: Who is eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation? (Public Law 16 as amended)

A: Active service, some part of which must have taken place between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947. Discharge must be under conditions other than dishonorable. Minimum of 10 per cent service-connected disability due to World War II service or retired from such service because of disability, in either case causing a need for vocational training to overcome handicap of such disability. No training beyond July 25, 1956.

Necessary training expenses paid. Special equipment furnished. Travel allowances and loan benefits available. Advisement and guidance mandatory. Work toward a definite job objective to create employability. Minimum monthly allowance of $65 for the veteran without dependents or $90 for a veteran with dependents. If in full time institutional training $75 if no dependents; $105 for one dependent, and $120 for more than one dependent. The subsistence when added to the compensation must equal $105 for the veterans without dependents drawing less than 30 per cent, or $115 for a veteran with dependents drawing less than 30 per cent. Veterans drawing 30 per cent or more must have their subsistence and compensation total $115 for a veteran without de-

Watch Makers Give Timely Tips News Seen Through the Eye Loop

By Ralph L. McSweeney

The "Big Boy" for such a little name "Pat" that is—came rushing into class the other p.m. and was seen to hastily take off a young ladies' apron and hide same very quickly. Nope don't get ol' Pat wrong—he is very much a bachelor and he did not have a lady caller.

Seems that he is now doing some domestic duties in his new bachelor apartment. He says, "Everyone cannot cook to the taste of an Irishman—so by gorra"—

Pat gets a meal together in half the time it takes him to build up a 10 AK from scratch. Does his dishes, too. O. K., Girls, line forms to the left.

It is a pleasure to know that our "Pop and Cracker Jack man" from "Ye Ol' Canteen" is on the road to recovery. Trying to run the canteen and be an ace watchmake was almost too much for him. Pop Garner is doing right well now—a bit shaky, but you can not hold a good man down. Now we are looking for the charming lad back to school almost any day now. Lee, if you go to Florida before you come back to school, think of your buddies in watchmaking.

Seems that the new gentleman from New York has it rather easy at present. I believe the boys are allergic to a high powered eye loop. If that was not bad enough—this New York gentleman's reputation preceded him. Seems as though he rates as one of the top precision watchmakers and has a top rating in the Blue Book of Horologist of the Bulova Watchmaking company and is a former Student of Pat Little. We know that he is ace high and we are happy to have him with our happy family. Welcome to Greenville, Ervin Hutchison.

Oh, well, can't stay young always —got the silver hair but not much gold—enough said, Who?

—Just Ol' Sarge

How about you guys giving a fellow a hand and pass along a bit of material for this column. I can't write but I'll try scratching—don't know grammar but am fine with figures.

So long.

Edgar Weldon Pace

Edgar Weldon Pace and his family live at 205 McMakin Drive. He was discharged February 2, 1946, and entered school July 26, 1946. In March 31, 1948, he graduated from watchmaking with a perfect attendance. He was an instructor while attending classes. At the present time he and another classmate have a Jewelry Shop on Pendleton street in West Greenville. It was opened May 1, 1948. Their slogan is "Watchmaking our specialty." They carry a full line of jewelry and silverware.

During his early life he was interested in watches but knew nothing about them. While stationed in the Aleutian Islands, he realized the need of someone to repair watches, and sent for his wife to go to a shop and buy

A Grave Problem

HAVE YOU TRIED to drive in the school parking area or out of it around 1:15 in the afternoon and at night? If you have you know that it is taking your life in your own hands.

We would like to call to your attention as man to man to please observe certain rules of good sportsmanship and safety. The parking space is made available to the students and officials alike.

Please do not park in spaces reserved for teachers and officials.

Park your car in an orderly manner—namely at right angle to the school—in the back parking area.

Do not freeze or block any car that is parked by parking in back or front of it.

Observe a speed that is reasonable when coming in and leaving the parking area.

There seem to be a small number of drug store cowboys that race through the parking area with no respect to life or limb and without regard to the property rights of others—namely denting fenders and other abuses to parked cars. That within itself is a crime punishable by law.

We are all fellow veterans, not a bunch of half grown snobs and wise guys, therefore let's keep order in our own house to the utmost satisfaction of our little group.

With all due respects to the veterans, teachers and officials of this school, it is known that cars from those attending church functions next door use this parking lot and it has also been noted that these cars also are violators of the above rules.

Our plea to you is that each one must set a good driving example and remember that a car on the road is worth two in the ditch.

Tool Schedule Posted

IT HAS BEEN brought to the attention of this office that the students have the impression that they may receive $100 worth of tools and books. The regulations state that each veteran will receive the amount of tools and

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Minimums increased in each case for additional dependents. In the case of a veteran receiving pay for training on the job Administrator may reduce subsistence allowance to amount considered equitable and just.

Q: Who is eligible for Outpatient Medical Treatment?

A: Veteran must need treatment for service-connected disability and have prior VA authorization for such treatment. Discharge must be under other than dishonorable conditions.

Medical treatment (not requiring hospitalization) at VA field station or by approved private physician in veteran's home community. Includes the supplying of medicine, bandages, syringes, etc.

Q: Next question came from a veteran who's thinking about getting a job with the federal government. He wants to know if he has any job preference for Civil Service jobs as a veteran.

A: Yes, he does. He's entitled to a credit of 5 points on his Civil Service rating. And there may be other credits because of disability. If this veteran is seriously interested in Civil Service employment, I suggest he get in touch with the nearest office of the US Civil Service Commission. They can give him all the rules and regulations that relate to veterans.

Q: A veteran's wife writes "In my opinion, my husband needs hospital treatment. But he's stubborn and refuses to apply for government medical treatment. Can the VA help me to make him go to the hospital?"

A: No. This problem is strictly up to the veteran. The VA cannot force this woman's husband . . . or any other veteran to accept hospitalization or medical treatment.

NEWS — VIEWS

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EDITOR: ..... Mrs. Mary R. Porter

ASSISTANTS ..... Mrs. Lois Wood, Mrs. P. N. Becton

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Is she jealous or is it the creditors? If you do not know, "ask the marines" do not tell it to them. Anyway M. K. that always calls may be a Watchmakers helper. Is not that right, Hilton? Just one of the Jones boys.

"Old Father Time" . . . The Honorable Mr. Dorroh is as keen eyed as the Ol' Sarge. Never misses a trick but he's Pop to his boys. Even though some do cuss him to themselves now and then—you know—boys and men never grow up—so 'tis said.

As a cub reporter I'm all wet if you do not think so ask Pat Little. He saw yours truly fall in the river Sunday. Didn't get a fish but what a bite and how—even had to saw off my ring—finger swelled up like a balloon.

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SANFORD H. BAIRD

Sanford H. Baird was a graduate of this school March 31, 1948. He was a student instructor three months before graduation. On March 31, 1948, Baird was employed as a full time instructor in watchmaking. After being discharged from the army October 11, 1945, until he entered school January 7, 1947, he was the advertising manager for a weekly paper in South Carolina. He completed his two year course in one year and two months.

The Baird family live in Greer, S. C.

REPORT OF COMPENSATION FROM PRODUCTIVE LABOR A PERSONAL MESSAGE TO YOU

VA Form 7-1963

IMPORTANT: This form must be completed and returned to the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration. It must be received not later than the 5th of the month in which you receive it. In case this report is not received, your subsistence allowance payments will be suspended.

Section A—Certification by Veteran
Fill out all sections in ink.

Section B—Certification by Principal Employer
Take this to your employer and have him fill out in ink parts 8, 9, 10 and 11

Section C—Certification by School
As soon as sections A and B have been completed, the reports should be taken to the appropriate school office

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Tool Schedule Posted

IT HAS BEEN brought to the attention of this office that the students have the impression that they may receive $100 worth of tools and books. The regulations state that each veteran will receive the amount of tools and books necessary to satisfactorily complete his course **up to $100.** In other words: if he can finish his training with $50 this is all that he may receive.

A few of the students have drawn their entire balance and find they are unable to draw necessary books unless they pay cash for them at the time of issue. We have tried to eliminate this by withholding $5 balance.

The hours for issuing books and tools are as follows:

9:30 A. M. to 12:00 noon.
3:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
6:15 P. M. to 9:00 P. M.

Because of the number of trade courses, the demand for tools has become so large that we will be forced to close during such times as we are receiving, unpacking, and pricing shipments. We are sorry but we will not be able to tell in advance when these days will be. In order to save time each instructor is requested to check and see if the tool room is open before excusing students.

The tool room will be closed during these periods:

June 1 to 15.
September 1 to 15.
December 1 to 15.

If any new students are in need of tools during this time he may receive a purchase order from the office and get them up town.

Be A Doer Not A Drone

HE WHO FEARS criticism is hopeless. Only those who do things are criticized. The idler is lost sight of in the march of events, but the doer is watched and criticized. To hesitate for fear of criticism loses the battle while the doers march on to victory and triumph. If your cause is right, be not afraid of criticism; advocate it, expound it, and, if need be, fight for it. Critics always have been and always will be, but to the strong-minded they are a help rather than a hindrance. As the horse spurts forward when prodded with the spur, so the doers forge ahead under the last of criticism. Take your part on life's stage and play your part to the end; stand for that which is good; be a doer, not a drone; look the world in the face and let the critics criticize.—(Graniteville Bulletin)

8 July 1949

Mr. Harold Weekley, Executive Director
Greenville Council of Social Agencies
P. O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Weekley:

We are sending off to you today the questionnaires and schedules that we have estimated your survey committees would need. We have included instructions for each section. Since the number we are sending is just an estimate, do not hesitate to ask us for more if you need them.

Dr. Hollis told us that he planned to mimeograph his own housing schedules, so the only material we are sending for the Housing Committee are the instructions and the over-all questionnaire to be used after the data is gathered.

We hope to have the thirty (30) copies of the Manual ready to send you by the beginning of next week.

Mrs. Havens and I both enjoyed our visit to Greenville very much. You have a fine Survey Committee and it looks as though they will do a good, and much-needed job. If we can help you again, please let us know. It was a pleasure to meet all of you. The best of luck on the Survey.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

Greater Greenville Council of Social Agencies

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
206 CAPERS BUILDING 110-A W. McBEE AVE.
SEND MAIL TO: P. O. BOX 1085 DIAL 2-1589

COMMUNITY PLANNING
IN
HEALTH - WELFARE
RECREATION

W. F. LOGGINS
PRESIDENT

H. R. STEPHENSON, JR.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. JOHN M. HOLMES
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

HAROLD J. WEEKLEY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
To January, 1950
MRS. EUGENE E. WELLS
MRS. JOHN M. HOLMES
MRS. N. P. MITCHELL
REV. M. C. PATTERSON
DR. KEITT SMITH
H. R. STEPHENSON, JR.

To January, 1951
MISS LAURA EBAUGH
MR. CLAY ELROD
MRS. C. L. MILLER
MRS. A. T. O'DELL
MRS. LAWSON SCOTT

To January, 1952
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WAYNE FREEMAN
MRS. A. E. JONES
MRS. JAMES B. LITTLE
W. F. LOGGINS
REV. J. OWEN SMITH

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
CHILD & FAMILY WELFARE
Mrs. R. M. Caine

GROUP WORK
Schaefer Kendrick

HEALTH
Miss Isadora Poe

July 16, 1949

2-9262

Mrs. Jane Simpson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

We are presently working on preliminaries in regard to our self-survey of Greenville. We would like to have some information from you.

Judge J. Ollie Edmunds

The Chairman of our Law Enforcement Committee would like to have the name of the Chairman of the Committee that worked on the study in Jacksonville. He would also be glad to have information as to the type of people that was placed on the Committee in Jacksonville, how often they met, and other information related to this committee's assignment. It is quite possible that our Chairman, who is Judge of our Children's Court, will call long distance the person who served as the Jacksonville Law Enforcement Chairman to discuss some of these matters.

I would, therefore, appreciate you sending me the name of the Chairman of Law Enforcement in Jacksonville and other information relating to this committee's work. I would also like to have two copies of the Jacksonville Study if possible.

Mrs. Havens

out working [illegible]

Cordially,

Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley
Executive Secretary

HJW:bh

RED FEATHER SERVICE

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Community Surveys
Greenville, S.C.

July 18, 1949

Mr. Richard Foster
Law Offices of Culbertson & Foster
West Court Street
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Mr. Foster:

Thank you for your letter of July 16. I am delighted that you are carrying trhough the work of the committee on law enforcement.

Unfortunately, our store of the full Jacksonville survey report is exhausted. We understand that the Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies is also out of the report.

We send you herewith, however, the short form version of the report. I have copied below from our one remaining sample of the full Jacksonville survey report, the names of the committee members who were principally concerned with law enforcement, along with some other names of people active in the Jacksonville survey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Judge J. Ollie Edmunds, Chairman Delinquency & Law Enforcement
Richard P. Daniel, Chairman of Jacksonville Survey Committee
William J. DeHoff
J. Leonard Lewis
Chester R. Cowart
W. Russell Robinson
Aaron A. Gay
Miss Mary E. Judy, Executive Director, Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies, 314 Market Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

LAW OFFICES OF
CULBERTSON & FOSTER
WEST COURT STREET
GREENVILLE, S. C.

JOHN B. CULBERTSON
RICHARD J. FOSTER

TELEPHONES
2-7361 & 2-7362

July 16, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Dr. Mitchell

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please send me any information you have available or can get on the Jacksonville Survey. I have been appointed Chairman of the committee to make a survey of law enforcements in Greenville, and I would like to contact, over the telephone, some of the members of that committee who served in Jacksonville.

I would also appreciate a copy of the Report of the Jacksonville Survey. It is my understanding that our Community Chest is requesting copies of this Report, but I would like a copy in the names of these committee members for their own files.

Any other information, pamphlets, or instructions in this regard would be most helpful.

Yours very sincerely,

Richard Foster

Richard Foster

RF:bh

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

GENERAL INFORMATION

SELF SURVEY NEGRO CONDITIONS

July - August 1949

Background of Study

During the early part of 1948 the YWCA was asked by Negro women of the communit to establish a Negro branch of the YWCA. This matter was referred to the Council of Social Agencies for consideration. Due to other studies that were underway the Council was unable to take action on this request. During April of 1949 the YWCA asked that an over-all study of the community be made as it relates to services to Negroes. In the meantime the Negro branch of the YWCA has been formed on a non-building program basis.

Council of Social Agencies

The Council is composed of citizens representing a cross-section of agencies and organizations of Greater Greenville. The organization makes studies relati to social needs of the entire community. It was therefore quite natural for the Council to take under consideration the sponsoring of this study.

Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of the Council, presented the YWCA request for the study to the Executive Committee of the Council. A special committee was formed to look into this matter during May and June 1949. On June 9th a decision was made that the Council of Social Agencies would sponsor the Self Survey of Negro citizens in Greater Greenville.

Southern Regional Council

In the early deliberations of the Council to consider the study, contact was made with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. The Southern Regional Council was established in 1944 to determine the facts about the many problems of the South and to mobilize the people of the South to solve these problems. It is a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization. It is interested in equal opportunity for all people in the South.

The special committee of the Council of Social Agencies contacted the Southern Regional Council during May to learn what might be involved in such a study in Greenville. The Southern Regional Council had assisted the citizens of Jacksonville, Florida in a similar study in 1947. The Southern Regional Council also made available a "Manual For The Home Town Self Survey" which has questionnaires that are being used in the Greenville study. Two (2) representatives from the Southern Regional Council met with the Steering Committee of the study during June. This service was gratis to Greenville. Future visits by the Southern Regional Council will require financial expenditures by the Council of Social Agencies.

Steering Committee

The special committee that had been formed by the Council of Social Agencies to consider making the study became the Steering Committee when it was definitely decided to make the study. Twelve (12) people are on this Committe representing both races. The duties of the Steering Committee have been and a

(1) To make original plans for the study.
(2) Review the findings and recommendations of each committee.
(3) Plan for the follow-up on recommendations of committees.

Finances

The Council of Social Agencies has accepted financial responsibilities for the study.

(a) This will include cost of additional visits by consultants of Southern Regional Council.
(b) Clerical assistance in connections with the study.
(c) Professional assistance in compiling the financial report.
(d) Publishing the findings and recommendations.
(e) Other incidental expenses in connection with the study.

The Council of Social Agencies receives all of its funds from the Community Chest. Harold J. Weekley serves as Executive to the Chest and Council, and is available for assistance on this study.

Committees

Twelve (12) fields of service are being considered in this study. These fiel of study are as follows:

(1) Community Participation and Responsibility
(2) Education
(3) Health
(4) Housing
(5) Industry and Employment
(6) Law Enforcement
(7) Population
(8) Recreation
(9) Religious Resources
(10) Sanitation and Safety
(11) Transportation
(12) Welfare Services

Each committee is made up of citizens from both races. A white Chairman and Negro Co-Chariman head each committee. These committees vary from small grou to those having as many as fifty (50) on the committee. They represent practically all community-wide interests.

Each committee is responsible for determining the material that shall be gathered for that part of the study; summarizing these facts and bringing a written report of findings and recommendations to the Steering Committee.

Areas of the Study

The area to be studied will vary somewhat with the various committees. In some instances information will be tabulated relative to the city of Greenville only. In most cases the area will include Greater Greenville and in some cases information will be tabulated for all of Greenville County.

Place to Meet

The various committees may wonder where they can hold meetings. These meetings may be held wherever the Chairman and Co-Chairman decide, however, the YWCA and the Community Chest and Council Conference Rooms are available for these meetings. Committees will meet at the discretion of their respective groups.

Goals to be Recommended

By and large the recommendations of the committees will fall into three (3) categories, namely:

(1) Goals that can be accomplished immediately.
(2) Goals that can be accomplished within a year.
(3) Those taking two (2) to five (5) years to accomplish.

Follow-Up Committee

The Steering Committee is planning to establish a Follow-Up Committee that will work on specific recommendations of the various committees. It is this part of the study that is most important in overcoming conditions that should not exist. Of course, the entire Council of Social Agencies would be involved in this Follow-Up part of the study. This Committee will see that there is adequate distribution of information about the basic recommendations for the community. This will include newspaper stories, pamphlets, speaking before civic organizations and groups, sponsoring a "Town Hall" over the radio, and other types of public relations.

Not a Comparative Study

The purpose of this study is to learn about conditions existing in our community as related to the Negro citizens. It is not to compare Greenville with Jacksonville, nor white with Negro. At some future date it is hoped that a similar study can be made relative to the conditions effecting white citizens of Greater Greenville.

General Comments

(1) We must steer clear of politics, factionalism, and bias in our work.
(2) The findings will not be published until the entire survey is finished.
(3) It is recognized that some committees will complete their work before others. However, it is important to complete the study as soon as possible in order that the interest of volunteers will be maintained.
(4) Each committee should meet often enough to iron out any difficulties or answer any questions in order to keep the enthusiasm high.
(5) Ususut 22nd has been set as the dead line to complete the study; but if all committee work isn't finished by that time be sure to continue until all work is completed.

(Attached to this material is a list of the Steering Committee and also a list of the Chairmen and Co-Chairmen).

8-8-49

13 - Go - Insi
Greenville Piedmont

October 7, 1949

Mr. Gil Rowland, Managing Editor
Greenville Piedmont
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Rowland:

It has come to my attention that the pamphlet materials which I stated in my letter of September 23 were being sent you under separate cover, were erroneously forwarded to Mr. J. M. Dabbs instead.

I regret so much the delay caused by this error and have asked Mr. Dabbs to forward them on to you. Please let us hear from you if we can be of further help.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

October 7, 1949

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I have been out of the office or I would have answered your good letter of the 28th.

The package should have indeed been sent to Mr. Rowland and I shall be very appreciative if you will undertake to get it to him from there, and will reimburse you for any expense in so doing. I am writing Mr. Rowland too, to tell him why his parcel has been delayed.

Thank you so much for taking care of this.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN
CASSANDRA MAXWELL
ORANGEBURG

SECOND VICE CHAIRMAN
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COLUMBIA

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JAMES McBRIDE DABBS
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NEWBERRY

PAUL R. WEBBER
ORANGEBURG

PRESIDENT M. F. WHITTAKER
ORANGEBURG

MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
ORANGEBURG

REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

September 28, 1949

Mrs. Agnes McKey, Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McKey:

I received several days ago the copy of the letter you sent Mr. Gil Rowland, in Greenville. I also received the same day a large package of assorted SRC pamphlets, perhaps ten different pamphlets, with a total of 50 to 100 pamphlets. Since you said in your letter to Mr. Rowland that you were sending him such an assortment of pamphlets, I wonder whether you didn't send that package to me by mistake. Please find out in the office whether you sent such a package to Mr. Rowland and another to me. If you did, thanks for the one you sent me. But if you intended Mr. Rowland to have the package I received, let me know right away, and I will forward them to him.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

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SEP 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mrs. Alice Anderson, Rev. E. A. Adams, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Mrs. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Earle R. Britton, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Franz Daniel, Mrs. Beautine DeCosta, Mrs. Louise J. DuBose, Laura Ebaugh, A. C. Flora, Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. Madge Harper, Rev. A. W. Hill, J. M. Hinton, Mrs. J. Roy Jones, Leila Johnson, Vonnie Lance, Mrs. Norman Lynch, John H. McCray, Mrs. Sarah McCullough, Mary Helen Oetzel, J. F. Potts, Josephine Pinckney, Mrs. Corrie Plyler, Dr. W. M. Ratliff, Julia R. Reynolds, Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Edwin G. Seibels, Gadsden E. Shand, Mrs. Andrew J. Simkins, Mrs. Albert Simons, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Marion A. Wright.

C
O
P
Y

September 23, 1949

Mr. Gil Rowland, Managing Editor
Greenville Piedmont
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Rowland:

The letter from Mr. J. M. Dabbs, chairman of our South Carolina Division tells me of your desire to organize a chapter of the Southern Regional Council in Greenville. Naturally we are much interested and very eager to anything that we can do to help you.

At Mr. Dabbs request I am sending you under separate cover an assortment of from six to twenty-five copies each of our publications which may be of help to you. Please let me know if you need more of any of them. I am also enclosing a list of our current Greenvillemembership.

With heartiest good wishes for your uncertaking I am

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

cc: Mr. J. M. Dabbs

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

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MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
ORANGEBURG

REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

September 13, 1949

Mrs. Agnes McKoy, Secretary-Treasurer
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

Mr. Gil Rowland, Managing Editor of the Greenville Piedmont, Greenville, S. C., Has just written me that they are trying to organize a chapter of the SRC in Greenville and would like to have any literature that might be of help. I have written him, and have also sent him the following:

12 copies What Kind of a South do you want. SRC.
1 Copy The Condition of our Rights--SRC.
1 """ To Secure These Rights in Your Community--Am. Coun. on Race Rel.
1 """"Good Citizen--American Heritage Foundation.
1 copy When Justice and Expediency Meet--Dabbs.
1 Copy Facing Facts in South Carolina--Wright.

I told him that I would have you send him any other material that might be of help in organizing a running the local group. I sent him the list of Greenville members as I have them. If it is not too much trouble, you might send him the list of Greenville members as you have them; your list might be more complete and up-to-date.

Thanking you , and with kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

RC
Sept 22,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mrs. Alice Anderson, Rev. E. A. Adams, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Mrs. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Earle R. Britton, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Franz Daniel, Mrs. Beautine DeCosta, Mrs. Louise J. DuBose, Laura Ebaugh, A. C. Flora, Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. Madge Harper, Rev. A. W. Hill, J. M. Hinton, Mrs. J. Roy Jones, Leila Johnson, Vonnie Lance, Mrs. Norman Lynch, John H. McCray, Mrs. Sarah McCullough, Mary Helen Oetzel, J. F. Potts, Josephine Pinckney, Mrs. Corrie Plyler, Dr. W. M. Ratliff, Julia R. Reynolds, Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Edwin G. Seibels, Gadsden E. Shand, Mrs. Andrew J. Simkins, Mrs. Albert Simons, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Marion A. Wright.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

November 14, 1949

RECOMMENDATIONS NOT QUESTIONED

1. That, at the General Hospital, the number of beds for colored patients be increased; that some private or semi-private rooms be provided; that colored physicians be extended staff privileges; that adequate bathroom facilities be made available on the Negro ward, and that consideration be given to the training of Negro nurses.

2. That in the near future consideration be given to establishing a colored institution corresponding to the Maternity Shelter for white women.

3. That doctors provide adequate waiting rooms for colored patients wherever possible.

4. That the Piedmont Medical Association attempt to secure additional colored physicians and an additional dentist for the community, perhaps by contacting medical schools and universities.

5. That colored children be urged to have their teeth examined when entering public school, and required to if facilities become available.

6. That the officials of the City and County Health Departments be supported in their requests for additional personnel.

7. That more health work be done in the colored schools by more frequent examinations being administered, more hygiene taught, and a dental hygienist employed to teach mouth hygiene, to clean teeth and to apply sodium flouride.

8. That membership in the Blue Shield and Blue Cross (voluntary health insurance) be given favorable publicity since such membership would lessen the load on the clinics and made private medical attention more available. Blue Cross is hospital insurance and Blue Shield is medical insurance to which is added amounts agreed upon by doctor and patient.

RECOMMENDATIONS NOT QUESTIONED

Sanitation and Safety

1. That the City Board of Health continue to keep in constant touch with City Council and the office of the City Engineer regarding the three places in the city where sewage comes to the surface since the City Health Department feels that no matter how diluted it may be, it constitutes a health hazard.

2. That the City Health Department continue to check closely for violations of the city ordinance stating that not more than two dewlling units shall use one toilet.

3. That a plan be worked out whereby all Negro property owners be informed of the necessary procedure (petition, etc.) for having their streets and sidewalks paved since evidence has been gathered which shows many are not informed.

4. That County Supervisor John P. Ashmore be asked to investigate as soon as possible the advisability of eliminating the blind corner at South Calhoun and Jenkins Streets where over 900 children pass daily during school sessions, and the advisibility of widening South Calhoun street between the end of city pavement and Jenkins Street, the main approach to Sterling High School.

5. That a group of citizens investigate the manner or under what sponsorship a public rest room for Negroes could be installed in the vicinity of Broad and Fall Streets since the only one in the city at present is in the boiler room of the County Court House.

6. That the proper authorities of the city and of the Greater Greenville Sewer Commission be asked to investigate the advisibility of requiring at least two garbage collections a week in all areas at reasonably spaced intervals as a health and sanitation measure.

7. That since the city ordinance requiring garbage to be placed at the curb is no longer enforced, it be removed from the code and perhaps a substitute requiring it to be placed in the rear wherever possible be offered.

8. That a method be evolved whereby citizens are informed of what fire protection they are entitled to in various sections and thus reminded to purchase fire extinguishers if needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS NOT QUESTIONED

Law Enforcement

1. That a report and study be made by the City Council of the need for the appointment of Negro officers to patrol Negro districts, with consideration being given to the experience of other southern cities that have employed Negro policemen having no authority to arrest white persons.

2. That a study be made of the need for the appointment of policewoman on the City Police Department.

3. That a study be made by the County and City authorities of the need for separate quarters for youthful and first offender prisoners.

4. That city and particularly the County Delegation, make a study of providing a rehabilitation program for the long-term prisoners confined to the chain gangs.

5. That newspapers and other media should be encouraged to give publicity to any flagrant violation of civil rights particularly as they pertain to Negroes and to any deficiencies of law and enforcement.

RECOMMENDATIONS NOT QUESTIONED

Transportation

1. That, since the closest bus stops are five blocks away, the Duke Power Company be asked to investigate the possibility of providing bus service to Sterling High School for the approximately 600 students of the 1,300 enrolled who would ride.

2. That Duke Power Company consider the advisibility of asking colored people to enter the bus first, as a help to the seating arrangement.

3. That Duke Power Compnay request its drivers to require strict adherence to the South Carolina law, "White Patrons Please Seat From Front; Colored Patrons Please Seat From Rear," thus sometines eliminating the necessity of Negroes' standing. To enforce this regulation, the committee feels the Company should place its own observers on buses at regular intervals.

4. That Duke Power Company list a destination on all buses, some of which are marked "Special" and some of which are blank, making it impossible for people unfamiliar with the route to ride with ease and certainty.

5. That the Southern Railway Terminal be asked to repair the lock on the door of the Negro women's restroom which now stands ajar, and to provide a wash basin for the Negro men's restroom.

6. That a water cooler be placed in the colored waiting room at the Southern Railway Terminal.

7. That more frequent cleanings and inspections of the colored restrooms and colored waiting rooms of the Union Bus Station be undertaken.

8. That the possibility of additional space of the colored waiting room at the Union Bus Station be considered, along with some means of artificial ventilation, screens for the windows and door, and a water cooler.

9. That arrangement for more prompt ticket service at the colored ticket window be made.

RECOMMENDATIONS NOT QUESTIONED

Religious Resources

1. That the YWCA Negro branch be strengthened and investigations be made of the possibility of a YMCA Negro branch.

2. That a qualified social agency or church sponsor an institute to teach recreational planning and teaching methods to Negro leaders and teachers with the goals of church supervised recreation and trained teachers.

3. That a Negro Council of Church Women be formed to include all denominations in the city.

4. That the Ministerial Alliance be strengthened, and include in its program joint Brotherhood Week meetings, union services, promotion of interracial cooperation, and look into the possibility of radio time for Negro ministers.

Greater Greenville Council of Social Agencies

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
206 CAPERS BUILDING 110-A W. McBEE AVE.
SEND MAIL TO: P. O. BOX 1085 DIAL 2-1589

COMMUNITY PLANNING
IN
HEALTH - WELFARE
RECREATION

W. F. LOGGINS
PRESIDENT

H. R. STEPHENSON, JR.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. JOHN M. HOLMES
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

HAROLD J. WEEKLEY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
To January, 1950
MRS. EUGENE E. WELLS
MRS. JOHN M. HOLMES
MRS. N. P. MITCHELL
REV. M. C. PATTERSON
DR. KEITT SMITH
H. R. STEPHENSON, JR.

To January, 1951
MISS LAURA EBAUGH
MR. CLAY ELROD
MRS. C. L. MILLER
MRS. A. T. O'DELL
MRS. LAWSON SCOTT

To January, 1952
J. KENNETH CASS
WAYNE FREEMAN
MRS. A. E. JONES
MRS. JAMES B. LITTLE
W. F. LOGGINS
REV. J. OWEN SMITH

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
CHILD & FAMILY WELFARE
Mrs. R. M. Caine
GROUP WORK
Schaefer Kendrick
HEALTH
Miss Isadora Poe

November 25, 1949

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson, Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Mr. Weekley, before leaving for a short holiday which was much needed after our rather hectic campaign, turned your letter over to me for reply. Unfortunately, I have just recently come to Greenville from Canada and am not too familiar with the intracacies of the present survey, but will do my best to give you the facts as I see them in this letter.

Generally the progress on the survey seems to be good. As you probably are aware, twelve committees have been carrying on independent research under the direction of a central steering committee. All twelve committees have reported and we have in the office their completed material. However, only six of these reports are in final form and approved for release by the central steering committee. We have another meeting to consider three additional reports on Tuesday, November 29th. If these reports are accepted on Tuesday this will mean that nine of the twelve reports will be ready for release. I am enclosing the recommendations made by five of the committees. Some of these are in need of revision but have been accepted by the central steering committee.

In reply to your question regarding the follow up action on the recommendations I refer you to the general information report regarding the survey, page 3, which I understand is accepted by the survey group as a whole as the proper procedure. At present it looks as if the state park for Negroes has a good chance of becoming a reality. For your information only, the State Forestry Commission has examined the property suggested by our State Park Committee and approved it. It is hoped that during the next session of the Legislature authority will be given for the purchase of the property. There seems to be some conflict over the purchasing agent, whether county or state, but I am sure this can be resolved. At present we are in the process of taking an option on the property so that it will be available to the public authorities when the decision to purchase is made.

Wired, 28 Nov 49 — for 5 ctee reports, gen'l report, Health Report — Welfare were not enclosed — not related. JPS

Rec'd - 11/29/49

We are being very cautious about publicity in regard to this project and would appreciate your ~~disgression~~ discretion in this matter.

In regard to your fourth point about evidence of community interest and support, unfortunately because of my recent arrival in Greenville I can only give you my own impression. It would appear to me that the survey is completely accepted among that limited group of two hundred odd citizens who have participated in its formulation. I am enclosing a copy of the preliminary Health and Medical Care report which was well received at a general meeting of the Community Council. The newspapers have given our limited publicity regarding the survey very fair treatment. They seem anxious to assist us in every way to make the survey a success and have been most honest in their reporting. It will take a great deal of thoughtful interpretation ~~for~~ to the community to help them ~~to~~ accept the recommendations on a healthy basis. By "healthy" I mean without a purely paternalistic attitude. As you may have noticed in our papers some of the housing unit recommendations have already been anticipated and acted upon by the decision to erect a number of housing units for Negroes and the condemning of dwellings in the Reedy River area. Happily the condemning of those houses has been followed through with a notice to landlords to show just why the dwellings should not be demolished.

I realize that I have given you only very sketchy information and wish that you would feel free to call Mr. Weekley on his return to Greenville this Monday. I am sure that he can supplement information that I have given.

May I say how much I enjoyed the talk by Morris Abrams to the State Conference of Social Work this month. Would you happen to have a copy of his address? Numerous persons here in Greenville, including the newspaper editor, have asked for a copy of this. If in any way we can help you in this present situation please do not hesitate to let us know.

Very truly yours,

Frank A. Cleaver

Frank A. Cleaver
Assistant to Executive Director

FAC:lb

November 17, 1949

Mr. Harold J. Weekley, Executive Secretary
Greenville Community Council
P. O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Weekley:

We appreciate so much the help and cooperation you promised by telephone this morning in getting to us the material for a preliminary report on the Greenville self-survey. As I told you over the phone, the foundation which is financing a large part of our whole self-survey program has asked us for a report by December 1st, and we are anxious to include all the available information about Greenville.

Specifically, we need as much of the following information as you can give us:

1) Status of the survey at present -- progress made, which sections have been completed and approved, and what recommendations have been made.

2) Plans for follow-up action on the recommendations of the various committees.

3) Evidence of results of the survey which have already been felt in Greenville (such as the State Park for Negroes).

4) Evidence of community interest and support from both whites and Negroes -- volunteer participation, interest of civic groups, newspaper support, etc.

We would also appreciate your sending us a copy of the mimeographed report which gives the general background of the survey and lists the members of the Steering Committee and sub-committees. The various sub-committees' reports which you mentioned sending will be most useful.

I shall get in touch with you in the next week or so if we find we need

any further explanation of the information you send us. I am sorry that all of this came up on such short notice. You have been most helpful, and we really appreciate it.

I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in Greenville before too long.

Again, many thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

now called the Greenville Community Council

GENERAL INFORMATION

SELF SURVEY NEGRO CONDITIONS

July - August 1949

Background of Study

During the early part of 1948 the YWCA was asked by Negro women of the community to establish a Negro branch of the YWCA. This matter was referred to the Council of Social Agencies for consideration. Due to other studies that were underway the Council was unable to take action on this request. During April of 1949 the YWCA asked that an over-all study of the community be made as it relates to services to Negroes. In the meantime the Negro branch of the YWCA has been formed on a non-building program basis.

Council of Social Agencies

The Council is composed of citizens representing a cross-section of agencies and organizations of Greater Greenville. The organization makes studies related to social needs of the entire community. It was therefore quite natural for the Council to take under consideration the sponsoring of this study.

Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of the Council, presented the YWCA request for the study to the Executive Committee of the Council. A special committee was formed to look into this matter during May and June 1949. On June 9th a decision was made that the Council of Social Agencies would sponsor the Self Survey of Negro citizens in Greater Greenville.

Southern Regional Council

In the early deliberations of the Council to consider the study, contact was made with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. The Southern Regional Council was established in 1944 to determine the facts about the many problems of the South and to mobilize the people of the South to solve these problems. It is a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization. It is interested in equal opportunity for all people in the South.

The special committee of the Council of Social Agencies contacted the Southern Regional Council during May to learn what might be involved in such a study in Greenville. The Southern Regional Council had assisted the citizens of Jacksonville, Florida in a similar study in 1947. The Southern Regional Council also made available a "Manual For The Home Town Self Survey" which has questionnaires that are being used in the Greenville study. Two (2) representatives from the Southern Regional Council met with the Steering Committee of the study during June. This service was gratis to Greenville. Future visits by the Southern Regional Council will require financial expenditures by the Council of Social Agencies.

Steering Committee

The special committee that had been formed by the Council of Social Agencies to consider making the study became the Steering Committee when it was definitely decided to make the study. Twelve (12) people are on this Committee representing both races. The duties of the Steering Committee have been and are:

(1) To make original plans for the study.
(2) Review the findings and recommendations of each committee.
(3) Plan for the follow-up on recommendations of committees.

Finances

The Council of Social Agencies has accepted financial responsibilities for the study.

(a) This will include cost of additional visits by consultants of the Southern Regional Council.
(b) Clerical assistance in connections with the study.
(c) Professional assistance in compiling the financial report.
(d) Publishing the findings and recommendations.
(e) Other incidental expenses in connection with the study.

The Council of Social Agencies receives all of its funds from the Community Chest. Harold J. Weekley serves as Executive to the Chest and Council, and is available for assistance on this study.

Committees

Twelve (12) fields of service are being considered in this study. These field of study are as follows:

(1) Community Participation and Responsibility
(2) Education
(3) Health
(4) Housing
(5) Industry and Employment
(6) Law Enforcement
(7) Population
(8) Recreation
(9) Religious Resources
(10) Sanitation and Safety
(11) Transportation
(12) Welfare Services

Each committee is made up of citizens from both races. A white Chairman and Negro Co-Chairman head each committee. These committees vary from small groups to those having as many as fifty (50) on the committee. They represent practically all community-wide interests.

Each committee is responsible for determining the material that shall be gathered for that part of the study; summarizing these facts and bringing a written report of findings and recommendations to the Steering Committee.

Areas of the Study

The area to be studied will vary somewhat with the various committees. In some instances information will be tabulated relative to the city of Greenville only. In most cases the area will include Greater Greenville and in some cases information will be tabulated for all of Greenville County.

Place to Meet

The various committees may wonder where they can hold meetings. These meetings may be held wherever the Chairman and Co-Chairman decide, however, the YWCA and the Community Chest and Council Conference Rooms are available for these meetings. Committees will meet at the discretion of their respective groups.

Goals to be Recommended

By and large the recommendations of the committees will fall into three (3) categories, namely:

(1) Goals that can be accomplished immediately.
(2) Goals that can be accomplished within a year.
(3) Those taking two (2) to five (5) years to accomplish.

Follow-Up Committee

The Steering Committee is planning to establish a Follow-Up Committee that will work on specific recommendations of the various committees. It is this part of the study that is most important in overcoming conditions that should not exist. Of course, the entire Council of Social Agencies would be involved in this Follow-Up part of the study. This Committee will see that there is adequate distribution of information about the basic recommendations for the community. This will include newspaper stories, pamphlets, speaking before civic organizations and groups, sponsoring a "Town Hall" over the radio, and other types of public relations.

Not a Comparative Study

The purpose of this study is to learn about conditions existing in our community as related to the Negro citizens. It is not to compare Greenville with Jacksonville, nor white with Negro. At some future date it is hoped that a similar study can be made relative to the conditions effecting white citizens of Greater Greenville.

General Comments

(1) We must steer clear of politics, factionalism, and bias in our work.
(2) The findings will not be published until the entire survey is finished.
(3) It is recognized that some committees will complete their work before others. However, it is important to complete the study as soon as possible in order that the interest of volunteers will be maintained.
(4) Each committee should meet often enough to iron out any difficulties or answer any questions in order to keep the enthusiasm high.
(5) August 22nd has been set as the dead line to complete the study; but if all committee work isn't finished by that time be sure to continue until all work is completed.

(Attached to this material is a list of the Steering Committee and also a list of the Chairmen and Co-Chairmen).

8-8-49

NEGRO STUDY STEERING COMMITTEE

Name	Address	Phone
Mrs. C. C. Withington, Chairman	12 Clarendon Ave.	2-4971
Mr. J. E. Beck, Co-Chairman	Sterling High School	5-3456
Dr. W. F. Loggins	17 Westfield St.	2-2541
Mrs. Mable White Butler	41-A Doe Street	3-4443
Mrs. R. M. Caine	101 Belmont Ave.	2-5988
Mrs. John M. Holmes	White Oak Road	2-0045
Mrs. E. L. McPherson	Rt. #1, Taylors	2-6131
Dr. Thomas Parker	311 E. Coffee St.	2-3271
Miss Isadora Poe	General Hospital	5-3421
Miss Ethel Simpson	Y.W.C.A.	2-7377
Mr. H. R. Stephenson	Woodside Bldg.	2-4022
Dr. L. P. Hollis	Parker School Dist.	2-2737
Mr. H. J. Weekley	Council of Social Agencies Office	2-1589

NEGRO STUDY COMMITTEES

(Council of Social Agencies)

Committee	Chairman	Co-Chairman
1- Community Participation & Responsibility	Dr. Dwight Chalmers 18 Mt. Vista Ave. Phone 5-1371	Dr. E. A. Huggins 110 North Calhoun Phone 5-1840 Miss Bessie Boyd 521 Anderson St. Phone 3-8026
2- Education	Mrs. T. J. Mims Augusta Rd. Phone 5-2492	S. O. Walker 402 Gower St. Phone 3-5800
3- Health	Dr. Thomas Parker 311 E. Coffee St. Phone 2-3271	Dr. E. L. McPherson 118 North Calhoun Phone 3-6232
4- Housing	Dr. L. P. Hollis Parker School Dist. Phone 2-2737	Henry Bivins 7 Logan St. Phone 5-1876
5- Industry & Employment	Miss Grace Ray S. C. Employment Office Phone 2-5636	Mrs. Mamie Norris 504 Oscar St.
6- Law Enforcement	Richard Foster 27 W. Court St. Phone 2-7361	Noah Robinson 341 Gower St. Phone 5-5635
7- Population	Dr. W. F. Loggins 17 Westfield St. Phone 2-2541	Prof. J. E. Beck Sterling High School Phone 5-3456
8- Recreation	Mrs. John Welborn 2801 Augusta Rd. Phone 3-7224	Miss Dorothy Brockman Rt. 7 Box 155 New Washington Hights Phone 5-3144
9- Religious Resources	Mrs. J. O. Dysart 20 W. Earle St. Phone 2-7210	Rev. E. J. Green 103-A Trescott Phone 2-1723
10- Sanitation & Safety	E. D. Fry Emaxcee Bldg. Phone 3-7326	Wilfred Walker 500 University Ridge Phone 2-3249
11- Transportation	Rev. J. G. Forrester 1121 Pendleton St. Phone 3-6009	S. A. Smith Pilgrim Life Ins. Co. Phone 2-5377
12- Welfare Services	Miss Laura Ebaugh 311 Pettigru St. Phone 2-3856	Mrs. Mable W. Butler 41 Doe St. Phone 3-4443

Annual
Report
1949

Community Council of Greenville County

Greenville, South Carolina

OUR COMMUNITY COUNCIL

WHAT IS THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL?

The Community Council is a planning organization designed to help the community meet its needs in the field of health, education, recreation and general welfare. Through Council activities representatives of organizations and members-at-large come together to study and advise on current problems affecting all of us.

HOW DOES THE COUNCIL FUNCTION?

The Council functions through a minimum of four meetings a year of the entire membership and called meetings of the three major divisions and committees. The functional units of the Council are:

a. Divisions
   Family Care Division
   Health Division
   Recreation Division

b. Standing Committees
   Membership
   Nominating
   Personnel
   Arrangements
   Speakers
   Social Service Exchange
   Christmas Exchange
   Program
   Legislative

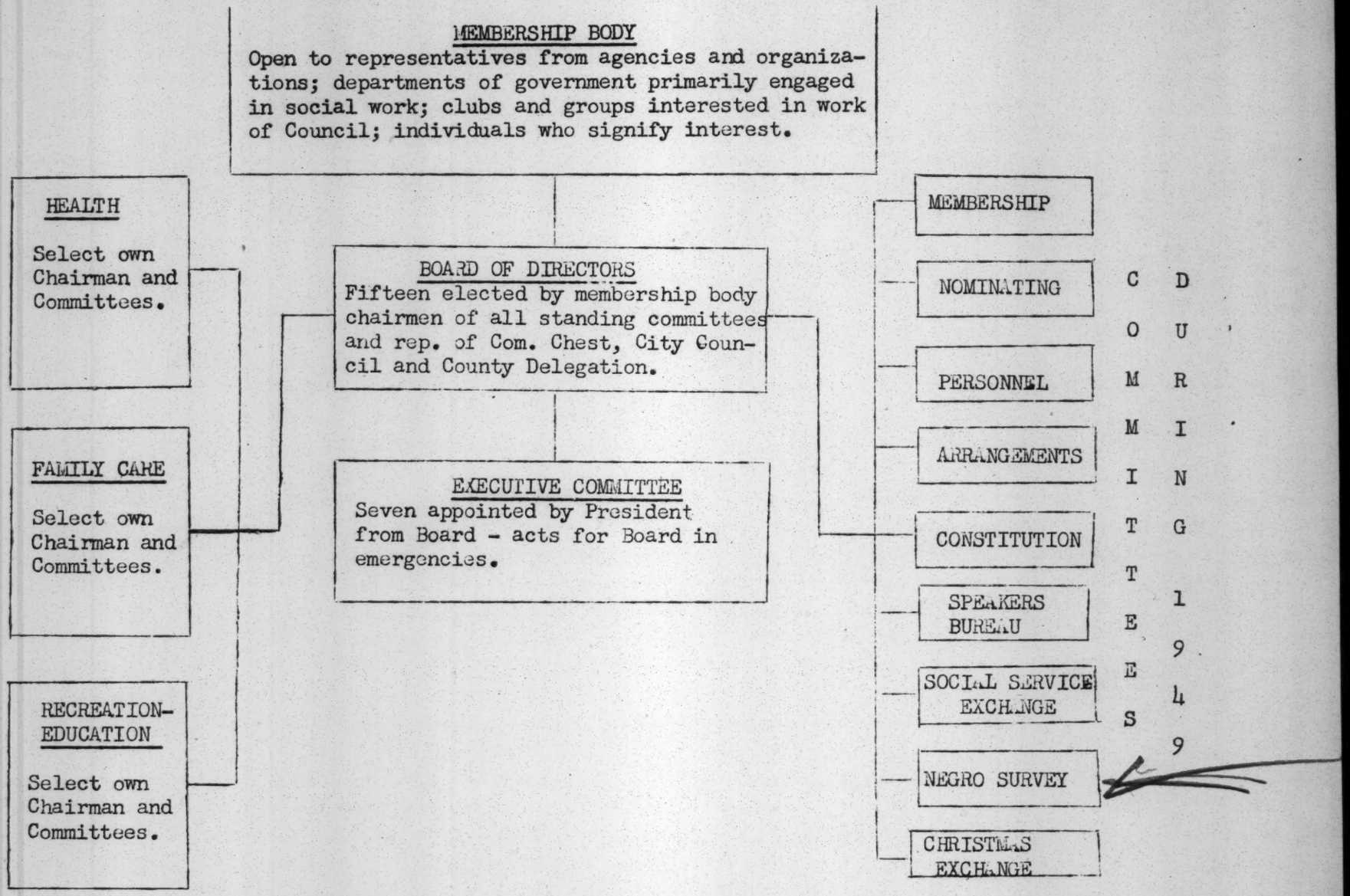
c. Special Committees
   Formed to meet special needs and dissolved when assignment completed. Examples are Constitution, Negro Study, and Annual Meeting.

After the divisions and committees are organized for work they may elect additional members who may not be members of the Council. The public is always welcome to attend meetings of the whole Council.

STAFF DIRECTION AND FINANCING

The Community Council shares the staff of the Community Chest of Greater Greenville. These two professional workers and secretaries assist the membership of the Community Council achieve their objectives.

The Community Council of Greenville County is financed by the Community Chest of Greater Greenville out of the proceeds of the annual "Red Feather" campaign.



COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREENVILLE COUNTY

OFFICERS AND CHAIRMEN DURING 1949

Dr. W. F. Loggins, President
Mrs. John M. Holmes, Vice-President
H. R. Stephenson, Second Vice-President

Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director
Frank A. Cleaver, Assistant Executive Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term Expires January 1950	Term Expires January 1951	Term Expires January 1952
Mrs. John M. Holmes	Mrs. R. M. Caine	Mr. J. Kenneth Cass
Mrs. N. P. Mitchell	Miss Laura Ebaugh	Mr. Wayne Freeman
Mrs. E. E. Wells	Mr. Clay Elrod	Mrs. A. E. Jones
Miss Isadora Poe	Mrs. C. L. Miller	Mrs. J. B. Little
Dr. Keitt Smith	Mrs. A. T. O'Dell	Dr. W. F. Loggins
Mr. H. R. Stephenson, Jr.	Mrs. C. Lawson Scott	*Rev. J. Owen Smith
*Mr. Schaefer Kendrick	Dr. L. P. Hollis	
*Rev. M. C. Patterson		

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES AND DIVISIONS

Family Care Division	Mrs. R. M. Caine
Education & Recreation Division	Miss Ethel Simpson
Health Division	Miss Isadora Poe
Personnel Committee	Mr. Walter D. Johnson, Jr.
Membership Committee	Miss Laura Ebaugh
Negro Survey Committee	Mrs. C. C. Withington Prof. J. E. Beck
Self Appraisal Committee	Rev. M. C. Patterson Miss Laura Ebaugh
Arrangements Committee	Mrs. A. E. Jones
Speakers Bureau Committee	Mrs. C. Lawson Scott
Nominating Committee	Mrs. E. E. Wells
Constitution Committee	Mr. H. R. Stephenson, Jr.

* Served on Board part of year

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

My association with the Community Council this year has proved to be very interesting. During this period we have acquired a new name and a new professional staff; but, more important than either of these, we have acquired a new concept of our role in community affairs. Let me review the year briefly.

Greenville, both city and county, is changing with bewildering speed. Many of these changes will bring benefits to all of us. However, along with progress which may result from change, many serious social problems arise and demand atter tion. Our Community Council can serve as a channel of citizen action in the fiel of social welfare. I say it "can serve", but it will serve only if all of us do our share to help it serve.

Early in the year we saw the need for a clearer definition of the role of the Council, particularly the relationship between it and the Community Chest of Greater Greenville. We wanted the Council to become an integral part of community affairs with an on-going program. We needed professional staff and we needed the sense of satisfaction that comes with completing a project successful

We took our first forward step of the year when we acquired an executive secretary who could give continuity to our efforts, serve as a co-ordinator of activities, and supply technical advice. This was on a sharing basis with the Community Chest. Next, a constitution and by-laws were written, establishing our status as an independent organization. Although independent, the Council is cooperating closely with the Chest in many ways, including the sharing of staff and offices. This cooperation has proved to be a most happy arrangement. Our new name which replaces the former "Council of Social Agencies" is the result of significant internal changes and a desire to broaden the membership base of the Council. These changes were themselves the result of a self-appraisal which exposed many weaknesses needing correction.

In the body of this report you will find the record of activities of the Council for the year. I want to mention a few of these which seem to have special significance. The study of Negro conditions is notable not only for the wide community support it has received from interested groups but also for the fact that the project itself brought together representatives of both races working with a common purpose. This experience has helped to develop leadership within the Negro community of Greenville. This is most important.

The Recreation Training Institute was popular enough to bring requests that it be repeated each year. An annual repetition of this program should help to provide the skilled volunteer recreation leaders which our community needs. Similarly, the Christmas Exchange provided a co-ordinating service extremely useful at that period of the year. The Emergency Relief expenditure study, though not so spectacular, is doubly important if we are to achieve any progress toward meeting emergency relief needs.

Elsewhere in this report is a listing of projects that seem to need the attention of the Council during the coming year. Perhaps basic to all such projects is the need to establish in the minds of the citizens of the community the type of services which the Community Council has to offer. We can do this in a number of ways. The more people involved in our activities, the more meaningful the projects undertaken, the better the leadership provided within the organization, and the more publicity given to our activities -- then, the better we will be understood.

I have one special suggestion to make to the Council for the coming year. We would all benefit by an exchange of information about the solution of community problems in communities similar to our own. Thus, let us call together for a conference other such councils in this area. I believe this would be valuable both to us and to the representatives of these other councils.

In closing, let me thank the many people who have worked with us during the past year. For me, it has been a most pleasant experience.

W. F. Loggins, President

FAMILY CARE DIVISION

Problems Considered and Action Taken

1. Emergency Relief Needs

Of major concern to this Division during the year was the inadequacy of funds available to meet emergency relief needs. In spite of continuing prosperity there appears to be an increasing need for this type of help falling largely upon the shoulders of the voluntarily financed agencies. Two such agencies, the Salvation Army and Family Service Association, could meet only a fraction of the need of unemployed employables temporarily in need of assistance. In addition to this burden these agencies are asked to supplement the inadequate funds available to the County Department of Public Welfare.

Recognizing this situation to be serious the Family Care Division decided to study the situation and take appropriate action. Representatives of all agencies concerned with emergency relief needs were called to a meeting and a definite statement of the responsibilities of each obtained. It was decided to ascertain how adequately such responsibilities were being met by tabulating unmet needs within each agency for one month. This was done and it was discovered that the $1,000 available for emergency relief at the County Department of Public Welfare was only a fraction of what was actually needed for this purpose alone.

It was decided that immediate action should be instituted through the Community Council to bring this to the attention of the County Delegation in order that a larger appropriation to the public agency might be secured. It was agreed that this action should be followed by a study to determine the adequacy of public assistance allowances and means by which funds may be secured for the care of unemployed employables who are in need.

2. Child Care

Continuing support was given to legislation for improvement of adoption and protection laws. It was recommended that since an additional child welfare worker was needed by the County Department of Public Welfare and that no funds could be obtained for this purpose from the State Legislature that an approach be made to the County Delegation in this regard. As in all aspects of family welfare the shortage of trained experienced workers is of great concern. Low salaries currently paid is one of the reasons for the loss of workers out of the State. The Division has under consideration a study to determine a way of overcoming this handicap.

3. Centralized Housing

Of immediate concern to the Division is the necessity of securing better housing to many of the agencies serving families. Too often agencies are scattered over a wide area or in places difficult to reach. It is felt that consideration should be given to concerted efforts to secure some central housing for all agencies who wish to work in closer proximity to each other.

RECREATION - EDUCATION DIVISION

Problems Considered and Action Taken

1. Reorganization
It was not until late in 1949 that the function of this Division was redefined, membership limited, and a program of action outlined. In spite of this late start, the number of projects engaged in have been many and profitable to the community welfare.

2. Municipal Recreation - School Recreation
A review was made of previous surveys regarding city recreation needs and the findings of the Survey of Negro Conditions. As a result of this two specific recommendations were presented to the City Council for immediate action. These called for the establishment of a large park for Negroes in the Sterling School area and the hiring of a worker during the summer months to supervise personnel on six small playgrounds in Negro communities. The School Recreation Committee is enlisting the support of P.T.A. groups of Negro schools to work with teaching staff for a fuller recreation program for school children.

3. State Park for Negroes
A sub-committee of the Division was formed for the purpose of inquiring into the possibility of securing through public funds a State Park for Negroes. The expert advice of the State Forestry Commission was secured as well as members of the County Delegation. Several tracts of land suggested for the purpose were visited and an ideal location found. After much negotiation, an option was secured on this property in the name of the Community Council. This option will be held until the appropriate public body can consider the question of acquiring and developing the property.

4. Parades
The question of agency participation in public parades was raised by members of the Division. This was fully discussed and it was agreed that each agency concerned would formulate their own policy on this matter and file a copy with the Community Council. This is intended as a service to community groups sponsoring parades in order that they may easily ascertain possible participants.

5. Recreation Institute
An outstanding feature of the program of the Division for the year was the holding of a training institute in social recreation skills for volunteers during the week of January 8th to 13th. This institute was attended by approximately 300 volunteers. Instruction was given by local recreation leaders. Both races attended.

HEALTH DIVISION

1. Visiting Nurse Association

The Division has confined its entire efforts during this year to organizing the Board of Directors of the Visiting Nurse Association. The VNA project has been mentioned as a need during the past four years; with some money available it was felt necessary to select a Board of Directors that would conduct the affairs of the Association.

The Chairman of the Health Division served as temporary chairman at the organization meeting of the VNA board on June 7, 1949. From that time to the present the board has gone forward under its own leadership, with support from the Community Council. Funds for this project come from the Junior League and the Community Chest. The League hopes to support this project until it is accepted by the community, and then to be financed primarily by the Chest or some other community group.

Securing a qualified director-nurse for the professional leadership of the Association has delayed the official opening of this service. However, it is encouraging to note that plans now call for the hiring of a director-nurse by March 1, 1950. The support of the Junior League in helping sponsor this project is noteworthy.

****

CHRISTMAS EXCHANGE

This was a record year for the Christmas Exchange. On November 16 a meeting was held of all interested organizations. At this meeting a policy was formulated and operating procedures outlined. It was decided that two major changes would be made. First, the area served would be expanded to include all of Greenville County instead of being confined to the city and surrounding area. Secondly, no applicant would be refused help simply because he was not known to the agencies but volunteers were recruited to visit families and make recommendations. The Community Council assumed responsibility for all co-ordinating activities, promotional work through radio and newspapers as well as furnishing required professional and clerical help. A descriptive phamplet was developed showing methods of giving help at Christmas and given a wide distribution.

Generally, the program was a success. This was due to the wholehearted support given the project by interested church and civic goups, as well as by individuals. Civic groups made available cars and drivers to transport volunteer visitors to check needs of 250 families not known to local agencies. The list of those sharing in this fine work is too long to mention in this report. It is sufficient to say that nearly 1200 families were helped. It may be said that all those known to be in need by the Christmas Exchange received assistance.

A committee is at work at present to revise operating procedures for next Christmas. This is a project that needs much advance planning and depends entirely upon the desire of various citizen groups to coordinate their Christmas activities.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

The Social Service Exchange during the year received 6090 inquiries regarding individuals and families. Positive identifying information was in the confidential files on 2,691 of such inquiries. The 3,405 new cards were registered for future information. This was a peak year for Exchange operations.

This exchange has a dual function. First, whenever a family is served by an agency and such help registered with the Exchange, duplication can be avoided by other interested individuals and organizations. Secondly, it serves as a co-ordinating center where many agencies interested in one family may co-ordinate their activities.

Information on the 26,400 cards in the Exchange is confidential and available only to properly qualified organizations. One full-time clerical person is responsible for the day to day operation. Although the turnover in operating personnel for the Exchange has been great this year, it is felt that Exchange is now a well accepted service to the community and directly responsible to those organizations that it serves.

* *

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee is charged with the important task of reviewing present membership in the Community Council of Greenville County. It is the objective of this Committee to streamline present Council membership while at the same time giving it a broader base of community representation. A real effort is being made to encourage a greater degree of participation by groups not previously active.

* *

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

During the past year the Personnel Committee worked jointly with a corresponding committee of the Community Chest in the selection of a new Executive Director for the Chest and Council. Under way at present is a review of personnel practices and policies in voluntarily supported social agencies with the objective of securing some degree of uniformity. This is a project that has long been needed in order that a concerted attempt may be made to upgrade practices and procedures within agencies falling far below acceptable standards.

SELF SURVEY OF NEGRO CONDITIONS

Background of Study

During the early part of 1948 the YWCA was asked by Negro women of the community to establish a Negro branch of the "Y". Since this request needed to be considered in light of other services in the community, it was referred to the Community Council (then the Council of Social Agencies) for consideration. Due to other studies in progress the Council was unable to take action at that time. During the folowing year the YWCA asked that an overall study of the community be made as it relates to all services to Negroes; in the meantime the Negro branch of the YWCA had been formed on a non-building program basis.

A special committee of the Community Council was formed to consider this matter. On June 9th it was decided to sponsor the Self Survey of Negro Citizens. With the advice of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, a Steering Committee was formed representing both races. The Community Council accepted financial responsibility for the study.

Areas Studied

It was decided to study twelve aspects of community life, namely: Education, Health, Housing, Industry and Employment, Law Enforcement, Population, Recreation, Religious Resources, Sanitation and Safety, Transportation, Welfare Services, and Community Participation and Responsibility. Each phase of the study was considered by a special committee which included citizens from both races. More than 250 people worked on these committees which had the responsibility of fact-finding, summarization, evaluation and formulation of recommendations. These committees varied from small groups to those having more than sixty members. They represented practically every community-wide interest.

Present Status

At present (January 1950) the work of the twelve committees has been practically completed. However, a great deal of work has been required by the Office Staff to give uniformity to the reports. The Steering Committee has spent many long hours reviewing the recommendations in light of evidence presented.

After each report was approved by the Steering Committee it was submitted to those groups mentioned in the context as well as selected community leaders in the various fields. Six of the preliminary reports have been dealt with in this manner. Three reports have been acted on by the Steering Committee but not sent to community leaders due to a delay in preparing these reports for distribution; and the three remaining reports need further work by the committees.

The results thus far have been most gratifying. Many reports have been returned to the Community Council Office with words of praise for the accuracy of the documentation. Others have been subject to most helpful revisions. Until the process of verification and rewriting has been completed the final report cannot be released. It is hoped that this will be accomplished by March 15, 1950.

Follow Up

A Follow-Up Committee will be formed to work towards the acceptance of the recommendations of the various study committees; however the entire Community Council will be involved through its various Divisions and Committees in this work. This project has been most helpful in bringing about a better understanding among the races, and some bad conditions have all ready been corrected, even though the recommendations have not been publicized. The Council is pleased with the fine support that has been given this Study by local citizens ---- our people are definitely interested in strengthening our every day living, therefore, developing a stronger community.

SELF APPRAISAL OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Early in the year the Council Executive Committee decided to make an appraisal of the structure, operation and program of the Community Council. It was felt that such a study would assist the community to ascertain major strengths and weaknesses in the Council program. A committee was appointed to initiate the study which was to be made entirely by local people. A suggested Self-Appraisal Procedure, prepared by Community Chests and Councils of America, was used in making the study.

A complete record of the findings of the Self-Appraisal Committee is on record in the Community Council office. Some of the recommendations are as follows:

1. There is need for additional office personnel to work on Council matters.

2. There should be a regular procedure for collecting facts and reports of social welfare agencies working in the community.

3. The Council membership should be broadened to include major groups not in Council at present.

4. Need better representation of professional social workers on Board of Directors.

5. Should begin working with neighborhood councils located throughout the county.

6. The entire Council membership should meet more often than four times a year; Council Division should have regular scheduled meeting time.

7. Strengthen the Social Service Exchange Committee work.

8. Need to develop a set of Personnel Policies.

9. Should work closer with all financing bodies such as City Council, County Delegation, Community Chest Budget Committee, etc.

10. Need for greater interpretation of Council work.

11. Greater use of facts all ready collected or known.

12. Need to develop greater acceptance by civic clubs, organizations, and other community groups so that Council will be used more for consultation on social welfare matters.

13. Issue a monthly publication which will help acquaint the agencies and community leaders with programs and needs of social welfare.

SUMMARY

DURING 1949 WE HAVE:

1. Re-organized Council
2. Secured new staff
3. Study of Negro Conditions by 250 citizens.
4. Held Recreation Training Institute for 300 people. — outcome of survey
5. Expanded Christmas Exchange to the County.
6. Studied Emergency Relief Needs
7. Secured site for State Park — survey
8. Organized Visiting Nurse Association.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR 1950:

1. A broader membership in the Council
2. Survey of total recreation needs of the community — outcome of survey
3. Action on recommendations of Negro Study
4. Support of Mental Hygiene Clinic sponsored by Junior Chamber of Commerce
5. Action on Emergency Relief situation
6. Repeat Recreation Training Institute — survey
7. Increased financial support of education
8. Sponsor conference of Carolina Community Councils
9. Survey of health needs of total community — survey
10. Better Interpretation of our job.

THROUGH

THE COUNCIL

WE CAN ALL WORK

TOWARDS MAKING OUR COUNTY

A BETTER PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE NOT

ONLY FOR OURSELVES -- BUT FOR OUR CHILDREN.

NEGRO SURVEY

March 20, 1950

COMPLETED:

1. Health
2. Law Enforcement
3. Religious Resources
4. Sanitation and Safety
5. Transportation
6. Community welfare - (final draft to be done) — OK'd by Cttee, Steering Cttee + agencies concerned

TO STUDY COMMITTEES FOR APPROVAL:

1. Housing — May be able to use City survey on slum data } Have to redo
2. Industry and Employment }

TO STEERING COMMITTEE FOR APPROVAL:

1. Community Participation and Responsibility — report being written now. Most intangible but most important: suffrage, org., leadership, etc.
2. Housing — } see above
3. Industry and Employment — }

TO BE SENT OUT:

1. Recreation — agencies concerned must approve.
2. Community Participation and Responsibility — above
3. Housing — } See above
4. Industry and Employment — }
5. Education — agencies concerned must approve — have delayed in order to get data gathered by Citizens Cttee on County Reorg. Plan of Schools — now 87 dif. school districts in County — County Unit Plan to be introd. in Legisl. by County Delegation; to be voted on by referendum — see clipping

YOUR COMMUNITY

Official organ of the COMMUNITY COUNCIL of Greenville County. Designed to advance public understanding of the local health, welfare and character building agencies, and of community needs, met and unmet.

Another Red Feather Service of your Community Chest.

March 1950 Vol. I No. 1

VISITING NURSE IS NEW

Thanks to the leadership of the Junior League and the Health Division of the Community Council, Greenville is to have a Visiting Nurse service beginning in April. Delayed for a year due to lack of personnel this service is a long needed item in the area. Spartanburg, ahead of Greenville in this respect, has offered to help with technical advice gained from their many years of operation of a similar service. Mrs. R. F. Watson, Jr. is President of the VNA and Miss Helen Ameen is the new Director.

BONDS FOR RECREATION

How is Greenville going to improve its recreation facilities with the $120,000 approved in a recent bond election? Plans for the spending of the money have not been announced so far. Discussion of this important issue should not be delayed as all of us have a stake in this development.

NEGRO SURVEY TO BE RELEASED

This month will see the publication of Greenville's Negro Survey. Due to the interest of over three hundred local people the Study has grown to sizeable proportions and has required extensive editing to reduce it to readible size. With luck this Study should be ready for release very shortly. The American Association of University Women and Junior League have volunteered to help in its presentation through public speaking engagements. Mrs. C. C. Withington and Professor J. E. Beck have served as Chairmen of the Study.

MID-CENTURY TALKS ON CHILDREN

Professor Laura Ebaugh and Mrs. T. J. Mims will head local activities in regard to the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in Washington later this year. The Furman students are covering Greenville County seeking to tabulate our services to children. A conference will be held locally later in the year to make these findings known.

OUR SCHOOLS

Greenville County now has a total of 1,065 teachers. Of this number 817 are white and 248 Negro. Average salary for this group is $1,700. The national average salary paid to teachers in the United States is $2,750.

RED CROSS APPEAL

The annual Red Cross appeal for funds is this month. All those interested in the essential services given by this organization are urged to contribute. The Red Cross offers a unique service that deserves your support. The local campaign goal is $62,365. B. T. Whitmire and R. A. Jolley, Jr. are Chairmen of the drive.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The first Cerebral Palsy Treatment Center in the state has been established at the Moore Clinic in Columbia, and three other Centers are being set up by the Crippled Children Society of South Carolina in Florence, Charleston, and Spartanburg. This will help meet the need for treatment of 2,500 cerebral palsy children in South Carolina.

MENTAL HEALTH WEEK

The week of April 23rd to 29th has been designated as Mental Health Week. Greenville's Mental Hygiene Society with its new clinic, under the direction of Dr. I. O. Brownell, will play an important part in presenting the story that mental health is the key to effective living, and there is something that everyone can do about mental health.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEETING

On March 24th Miss Ruth Bradley and J. B. Aiken will discuss what the new Social Security and Public Assistance bill's passage will mean to Greenville County. This promises to be a very interesting session and all interested are urged to attend. This is at the YWCA at 1:00 P.M. Everyone welcomed! Please call the Community Council office to make reservations for lunch.

CIVIC CLUB AT WORK

The Greenville Kiwanis Club Annual Golf Tournament for high school boys will take place on May 4th and 5th. This promises to be a very interesting event. Fred E. Antley is Chairman of the Tournament Committee.

WOODSIDE TO OPEN NURSERY SCHOOL SOON

Congratulations are in order to the Woosdie Grade School P.T.A. and the Woodside Mill for sponsoring a nursery for children six months to six years. Mrs. Floyd Giebell, President of the P.T.A., states that the six room company-owned house on Main Street of Woodside will be ready for 40 children by the later part of March. Initially, to be available only to the employees of the Woodside Mill the cost will be $1.00 per day per child. The mill is furnishing the facility and the fees will provide the operating cost. A full nursery program will be carried out.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

"We hope that you like this new publication dealing with the health and welfare programs of Greater Greenville. If you do not wish to be on the mailing list or have some friends who would please let us know. Please do not hesitate to let us have any news items that you would like to have appear in this publication". - W. F. Loggins

DATES WITH THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Institute on Human Growth and Development - April 17-18th.

Piedmont Regional Conference of Social Work - April 20th.

YOUR COMMUNITY
P. O. Box 1085 Greenville, S. C.

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Follow up

20 March 1950

Notes on Results of Greenville Survey (conversation with Mrs. Withington, Mr. Cleaver, and Mr. Weekley):

Junior League and AAUW -- volunteered to furnish speakers and publicity

Housing: low-cost private housing projects
slum clearance project, public - Fed.
Housing Div. Slum clearance

Recreation: City Council hearing
Leadership Training Instit. in Jan - very successful
Phyllis Wheatley Center program
"Perpetuation" of Cttee in Recreation Div. of Community Council -- at their request

Interracial Meetings -- new precedent
Mads meeting to launch Survey - July '49
Sterling HS dedication (Mrs. Bethune)
Community Council membership meeting

Stop light near school

Newspapers -- great improvement: pictures, news stories, beginning to use courtesy titles.
Negro newspaper (weekly) begun in December - published by Dorothy Brockman, Co-Ch. of Recreation Cttee.

City park of 50 acres near Sterling HS - ~~more playgrounds~~.

Health: Maternal (prenatal) care program for Negroes sponsored by Greenville County Medical Auxil.
Negro Grey Ladies

Intangible benefits greatest --

Question of lack of org. and leadership in Negro community

Negro doctors can now attend some of Med. Soc. meetings - to hear papers, etc.

Education: - In 4 elem. schools having double sessions, money already alloc. for additions which will elim. double sessions. Construction will be finished by Feb 1951.

Rec. Followup

2 to city Council: Lge park for Negroes in SHS area
Hiring of Workers during summer to superv. personnel on 6 small playgrounds in N. cities.

Enlist Negro PTA support to work with teaching staffs for fuller rec. program for school children.

✓ State Park - sub-ctee of Div. - advice of State Forestry Comm & County Delegation - Council secured option -

✓ Training instit. for both races - Jan - 300 volunteers attended

Law Enf.

City Council has appted Ctee to look into matter of Negro police

March 28, 1950

Mr. Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director
Greenville Community Council
P. O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Weekley:

Many, many thanks to you and Mr. Cleaver for all the help and time you gave me when I was in Greenville last week. I certainly enjoyed seeing you again, and I was most impressed with the progress of the survey.

I have discussed the possibility of our preparing a report of the Greenville survey with Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Fleming. As I told you last week, finances are the main stumbling block. However, Dr. Mitchell says that if you people can guarantee the purchase of the 1600 copies which you estimated you would need, at 20¢ per copy, we would be able to undertake the writing and publishing of the report.

This coming Friday, March 31st, we are having a very important meeting of our Executive Committee, and since this meeting will concern the Council's finances, we could not make this a definite commitment until after the meeting. However, I will be able to write you more definitely early next week.

Time seems to be another troublesome factor. Since it is now the end of March, it does not look as though the report could be gotten into print in time for your meeting on the 17th of April. Writing the report, and checking and clearing it with you, would take at least a week, and the printing would consume another week or so. Added to all this would be the visit which Mr. Fleming and I would have to make to Greenville if we do undertake to write the report. At our speediest, therefore, it looks as though the end of April would be the earliest possible deadline.

In my travels last week, I told several people about the Piedmont Regional Conference's session on the Greenville survey, and I expect that some of them will try to attend. I assumed that

Negroes as well as white people would be welcome. If this was a misapprehension on my part, I would appreciate your letting me know.

I do hope that we can work something out on the survey report. I shall be most eager to hear from you about it.

Thank you again for all your help last week. And many thanks to you and Mr. Cleaver for lunch!

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

Greenville

17 April 1950

Miss Ethel Simpson, Executive Director
Greenville Y. W. C. A.
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Miss Simpson:

Thank you so much for sending me the clipping about Hodding Carter's appearance in Greenville this week. As you probably know, Mr. Carter is a member of the Southern Regional Council's Board of Directors.

Harold Fleming talked to Frank Cleaver about it this past weekend in Atlanta, and Mr. Cleaver is planning to put Mr. Carter onto the Greenville Survey and tell him about the forthcoming report. We are quite certain that he will be most interested in writing an article on the Survey once he has all the information.

I enjoyed seeing you again last week in Greenville, and both Mr. Fleming and I were most impressed with the Committee and the job it had done on the Survey. I hope that our report will do justice to it all.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

Carter Speaks On Town Hall

Hodding Carter of Greenville, Miss., nationally-known newspaper editor, will close Greenville's current Town Hall series with a lecture Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in the Fine Arts Auditorium of the Woman's College. Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, Town Hall president, said yesterday.

Mr. Carter had a Nieman Fellowship at Harvard in 1939 and had a Guggenheim Fellowship for creative writing in 1945. In 1945 he won the Southern Literary award and in 1946 received the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing. The last award was in recognition of a group of editorials on racial, religious and economic intolerance.

Since 1939, Mr. Carter has been editor and publisher of the Delta Democrat-Times, in Greenville, Miss. During his war service, he was editor of Yank's Middle East edition, published in Cairo. He returned as a major in 1945 and was awarded a War Department citation in 1946.

Prior to becoming editor and publisher of the Democrat-Times, Mr. Carter had a varied newspaper and wire service career.

Preceding him on the current series were Dr. J. Banks Rhine of Duke University's psychology department; John W. Vandercook, explorer, historian and news commentator, and Judge Camille M. Kelley of the Municipal Juvenile and Non-Support Court of Memphis, Tenn.

Young Women's Christian Association

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Simpson -
I thought you might like to
know this -

Ethel Simpson

(Corrected Program)

PIEDMONT REGIONAL CONFERENCE

S. C. CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

April 19, 1950 - Greenville S. C.
9:45 A. M.

Theme: "MOTIVATING YOUR COMMUNITY TO GET ACTION

Place - First Baptist Church (Small Auditorium)
Singing - Dr. L. P. Hollis, Leader
Prayer - Rev. Nathan Brooks, Earle Street Baptist Church, Greenville
Message of Welcome - Dr. W. F. Loggins, President, Community Council of Greenville County

Message from Regional Director - Judge Arthur Gaston

Panel Discussion - Leader, Dr. Aaron Rutledge, Professor Psychology, Furman University.

The purpose of this morning session is to give specific instances of how citizens have been motivated to secure action in regard to specific problems. There will be opportunity for questions and answers.

Do your citizens know about social welfare conditions? How can we acquaint them of conditions effectively? Use of Citizen Boards, Auxiliaries, special committees, Community Council, annual meetings, newspapers, plant organs, studies, talks, movie slides, etc.

Community Action For Recreation - Miss Ethel Simpson, YWCA Executive Chairman, Recreation- Education Division Community Council, Greenville

Community Action For Education - Mr. R. H. Atkinson, Industrial Relations Manager, Slater Mfg. Co; Slater, S. C.

11:15 - 11:30 - Special Music - Greenville High School Students

11:30 - 12:30

Community Action for Health - Mrs. Jack Garrett - Travelers Rest, S. C.
Mrs. Mordecai Nachman, Health Chairman, Auxiliary to the Greenville County Medical Society.

Community Action for Welfare - Dr. Rosamonde Boyd, Professor of Sociology and History, Converse College, Spartanburg.

12:45 - Luncheon - Poinsett Hotel Ballroom. At this luncheon a group of Little Theatre players will present a play, "Not For Release", which helps interpret one phase of the work of the Family Service Agency. The Conference Business Session will be held at close of luncheon.

2:30 - 3:45 - Sectional Conferences held at same time. (Choose one to attend)

No. #1 - "The Negro In Your Community" - A review of the recent study of Negro conditions in Greenville will be given. Leader - Mrs. C. C. Withington, Chairman, Negro Survey, Prof. J. E. Beck, Co-Chairman Negro Survey, Frank Cleaver, Assistant Executive Director - Greenville Community Council.

No. #2 - "Using White House Conference Information In Your Community" - This section will be of interest to county chairmen of White House Conference material and other citizens interested in implementing the material collected by the various counties. Leader - Dr. Dorothy Jones, Winthrop College - Rock Hill, Miss Laura Ebaugh and Mrs. T. J. Mims, Co-Chairmen, Greenville County White House Conference Committee.

No. #3 - "Organizing Local Resources for Community Action" - This session will present methods of getting local citizens together to work on joint problems and projects of common interest. Those interested in organizing a Community Council or other citizens' groups on a community or county level would be interested in this meeting. Leader - Harold J. Weekley, Director, Community Chest and Council - Greenville

Community Tour

Those attending the Conference who wish to visit the new County Home and Greenville Woman's Club will be given that opportunity at 4:00 p.m. A local committee has made necessary arrangements for those expecting to make the trip.

AC7

REPORT

FILE COPY

Greenville, S.C., Self-Survey of the Negro Community

Greenville Community Council

April, 1950

Pop. - p. 4
Health. p. 6
Law Enforcement - 14
Sanit. & Safety - 18
Relig. Resources - 25
Transp. - 30
Recr. - 34
Welfare - 48
Industry & Empl. - 56
Community Partic. & Resp. - 63
Educ - 68
Housing - 74

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Early in the Spring of 1948 a group of Negro women of Greenville requested the Board of Directors of the YWCA to sponsor a branch "Y" for colored women of the city. The Board immediately turned to the community organization set up to make social studies and determine needs, the Community Council of Greenville County, (formerly the Council of Social Agencies), and asked that the matter be considered.

Because of other projects already underway, such a study was postponed. But in April, 1949, the matter was again brought to the attention of the Council by the YWCA. This time an over-all study of Negro community needs was requested rather than a study of the needs of Negro women. The establishment of a Negro "Y" branch already was under way because of the persistent intense interest of a group of colored women leaders and approval of the plan by the YWCA Board.

The special committee, appointed by the Council President, Dr. W. F. Loggins, agreed at its first meeting that the need for such an undertaking was evident, and decided to invite a representative of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta to visit Greenville and confer with committee members on procedure. The Southern Regional Council aided the city of Jacksonville with such a study in 1946.

Early in July two representatives of the Regional Council met with the special committee in an advisory capacity. It was decided that the study should include fields of service relating to:

63 Community Participation and Responsibility JPS
56 Industry and Employment JPS
35 Religious Resources HCF
18 Sanitation and Safety HCF
30 Transportation HCF
48 Welfare Services JPS
68 Education HCF
6 Health HCF
74 Housing JPS
— Population
34 Recreation JPS
14 Law Enforcement HCF

It was agreed that the chairman of a committee, to study each problem, would be a white person and the co-chairman, a Negro.

About 175 people attended the mass meeting of citizens of both races held at Greenville High School on July 25th, to initiate the study. Fact-finding began the first week in August and the first findings were turned in to the Community Council about September 1st. The questionaires suggested by the Southern Regional Council were used in all committees except Religious Resources, which was drawn up locally.

The result of the study has been a mass of detail with which every effort has been made to formulate a true picture. Facts have been recorded by volunteers through interviews, first-hand observations and from agency files. When information was assembled, the committees met, compiled reports, and made recommendations.

While this method of citizen participation, in collecting facts, is slower than the ususal procedure for a community study, advantages have been obvious. The Survey Committee believed results could be secured by having local persons responsible for our community services and agencies examine their own situations instead of having a written report made by out-of-town investigators. Already the people who must make constructive changes have seen the need for many of them. White and Negro leaders have had an extensive opportunity to work and plan together on community problems.

In viewing the results of this study it would be well to keep in mind the conclusion of most students of sociology: that race, as such, has very little, if anything to do with the actions of people. Rather they attribute the characteristics and abilities of certain groups largely to such factors as economic conditions, health and housing, community enviornment, and the administration of justice.

These facts were compiled by a group of people who believe:

"Race is not a reality; it is ninety-five per cent a feeling".

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

Of the forty-six counties in the state, only two have a higher percentage of white people than Greenville County. These are Pickens and Oconee Counties. The percentage of Negroes for South Carolina is 45.6 while the Greenville County percentage of Negroes is 22.3.

Growth In City - County

The growth of the colored, as well as the white, population in Greenville and Greenville County, however, has been both steady and remarkable since the turn of the century. In 1900 the city population was 11,860 and by 1940 the 34,733 figure marked a jump of over 300 per cent. The 1950 census is expected to show another gain of 200 per cent, the 1948 estimate for the city being 70,000 as a result of extensive annexation.

POPULATION OF GREENVILLE COUNTY BY RACE *
PER CENT EACH RACE IS TO TOTAL POPULATION
RATES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1900 TO 1940

YEAR	TOTAL	NO. WHITE	PERCENT	NO. NEGRO	PERCENT	PERCENT INCREASE TOTAL	PERCENT INCREASE NEGRO	PERCENT INCREASE WHITE
1900	53,487	33,999	63.6	19,388				
1910	68,376	47,515	69.5	20,861	30.5	27.8	39.8	7.1
1920	88,498	65,037	73.5	23,461	26.5	29.4	36.9	12.5
1930	117,009	89,154	76.2	27,855	23.8	32.2	37.1	18.7
1940	136,580	107,322	77.7	29,258	22.3	34.8	40.6	22.0

* Fifteenth Census Report of the U. S., 1940

The Negro population of the county in 1900 was 19,388 or 36.6 per cent of the total population, and in 1940 it was 29,258 or 22.3 percent of the total population. The increase, 9,870, represents a 50.9 percent jump over the period of 40 years.

POPULATION OF CITY OF GREENVILLE BY RACE *
PERCENT OF EACH RACE TO TOTAL POPULATION
RATES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1930-1940

YEAR	TOTAL	NO. WHITE	PERCENT	NO. NEGRO.	PERCENT	PERCENT INCREASE WHITE	PERCENT INCREASE NEGRO
1930	29,154	18,279	62.0	10,875	38.0	12.9	18.7
1940	34,734	20,750	59.8	13,984	40.2	14.7	23.3

* Fifteenth Census of the U.S. Population Bulletin, 2nd Series of S.C. Table II, p. 15

The Negro population of the city during this ten-year period increased 36 percent, the figures being 10,283 or 38 percent in 1930, and 13,982 or 42 percent in 1940.

While the city annexation program of the last two years has increased the Negro population slightly, the percentage has not continued to increase but has dropped to an estimated 25 to 30 percent, since fewer Negro than White sections came in with the new area.

In making any plans for the future, social agencies and interested citizens of the community will want to keep in mind the area's population trends and realize that a continued slow but steady increase in number of Negroes is indicated.

Birth and Death Rates

Reasons for the city Negro population's increase in number is attributed to a rising birth rate (the increased percentage of it being greater than the increased percentage of the death rate since 1930), and to migration from rural areas to the city.

The Negro percentage of the city's crude resident birth rate per 1,000 jumped from 26.5 percent in 1930 to 40.1 percent in 1940, while the death rate increased from 10 percent to 15.7 percent. The same birth trend is reflected in the county, but the death rate decreased from 13.5 percent to 7.1 percent in the county. (In the white population, the birth rate increases and the death rate decreases in both city and county).**

Migration

In checking about 500 high school records at Sterling High School selected at random, it was shown that 17 percent of the students' parents listed birth places in areas outside Greenville. It is reasonably safe to conclude, the population committee feels, that migration into the city also has contributed to the increase.

Sex Distribution

This information might prove helpful to agencies or individuals in future planning:

SEX DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIO, NUMBER AND PERCENT
OF NEGRO POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP
CITY OF GREENVILLE - 1940

	(Both sexes)			
AGE	NO.	PERCENT	MALES	FEMALES
ALL AGES	13,982	100.0	6,299	7,683
Under 5	1,194	8.5	586	608
5 to 9	1,260	9.0	601	659
10 to 14	1,269	9.1	628	668
15 to 19	1,507	10.8	687	820
20 to 34	4,510	32.3	1,931	2,579
35 to 49	2,700	20.0	1,195	1,505
50 to 64	1,033	7.4	463	570
65 and over	482	3.5	208	274

** S.C. State Health Bulletin

CHAPTER III

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Dr. Thomas Parker - Chairman Dr. E. L. McPherson - Co-Chairman

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO
NEGRO POPULATION OF CITY OF GREENVILLE

GREENVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL - Public Hospital

Acting Chairman, Trustees - Percival Gregory
President, Docotors' Staff - Dr. J. I. Converse
Superintendent - F. C. Haythorn

Faciliities

Greenville General Hospital has a total of 325 beds, 275 beds available for white patients and 50 available to Negro patients. There are no beds strictly set aside as charity, however, in the past, approximately 22% of the 50 beds available to Negro patients have been on a charitable or semi-charitable basis.

Hospital Services:

The services of this hospital are available to white doctors who are Staff Members and to their patients. Facilities are not available to Negro doctors at the present time. There are 144 white doctors now registered on the Staff. Number of graduate nurses listed on the Staff are 75 white and 4 Negro. There is maintained a training school for nurses and approximately 17 to 25 white nurses are graduated annually. In addition to these facilities, clinics are held in the Out-Patient Department, and are attended by interns, residents, nurses on duty, and chief of services. These clinics include weekly crippled childrens' clinics, bi-weekly pre-natal care, weekly medical and surgical clinics, and weekly pediatric clinics. During the year 1948 a total of 28,000 patients visited these clinics. Patients accepted at the General Hospital do not have to reside in the County but have to be patients of Staff doctors. There is available Blue Cross Hospital Insurance to the public generally. An emergency clinic also is maintained.

GREENVILLE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Superintendent - Dr. R. Kyle Brown

Facilities

This is a public tuberculosis hospital maintained in Greenville County with a total of 75 beds; 56 beds available for white patients and 19 available to Negro patients. This hospital is maintained on a free or charitable basis for both white and Negro patients. Emergency T.B. cases are handled in the Greenville General Hospital isolation ward.

Hospital Services

There is one white doctor on Resident Staff and three white nurses. There are no facilities for nurses' training. The hospital is open to patients of all white and Negro doctors. Average number of patients handled yearly in recent years - 40 white and 20 Negroes. A patient has to be a resident of Greenville County to qualify for admission. A daily Out-Patient Clinic is held for both white and Negroes. Hospital insurance is available where required.

DR. JERVEY'S HOSPITAL

Facilities

This is a private hospital operated by Dr. J. W. Jervey as an eye, ear, nose and throat hospital. There are 15 beds available for white patients only.

Hospital Services

There are 2 white doctors and 3 white nurses maintained on the Staff. There are no facilities for training nurses. The hospital is not open to patients of all white doctors nor is it open to patients of Negro doctors. It is estimated that 350 white patients were cared for last year. There is an occasional Negro patient accepted. No clinics are held at this hospital.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

Facilities

This is a private hospital maintained by the Sisters of The Poor of St. Francis (Catholic). Sister Alfonsina is Superintendent. This is a general type hospital with 120 beds available to white patients. No beds are available to Negro patients. There are no free or charitable beds maintained at this hospital.

Hospital Services

The staff consists of 1 white doctor and 3 interns. There are 20 white nurses. There are no facilities for nurses' training. The hospital facilities are open to patients of all white doctors but not to patients of Negro doctors. Number of patients handled per year amounts to approximately 6,500 white patients. It is not necessary to be a resident of the County to be admitted. There is maintained at all times an Emergency Clinic with a resident doctor available. This clinic handles an average of 3,000 cases annually. Hospital insurance is available.

GREENVILLE MATERNITY SHELTER HOSPITAL

Facilities

Mrs. Theo McCravey is Superintendent. This is supported by Greenville County and the Community Chest of Greater Greenville. It maintains 35 beds for white patients only. These beds are maintained on a partially charitable basis.

Hospital Services

There are 3 white doctors and 3 white nurses on the Staff. The Shelter is available to white patients only. It handles a total of 500 white patients annually. These patients have to be residents of Greenville County to be admitted. Clinics are held bi-weekly on pre-natal care, monthly on post-natal care, and bi-monthly on pediatrics. Hospital insurance is generally available.

McCLAREN MEDICAL SHELTER

Facilities

Dr. E. E. McClaren is the owner of this private general type hospital with 9 beds available to Negro patients only. There are no charitable facilities available.

Hospital Services

There are 14 white doctors and 8 Negro doctors on the Staff. There are 3 Negro nurses on the Staff, also. Hospital facilities are open to patients of all doctors. This hospital has been in operation during the year 1949 only.

SOUTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM - State Park, S. C.

Facilities

Wm. H. Moncrief, M.D. - Superintendent

This is the State of South Carolina Tuberculosis Sanatorium. There are 328 beds available to white patients and 222 beds available to Negro patients. All facilities are on a charitable basis. It should be noted that new construction recently started will provide for a net increase of 100 beds for Negroes, making a total of 322 beds available.

Hospital Services

There are 8 white doctors, no Negro doctors, 18 white nurses and 15 Negro nurses on the Staff. There are no facilities for nurses' training. Number of patients handled per year - 550 white and 500 Negro. Requirement for admission is to be a resident of South Carolina. Clinics are held four days a week for tuberculosis patients. Hospital incurance is available.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL - Columbia, S. C.

Manager - S. C. Groeschel

Facilities

The Veterans Administration Hospital in Columbia is a general medical and surgical hospital with the following facilities:

General Medical - 195 white beds and 114 Negro beds
General Surgical - 149 white beds and 93 Negro beds
Tuberculosis - No white beds and 79 Negro beds
NP - 56 white beds and 14 Negro beds

This is a government hospital which is maintained for veterans.

Hospital Services

There are 26 full-time white doctors, 24 resident white doctors and 122 white nurses on the Staff. There are no facilities for nurses' training. Number of patients handled per year - 4,400 white and 3,200 Negro. Clinics were held on mental diseases last year showing 538 white patients and 165 Negro patients. Tuberculosis - 165 Negro. General medical and surgery - 3,858 white patients and 2,811 Negro.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL - Columbia, S. C.

Superintendent - Cleve C. Odom, M.D.

Facilities

There are 2,700 white beds available and 2,300 Negro beds available at this state maintained mental hospital.

Hospital Services

There are 13 white doctors and no Negro doctors on the Staff. There is 1 Negro nurse on the Staff. Facilities are maintained for nurses' training and 4 white nurses were trained last year. It is necessary to be a resident of the State of South Carolina to be admitted. Mental Hygiene Clinics are held in Spartanburg and Charleston.

SHRINERS HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

This institution, which serves 7 Southeastern states, has fifty-four white beds and six Negro beds. There are four white doctors on the staff, and nine white nurses. There are no facilities for training nurses. The average number of patients handled per year is 243 white and 21 Negro, all in-patients. There are two weekly clinics for crippled children, attended by four doctors and three nurses, which handle an average of thirty white and three Negro patients. Since all patients are treated free of charge at the Shriners Hospital, insurance does not apply.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AS RELATED TO COMMUNITY HEALTH

According to available statistics there are certain differences in the causes of deaths between the white and Negro population. It is not apparent that this is primarily due to lack of medical attention to one race. It is apparent that the hospital facilities available to the Negro population do not correspond to the ratio of Negro to white population. The percentage of beds for Negroes at the General Hospital, where most of the general medical treatment the Negroes receive is given, is only 15.4. This does not take into account the beds available to white patients at St. Francis. The Negro population is 25 to 30 percent of the total.

This is also shown by City and County Health Department statistics of attended births. In 1946-47, one white baby is known to have been delivered by a mid-wife in the city, while 116 Negro babies were. In the County, 10 white babies were delivered by mid-wives while 108 Negro babies were. Doctors delivered 1,649 white babies and 367 Negro babies in the city, and 1,834 white babies and 154 Negro babies in the county.

Though the committee on health and medical care found the quality of service rendered by the mid-wives to be good, it did not imply that mid-wives' services are equal to those of a physician. It feels that consideration should be given in the near future to establishing a Negro institution corresponding to the Maternity Shelter. Moreover, the committee on maternal mortality of the South Carolina Medical Association showed that the most obvious way to reduce maternal deaths in South Carolina was by obtaining more pre-natal care for Negro women. This problem is being undertaken by the Women's Auxiliary of the South Carolina Medical Association this year.

It is noticeable that white hospital admissions in the Greenville General Hospital increased from 7,555 in 1943 to 11,782 in 1947, whereas, the Negro admissions were 1,678 in 1943 and 1,985 in 1947. The committee's interpretation of these figures is that the hospital facilities for white patients have increased and continued to operate at peak capacity, which indicates the same would have been true if the Negro beds had increased. Hence, the need for more Negro beds is even more urgent than in 1943. The only Negro facilities are ward accomodations.

The only toilet for women on the Negro ward is exposed in the middle of a utility room and must be screened for privacy.

Negro nurses are used on the Negro ward to the extent they are available. There are no local facilities for training Negro nurses.

Negro physicians are not allowed to care for any patients in the General Hospital. The only hospital facilities in the city they may use are those of the McClaren Medical Shelter, a private general type hospital with only nine beds available. It is operated by a Negro doctor, Dr. E. E. McClaren. This medical shelter has been in operation during 1949.

There are only three Negro doctors in the city and none in the county. The nearest doctors to Greenville are located in Newberry, Spartanburg, Anderson, Greenwood, Seneca, and Asheville, N. C.

With so few Negro physicians, Negro patients naturally must see white doctors. It was found that 90 percent of white physicians see Negro patients regularly in their offices, but that of these, seven percent have no Negro waiting rooms, 85 percent inadequate waiting rooms, and only 8 percent adequate waiting rooms.

DENTAL FACILITIES

— set county figures

	White	Colored
City Population	53,000	17,000
Dentists	27	3

No white dentists see Negro patients routinely in their offices, many, however, see them occasionally as referred patients. It is obvious that three dentists cannot care for from 25 to 30 percent of the population.

A dental clinic is held once a week at the General Hospital which is open to both white and Negro patients for emergency care.

There are two white dentists and one Negro on the South Carolina State Board of Health staff. Funds are available for more, but no personnel is available. Therefore, this Negro dentist spends only six weeks each year in the Negro schools of the city cleaning, extracting, and repairing teeth.

All patients at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children receive dental care by a part-time contract dentist.

The Greenville County Tuberculosis Hospital patients, the County Home inmates, and the county chain gang all receive emergency dental treatment from the county dentist.

It is the opinion of the dentists that in the Negro population pyorrhea is the cause of more disability than dental caries, and that pyorrhea occurs much earlier in the Negro race than in the white because of inadequate care of the teeth and gums by the individual.

The committee feels that the inadequate dental care of Greenville's indigent, both white and Negro, is not true only of this area, but of many sections of the country because of the nationwide shortage of dentists.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

Before Greenville's recent increase in area, the population was about 42,000. The City Health Department was under-staffed at that time. It had four nurses, two Negro and two white, and the accepted U. S. Public Health standard is one nurse for every 5,000 population. The city now has 70,000 people and no nurses have been added. (The County Health Department also has this unfortunate situation -- it has one nurse for every 20,000 people).

Prior to this expansion, eating places were inspected twice a month. The two restaurant inspectors need more than one month now to make the rounds.

Dairies formerly were inspected routinely; at present dairies which have had good records in the past are being skipped so the two dairy inspectors can concentrate on the unsatisfactory ones under city jurisdiction.

The committee feels that the City and County Health Departments are doing as good work as can be expected with inadequate personnel.

The City School System has one nurse and one part-time Negro physician for the Negro schools. This is inadequate since little medical care and instruction are given these students elsewhere. The Negro school physician gives one day a week to conducting physical examinations to children in grades one, seven, and eleven. Aside from the showing of health films supplied by the Greenville County Health Department, all health education is given by the classroom teacher. This program is essentially the same as that in the white schools, which also have one part-time physician, and two full-time and one part-time nurse, with four examinations through the eighth grade. Any child, Negro, or white thought by the teacher to be sick can be referred to the physicians at any time. The committee feels that the educational program should be expanded to include instruction in personal hygiene and other problems of youth, such instruction to be given to students and to parents through the P.T.A.

Free clinics for general medical care at the General Hospital are consistently used to capacity and often overcrowded. (Clinics at the City and County Health Departments are pre-natal, veneral, and immunization clincs and are not for general medical or surgical care.) More personnel for the clinics is not forthcoming immediately, doctors have reported to the committee. Though the clinics are widely used, many indigent, because of ignorance or pride, do not obtain the care that is available.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. That, at the General Hospital, the number of beds for Negro patients be increased; that some private or semi-private rooms be provided; that Negro physicians be extended staff privileges to permit them to treat their own patients; that adequate bathroom facilities be made available on the Negro ward; and that consideration be given to the training of Negro nurses.

2. That in the near future consideration be given to establishing, for Negroes, an institution corresponding to the Maternity Shelter for white women.

3. That doctors provide adequate waiting rooms for Negro patients wherever possible.

4. That the Piedmont Medical Association attempt to secure additional Negro physicians and dentists for the community, perhaps by contacting medical schools and universities.

5. That Negro children be urged to have their teeth examined before entering public schools, and to obtain the required treatment as early as possible from their private dentists.

6. That the officials of the City and County Health Departments be supported in their requests for additional personnel.

7. That more health work be done in the Negro schools by the conduction of more frequent examinations; by the inclusion of formal instruction in physical and mental hygiene; and by the employment of a dental hygienist to teach mouth hygiene, to clean teeth, and to apply sodium flouride.

8. That membership in the Blue Shield and Blue Cross (voluntary health insurance) be given favorable publicity since such membership would lessen the load on the clinics and make private medical attention more available. Blue Cross is hospital insurance and Blue Shield is medical insurance, which together would cover most hospital bills and surgical and obstetrical fees for ordinary illnesses.

CHAPTER IV

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mr. Richard J. Foster - Chairman Mr. Noah Robinson - Co-Chairman

It was unanimously agreed that any observations, summary, or recommendations made by this committee should be limited to observations and summaries based on available statistics and facts. Generalizations, although firmly and unanimously accepted, were eliminated unless supported by actual case histories or available facts. Generalizations and recommendations based on what was believed to be isolated instances were also eliminated.

Arrests and Convictions

Facts available to this committee reveal that one of the four causes for the arrest of Negro males was investigation, while investigation was not listed as one of the four causes for the arrests of white males. Whether this indicates that officers are more inclined to arrest Negroes without formal charges being made or warrants being taken, could not be stated. However, no explanation was offered for the large number of arrests of Negro males on grounds of investigation only. It is to be noted that of the arrests made last year 38 percent were Negroes. Over 45 percent of the women arrested were Negroes. This is higher than the population of the Negroes in the city would warrant on proportionate basis in view of the estimate of the city population that the Negroes compose between 25 and 35 percent. It is also estimated that from 75 to 85 percent of those arrested were previous offenders. This indicates there is much room for constructive work among the chronic offenders. These offenders, as further statistics indicate, are mostly drunks, disorderly persons, and persons wanted for investigation. Since drunk led white and Negro, male and female for arrests, it is safe to conclude that much can be done for chronic alcoholics in this area. Since gambling came second under Negro males for cause for arrests, it can be safely concluded that Negro gamblers constitute one of the major problems and causes of arrests. In contrasting the problem of Negro gambling as a cause of arrest, with the absence of this charge as a major factor in white arrests, two facts should be kept in mind. The first factor is that unquestionably white adult recreational needs are much better met by the city than are Negro adult recreational needs. Secondly, numerous private clubs exist for whites in the city of Greenville where gambling is permitted. But a further factor for the arrests of Negro gamblers in contrast to whites was reported to this committee and that was the number of shooting, assault, and disorderly conduct charges that frequently center around Negro gambling games. Negro gamblers were reported to often have lethal weapons on their persons. It was pointed out that the great number of arrests of Negro gamblers was made partly for the prevention of the assault and disorderly cases that arise in these games and partly as a protection to the Negro participants.

More Negro men over 45 years of age are arrested by police than men in any other bracket. The Negro bracket of over 45 contained more than 3500 arrests while the 16-31 bracket had over 1700 arrests. Thus, it seems that more attention should be paid to crime preventions among the older Negroes. A larger percentage of Negroes seemed to be arrested in the county than in the city. Of the persons brought before the General Sessions and County Court approximately 32 percent were Negroes. It is estimated Greenville County, as a whole, contains about 22 percent Negroes. Nearly as many Negro women were brought up before these courts as white women, again indicating the high percentage of arrests among Negro women.

Homicides

The most encouraging discovery under the homicide study is the lack of inter-racial killings. For the year 1948 there was no Negro charged with killing of a white person. There were only three persons charged with the killing of a Negro and two of these were city police officers charged with the slaying of one Negro. They were tried and exonerated. The fact that inter-racial killings seem to be at a minimum is probably unusual for the South. Sixteen Negroes committed homicide against Negroes in Greenville in 1948. Only ten were found guilty. Of those ten, three received sentences of from ten to nineteen years and seven received sentences under ten years. The general presumption that exists in the South to the effect that courts do not view with alarm the murder of a Negro by another Negro seems to be supported by these statistics.

Crime Prevention

Other than the patrol of streets, business houses, and homes on request, the principle crime activity of the Police Department is apparently limited to the activities of their safety officer. In this regard it should be pointed out that the Greenville Police Department is doing an outstanding job in the matter of safety education and schoolboy patrol work. In 1948 Greenville was the winner of a fourth place award for street safety in the United States. Harry W. Ward, safety officer of the Greenville Police Department, carries on an intensive educational program among both white and Negro schools. Only one instant of apparent discrimination was called to this committee by members of one of the local civic clubs. The members of this club reported that Negro schoolboy patrolmen at the Sullivan Street crossing at Augusta Street were ignored by many of the passing motorists. The safety officer reported that the situation at Sullivan Street had been partially corrected by the erection of a traffic light to facilitate the safe moving of Negro children across Augusta Street. City policemen are not stationed with the schoolboy patrol but are under instructions to constantly patrol all areas and to work in cooperation with all schoolboy patrolmen with a proportionate number of policemen assigend to the Negro school area. The question of employing Negro police has come up before the Greenville City Council and a committee was appointed to make a study of this in other cities and made recommendations back to the City Council. With the qualification adopted by many southern cities that Negro policemen be restricted to the arrest of Negroes, all persons interviewed were in favor of either employing Negro police for the Negro areas or making a study of the experience of other cities; particularly those of South Carolina that have employed Negro policemen be studied with a view to determining if there is a need in Greenville for the employment of Negro policemen.

Probation and Parole

Of the three offices in Greenville County employing probation officers only the Childrens Court and the State Probation Office have minimum mandatory requirements for appointment. In the Federal Probation Service, the United States District Judges are guided in their appointment of probation officers by the high standard of qualifications recommended by the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges. The qualifications recommended by the judges are supported by every recognized authority in the correctional field. The Advisory Board to the Childrens Court has adopted the minimum requirements established by the National Probation and Parole Association for the permanent appointment of probation officers to the Childrens Court. The State Probation Officer has established the following minimum requirements: One year of college training with one subject of social studies and a three weeks training course. The case load of the State Probation Office was found to be excessively high and was generally conceded that adequate supervision cannot be given by a state probation officer who has a case load of 248 people in this area. Probation and parole authorities, including J. Edgar Hoover of the F. B. I., generally agree that a probation and parole officer should not have more than 75 persons under supervision if an adequate job is to be done. However, it was the general conclusion of this committee that the federal, state, and juvenile court probation officers were exceptionally well qualified and performing an outstanding job.

Detention and Punishment

Permanent detention of prisoners in Greenville County is limited to the chain gang and the city stockade. Both the chain gang and the city stockade do no more than maintain a work program that involves keeping up the city streets and the county roads. There is no conception or pretense of a rehabilitation program for either the county chain gang or the city stockade. This is a matter that should have the attention of the Greenville County Delegation and the City Council. With the inadequate appropriations for these various places of detention, it is impossible to have a program of rehabilitation, training, education, health, or recreation which is necessary and desirable if rehabilitation is to be established as an objective. In the detention of prisoners authorities should investigate the need for separate quarters for prisoners of youthful age or first offenders. First offenders and prisoners from 16 to 18 years of age are quartered with older and often more vicious prisoners. It should also be pointed out that the diet of long-term prisoners is not conducive to health. Notably lacking in the food fed prisoners in this community is a sufficiency of red meat and fresh vegetables. Supervisor Ashmore has encouraged the growing of vegetables around chain gang camps and the city grows some on a farm it maintains, but it is the opinion of this committee that the prisoners do not receive sufficient fresh vegetables.

Mistreatment of Prisoners

Preliminary to any statement regarding the mistreatment of prisoners, this committee recognizes that the abuse by individual members of a law enforcement agency of their authority is a problem that has confronted the executives of law enforcement groups in all cities and with all races.

Sheriff R. H. Bearden, Chief of Police J. H. Jennings, the Civil Service Commission of the City of Greenville, and Supervisor John T. Ashmore, the head of the County Chain Gang, are all on record against the use of unnecessary force in the handling of prisoners. Chief Jennings has issued strict and formal orders to his men to stay within their authority and has stated that he would promptly suspend and report to the Commission any officer who disobeys these orders. The Civil Service Commission of Greenville, which is in charge of disciplining, if necessary, members of the Police Department, has indicated its stand by discharging or suspending officers who have been brought before it on charges of yielding unnecessary force in the handling of prisoners. In this it has received the support of the City Council. The Civil Service Commission of the City of Greenville, and Chief of Police Jennings are to be commended for the efforts they have exerted and are exerting to eliminate any cause at all for charges that city police officers overstep the bounds of their authority in dealing with prisoners. Each candidate for a police job receives friendly counsel on this subject from the Commission at the time he is employed. However, it is only fair for this committee to state that there have been reported cases of prisoners being handled with unnecessary force by city police officers. The mistreatment of prisoners has involved whites as well as Negroes. In all cases reported to the Chief of Police disciplinary action has been instituted. In come cases not reported to the Chief of Police no action has been taken but this committee was informed and investigation confirmed the information that action was not taken because the cases were not called to the attention of the Chief of Police. There were no cases reported to this committee of mistreatment by the force of Greenville County Deputies. Whether this is because of the small number of deputies as compared with the large number of the police force could not be determined.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That a report and study be made by the City Council of the need for the appointment of Negro officers to patrol Negro districts, with consideration being given to the experience of other southern cities that have employed Negro policemen having no authority to arrest white persons.

2. That a study be made of the need for the appointment of police women on the City Police Department.

3. That a study be made by the County and City authorities of the need for separate quarters for youthful and first offender prisoners.

4. That City and County Delegation make a study of providing a rehabilitation program for the long-term prisoners confined to the chain gangs.

5. That newspapers and other media should be encouraged to give publicity to any flagrant violation of civil rights particularly as they pertain to Negroes and to any deficiencies of law and enforcement.

CHAPTER V

SANITATION AND SAFETY

Mr. E. D. Fry - Chairman Mr. Wilfred Walker - Co-Chairman

Sanitary Sewerage System

There is divided responsibility in the construction, operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewerage system. The main trunk sewers and disposal works are under the jurisdiction of Greater Greenville Sewer District Commission, and the sewage collecting systems of the various subdivisions of Greater Greenville Sewer District are under the jurisdiction of these subdivisions insofar as construction, operation and maintenance are involved. These subdivisions have full autonomy insofar as they do not infringe on the broad authority of Greater Greenville Sewer District Commission. The subdivisions are: City of Greenville; Parker Water and Sewer Subdistrict; Northgate Water and Sewer Subdistrict; and City View Water and Sewer Subdistrict.

The investigating committee on Sanitation and Safety has located and reported three places in the City of Greenville at which, in times of heavy rains, sewage is discharged from the sanitary sewage system into nearby streams. One such place is into Richland Creek just above the intersection of East North Street with Laurens Road. This is an overflow from a city sewer in East Park Avenue. Another is into Richland Creek near a foot bridge across the creek in the projection of Ebaugh Avenue, and is from the city sewer serving the Ebaugh Avenue - Laurens Road section. And a third one is into Gas House Branch near the C & W. C. trestle over Broad Street. It is believed that the reason sewage is discharged into the streams is that the sewers are old and were constructed at a time when materials and workmanship were not up to the standards of today. Ground or rain water gets into the sewers and brings with it sand and grit which lodges in these collector sewers and in the trunk sewers, thus reducing their capacity as conveyors of sanitary sewage. Recognizing this condition, overflow pipes were installed at various places to relieve the sewers of their overload. It was considered preferable to control a condition that could not be prevented by localizing overflows at predetermined places, than to tolerate the alternative which was having sewage overflow at manholes in the streets.

While the overflowing sanitary sewage is very highly diluted with relatively uncontaminated storm water, the city board of health considers it a health hazard, and J. H. Price, Chairman, has expressed himself as follows:

> "The City Board of Health derives its' powers directly from the State of South Carolina, its general authority being expressed by the statutory law of the state. This, of course, gives us in health matters, powers greater than those of City Council. We are not going to exercise this authority in an arbitrary manner because we have it. We feel the best interest of the city requires utmost harmony and cooperation between departments of the city government. We further realize the handicap the city is under with reference to financial ability to cope with the sewer situation, as it involves the Greater Greenville Sewer District as well as City Council. We will continue to urge City Council to do its utmost to repair, enlarge and increase sewer lines. We will not take any drastic action unless we see that an epidemic or serious health hazard is about to develop. We will keep constantly in touch with the situation so as to see when this danger becomes probable".

There are three separate areas within the new city boundaries that are not at present served by sanitary sewers. One is on the west side of Augusta Road between the Augusta Road Subdistrict boundary and Brushy Creek; one on the east side of Augusta Road between the Augusta Road Subdistrict boundary and Reedy River. The former contains the subdivisions of Pleasant Valley and Rockwood Park. The latter contains Marshall Forest. A third area is to the east of Overbrook Water and Sewer Subdistrict. Nicholtown is served by septic tanks due to the underlay of rock in this section that would made the construction of sewers extremely costly.

Despite a city ordinance that was passed in April, 1948, requiring that one toilet, either inside or outside, be furnished for the use of every two dwelling units, inadequate toilet facilities still exist in some heavily populated Negro rental sections. In most instances the flush toilets are located out-of-doors and "75 percent of them are old or are in need of repair", according to Dr. Frank Kitchen, City Health Commissioner. Dr. Kitchen also points out that the property owners are not always to blame, some having had to have the same toilet unstopped or repaired four times in six months.

This ordinance has been pretty well enforced within the old city limits, between 400 and 500 toilets having been installed during the last one and one half years. Many violations still exist in the newly annexed areas. No house to house check has been made by the City Health Department and owners have in many instances had no notice of the requirements under this ordinance. However, a house to house check is now under way. It appears that in many of the known instances where more than two families use one toilet, the owner is not aware of this situation since the tenants themselves sub-rent a part of the premises, thus raising the ratio. The committee feels, however, that some blame rests on owners as well as tenants.

One afternoon's surveying revealed the following violations:

Old City - 301-313 Gibbs Street	11 families	3 toilets
Old City - 116 Meadow Street	3 families	1 toilet
New City - 9 Bynum's Alley	11 families	3 toilets
New City - 17 Bynum's Alley	10 families	4 toilets

The City Health Department, always glad to be informed of violations, already has investigated and ordered the owners to comply with regulations. The ordinance states that they have 20 days in which to comply.

The only pit toilets found in the old city limits are in Fincher's Alley, which is off Arlington Avenue between Leach and Sumner Streets. Accurate information on conditions in the recently annexed areas is not in hand.

Water Supply

Water from the supply impounded at Table Rock is available to the entire community, but the supply and pressure are not adequate in much of the area lying to the east of the old city limits. Facilities for supplying an adequate amount of water for both domestic use and fire control are expected to be available for use within a year. Nicholtown is one large section to the east inhabited mostly by Negroes, that is without adequate water supply.

In order to provide adequate water service in the Augusta Road and Northgate Heights areas about 25 miles of water pipe was installed in these areas within the last 18 months.

The City Health Department will, upon request, analyze the water from any wells within the City to determine its suitability for domestic use. This department does not, however, have the personnel or equipment necessary for the task of searching out wells.

Fire Protection

The City Fire Department, with its seven fire trucks and 66 paid firemen, has always provided protection within the old city limits. When the two new fire stations now under construction, one at East Park Avenue and the Stone Avenue - Laurens Road bypass road, and one at Augusta and East Faris Roads are completed and 10 additional paid firemen employed, equipment and personnel should be adequate for the entire city. Protection, however, will be adequate only after the Greenville City Water Works has provided adequate pipe lines and hydrants in the area between the old East-over-Overbrook limits and the new city limits.

There are two fire stations in Parker Subdistrict, both under the jurisdiction of Parker Water and Sewer Subdistrict Committee, and a third one now under construction. It is understood that there are only nine paid firemen for the two existing stations, the remainder of the force being voluntary. Some of the 50,000 residents in the Parker District, including those in the Sterling High School area, have learned through bitter experience that the voluntary fire fighting units are too slow in reaching a fire for maximum efficiency, and therefore, for adequate protection.

The City Fire Department, because of the existing limitation of the city's fire alarm and insurance systems, no longer goes outside the city limits on any call except where a church, school, or a business firm or industry with more than 20 employees is involved. Many residents of this area, therefore, lack adequate fire protection, and many have become aware of it only after having called the City Fire Department and found that it could not respond, according to Fire Chief Frank Donnald. Some residents in the area between the New Buncombe Road and Camp Road, which is outside both the city and Parker District, have not learned of this and, therefore, have not provided themselves with fire extinguishers or armed themselves with fire insurance.

Maximum fire protection is possible on even the narrow streets and alleys in Negro sections. Although the large pumpers and ladder trucks could not operate on these streets this type of equipment would probably not be needed to extinguish a fire of the magnitude likely to occur in these sections, according to Chief Donnald.

Traffic

The investigating committee located two spots where it is believed blinker lights are needed for the safety of the school children: on the bypass highway from East Stone Avenue to Laurens Road at Allen School, and on the "blind corner" at Jenkins and Calhoun Streets intersection. These have been promised by the Director of Safety of the city police department.

About 95 percent of Sterling High School students are subjected to vehicular traffic dangers daily between Jenkins Street and Arlington Avenue due to the non-existance of paved sidewalks for the use of pedestrians.

Condition of Streets and Sidewalks

Former Superintendent of Streets, Mack Richardson, estimates that there are 400 miles of paved streets and roads and 75 miles of unpaved roads in the City of Greenville; that of the 75 miles of unpaved roads 75 percent is in white sections and 25 percent in Negro sections, and that of the 400 miles of paved streets only 250 miles are in a good state of repair.

The committee found the poorest of the unpaved streets in the city to be in two predominantly Negro sections - Nicholtown and Greenline. Most streets in Negro sections that have been paved were hard surfaced with tar and gravel during the last nine months, and heavy rains have washed away the surface leaving deep gullies and holes at the edges. Jenkins, Malloy, and Springer Streets are among those badly damaged by rains.

Mr. Richardson also estimates that Greenville has 75 miles of paved sidewalks, 300 miles of unpaved sidewalks, and 100 miles of streets with no sidewalks. Again the ratio seems to be 75 percent in white sections and 25 percent in Negro sections.

With 25 miles of streets having no sidewalks, and 75 miles of streets with unpaved sidewalks in Negro sections, the following situation at Sterling High School should be readily understood. Students, when reminded that they should obey the safety rule of walking on sidewalks and not in the streets counter with the reminder that they have no choice in the matter. If there are sidewalks, they are unpaved and muddy much of the time, so the streets or gutters are better as places to walk.

According to the office of the city engineer, no more paving can be done in the city until a bond issue for this purpose is authorized by an election and bonds so authorized are issued and sold. Such a bond issue has now been authorized. The procedure now is for two-thirds of the owners of abuting property to petition City Council to construct pavements and/or sidewalks, agreeing to reimburse the city for one-half the costs, which may be paid to the city in installments over a period of five years.

Garbage Collection

The committee finds upon investigation that the schedule for the collection of garbage in Negro sections varies from one to three collections per week, and that most sections receive but one collection per week. When two collections are made they are on Tuesday and Thursday. The committee feels that five days - from Thursday to Tuesday - is too long for adequate sanitation, particularly in summer.

The city garbage trucks are operated under a city ordinance which requires only one collection per week. Superintendent of Sanitation M. L. Frick states that trucks make one round and start on the second round, "but they may not make it all the way the second time".

It is reported that no collections at all are made on the Compress Line, an extension of Hampton Avenue, which is outside the city and under the jurisdiction of the Greater Greenville Sanitation Commission.

One reason for the typical slum appearance of Negro sections is believed by the committee to be that garbage cans are placed in front of the houses and in gutters instead of in the rear as is done in most white sections. An ordinance stating that garbage should be placed on the street for convenient collection is still in the city code, but the Superintendent of Sanitation says, "we don't enforce it". Nevertheless, a city official quoted this ordinance in the last few months to a Negro citizen who was inquiring about placing his garbage can and those of his neighbors in the rear.

A large percentage of Negroes have garbage cans that are inadequate in size and without covers, which adds to the slum appearance and allows for the scattering of debris by dogs and cats. Negroes have observed that garbage collectors often are careless about complete removal of garbage and about replacing the covers on cans which have them. The open garbage trucks used in many Negro sections are known to litter streets with garbage as they proceed, filled beyond capacity.

Greenville's garbage disposal method, a system that uses waste to reclaim unfertile soil, has attracted the interest of U. S. Public Health officials recently. A second favorable result of the use of this method is that covering the garbage daily with soil helps keep down mosquitoes and rats.

Pest Control

Although pest control is technically not considered to be the duty of any department of the city government, the City Health Department is urging City Council to include funds in its 1950 budget for a rat control program. Both Negroes and whites have reported to the City Health Department the prevalence of roaches and rodents in some business and residential sections. This is definitely a health menace.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. Responsibility - That responsibility for the operation and maintenance of all sanitary sewers within the metropolitan area of Greenville be placed under a single authority. And that legislation to effectuate this be enacted if necessary.

2. Sewage overflow
   (a) That all overflow pipes be extended so as to discharge in ~~the~~ streams below the water surface in order that the sense of sight might not be offended.
   (b) That chemical and bacterial analyses be made of the stream waters, both with and without the overflowing sewage, so as to determine the amount and character of pollution contributed by the overflowing material.
   (c) That if it is found upon analysis that the contributed pollution is such as to constitute a greater menace to health than that existing in the stream without the overflow, the city sterilize, by means of chlorination or some other suitable method, the overflow from the sewers so as to reduce the health menace to that existing in the streams without the overflow from the sewers.

3. That the City Health Department continue to check closely and enforce the city ordinance ~~pertaining to~~ prescribing the number of families that may use one toilet.

4. That a plan be worked out ~~whereby~~ to inform all Negro property owners ~~would be informed~~ of the necessary procedure to be ~~adopted~~ followed in order to have their streets and sidewalks paved. Evidence is in hand which shows that many property owners are not aware of the procedure to be followed.

5. That the proper authority be asked to correct as soon as is practicable the conditions existing at South Calhoun and Jenkins Streets and at Green and Dunbar Streets, where 900 children pass daily during school sessions, whereby blind corners or corners at which a clear view of approaching vehicular traffic can not be obtained. Also, to investigate the advisability of widening South Calhoun Street between the end of the pavement and Jenkins Street, which is the main approach to Sterling High School.

6. That a group of citizens investigate the manner or under what sponsorship a public rest room for Negroes could be installed in the vicinity of Broad and Fall Streets.

7. That since the city ordinance requiring that garbage be placed at the curb is no longer enforced it be repealed, and perhaps a substitute requiring it to be placed in the rear where possible be passed.

8. That the proper authorities of the City of Greenville and the Greater Greenville Sanitary Commission be asked to investigate the advisability of requiring at least two garbage collections a week in all areas, and that they be spaced at reasonable intervals, as a health and sanitation measure.

9. That a method be devised whereby citizens would be informed of what fire protection they are entitled to and may expect under the law in the various sections of metropolitan Greenville, so that if necessary they may augment the protection afforded.

CHAPTER VI

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Mrs. J. O. Dysart - Chairman Rev. E. J. Green - Co-Chairman

No picture of a Negro community should be considered without reference to and consideration of religious facilities and opportunities which are basically important to the group everywhere.

The investigating committee located and contacted the following Negro churches:

Methodist	6
Baptist	18
Presbyterian	1
Episcopal	1
Roman Catholic	1
Church of God	4
Holiness	3
Pentecostal	1
Seventh Day Adventist	1
House of Prayer	1
Total	37

These 37 churches list a total membership of 8,576 of which probably half is active. All members contacted expressed great interest in the survey and are anxious to help in the follow-up activities if they can bring needed pressure at any point. The following general observations were made:

1. Buildings are in poor condition. The church ususally consists of one auditorium with no room for Sunday School. A very few have a room which could be used for recreation, but St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church is the only church with adequate facilities. Three churches have new buildings under construction and two are planning to build.

2. Though it is true that for the population there are too many small churches and many could profit by consolidation, the apparent devotion of the active members makes this suggestion seem impracticable.

3. None of the churches employ trained workers or has the means of training members to teach or lead young peoples' groups. One minister stated that the adequate buildings and equipment will come only after church leaders have been given guidance in all matters pertaining to the running of a church, and thus, have learned what is needed.

4. Three-fourths of the churches have only Sunday programs, only 10 have mid-week services. The number of church members ranges from 12 to 1,500; the number of services per week ranges from one to seven. Some churches have no activities, while others have seven or more, including: six Boy Scouts troops; one Girl Scout troop; 13 young peoples' groups which meet during the week; two kindergartens or nurseries; one sewing and cooking club; five Vacation Bible Schools (summer of 1949). One church aids college students with scholarships, and one sponsors a service in the city stockade and county jail each Sunday. A Negro woman named Mrs. Berry sponsors a Prayer Band near Sterling High School and also a small kindergarten.

5. Until the middle of August there was no interdenominational minister's organization but a Ministerial Alliance of this nature recently has been formed. This group drew up a special endorsement of this Survey of Negro Community Needs, of the YWCA Negro branch, and asked that the possibility of a Negro YWCA branch be investigated. The Baptist ministers have been organized several years.

6. There still is no interdenominational organization for Negro women of the city.

7. Workers are supplied through churches for Red Cross, Hopewell, and other civic drives.

8. Disruptive influences mentioned by the church members were rowdy cafes and Sunday commercial recreation.

9. Other institutions and organizations in the city which serve the churches are:

(a) Phillis Wheatley Center and a branch in Freetown, the Ansel Arnold Center, which provides meeting and recreation space.
(b) Bob Jones University, which provides preachers.
(c) First Presbyterian Church, which sponsors an annual Bible Conference for all Negro women, and is planning a Negro Mission for the near future to be conducted along the same lines as the Queen's Alley white mission.
(d) First Baptist Church, which sponsors an annual week-long Bible Conference, and prepares program materials and furnishes movie projector to Negro Baptists.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. That the churches sponsor an institute to teach recreational planning and teaching methods to Negro leaders and teachers with the goals of church supervised recreation and trained teachers.

2. That a Negro Council of Church Women be formed to include all denominations in the city.

3. That the Ministerial Alliance be strengthened, and include in its program joint Brotherhood Week meetings, union services, promotion of interracial cooperation, and look into the possibility of radio time for Negro ministers.

Negro Churches of the City
(With membership, activities, and pastors listed)

METHODIST

John Wesley - E. Court, SE Corner Falls; 300 members; Sunday School - 125 members; Vacation Bible School, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Wesleyan Service Guild, Methodist Youth Fellowship; visits County Home; insufficient recreation facilities. Pastor - C. R. Brown - 307 Green Ave.

Isreal Colored, M.E. - N. Calhoun, NW corner McCall; 450 members; Sunday School - 150. Pastor - R. O. Langford, 102 Gower St.

Minus Chapel - 8 Little Minus; 60 members; Sunday School - 20; trying to organize Junior Choir; senior choir; Woman's Missionary Society; mid-week prayer meetings; Vacation Bible School. Pastor - W. M. Ferguson, 324 Bailey St.

St. Andrew - 33 Viola; 150 members; Sunday School - 85; young peoples' and adult groups; movies shown; Vacation Bible School sponsored by Buncombe Street Methodist Church; city playground near church used for recreation; minister has consultation time. Pastor - H. O. Mims, 221 S. Calhoun St.

Bethel - 102 Bethel; 87 members; Sunday School - 45; Groups for men and women; union meetings in district; sponsors Boy Scout troops; Vacation Bible School; playground supervised by pastor's wife; needs equipment. Pastor - J. S. Dial, 100 Bethel St.

Allen Temple A.M.E. - Green Avenue, SE corner Markley; 400 members; Sunday School - 190; Sunday night service; are building new Sunday School rooms which will give room for recreation. Pastor - F. D. Dreher, Green Ave.

PRESBYTERIAN

Mattoon - Hampton, SE corner Lloyd; 55 members; Sunday School - 50; adult and young peoples' groups; nursery, workers' conference; Westminister Fellowship; pastor has hours for consultation. Pastor - Thomas Jenkins.

EPISCOPAL

St. Phillips - 8 Logan St; 18 members; Women's Auxiliary; Pastor - Bruce Williamson

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Anthony's - 307 Gower; 160 members; Sunday School - 45; boys', girls', and mens' clubs; library; good recreational facilities; two priests in residence, training group of leaders. Pastor - Father Thomas McLaughlin.

BAPTIST

Springfield - 600 E. McBee Ave.; 400 members; groups for young people and adults; training groups for leaders and volunteer workers; mid-week service; Boy Scout troop; Vacation Bible School, has some recreation space but needs more. Pastor - C. F. Gandy, 604 E. McBee Ave.

Mountain View - 115 Cagle; 150 members; Sunday School - 75; young peoples' and adults' groups; operates kindergarten; Boy Scout troop; supports all charity organizations. Pastor - J. H. Smith - 8 Cagle St.

Macedonia - Young, SE corner Barton; 312 members; Sunday School - 100; young peoples' and adult groups; adult conference. Pastor - T. N. Nioso, 503-A E. McBee Ave.

Nicholtown - 77 Ackley; 35 members; Sunday School - 40. Pastor - C. C. Stewart, Old Spartanburg Road.

St. Paul - 101 Voila; 158 members; Sunday School - 75; missionary society; Vacation Bible School; Pastor - H. L. Cunningham, 9 Hopkins St.

Mt. Emanuel - 309 Spartanburg St.; 200 members; Sunday School - 85.

Long Branch - 28 Bolt St.; 400 Members; Sunday School - 300; Boy Scout and Cub groups; Sunbeam society for girls; four missionary groups of various ages; young men's Bible class; BTU; expecting to build a recreational plant. Pastor - D. S. Sample, 114 Bolt St.

Lincoln Street - 15 McLead St.; 100 members; has Sunday School. Pastor - Napoleon P. Chapman, 8 Elmore St.

Tabernacle - 410 S. Hudson St.; 1,800 members; Sunday School - 300; mid-week service. Pastor - W. M. Watson, 211 Ware St.

Antioch - 18 Packs Alley; 285 members; Sunday School - 198; clubs for all ages of boys and girls, men and women; two choirs; helps young people with scholarships, building new auditorium and will use old building for Sunday School rooms and recreations. Pastor - J. B. Bailey, 206 Arnold St.

Bruton Temple - 400 Old Paris Mountain Road; 268 members; Sunday School - 160; Boy and Girl Scout troops; service for children on Tuesday; Wednesday night prayer meeting; missionary society; trying to open kindergarten; junior and senior choirs. Pastor - J. H. Smith, 111 Cagle St.

Friendship - 119 Church (Freetown); 208 members; mid-week service; trains Sunday School teachers; uses recreational facilities of Ansel Arnold Center; needs 9 rooms for church school and recreation. Pastor - C. E. Butler, 62 Ackley Road.

Pilgrim Rest - 112 Birnie St.; 150 members; Sunday School - 70; Woman's Missionary Society; junior choir; mid-week prayer service. Pastor - L. B. Calhoun.

Lowndes Hill - Lowndes Hill Road; 400 members; Sunday School - 100; mid-week prayer meeting; has small club room in basement; is concentrating on money for a new church. Pastor - H. W. D. Stewart, 211 John St.

Mt. Calvary - 5 Calvary; 45 members; Boy Scout troop; no recreation room; W. R. Martin, 104 Pine St.

Mt. Zion - 109 Whittle St; 30 members. Pastor - H. E. Johnson (sponsored by Cedar Lane Baptists).

Enoree - 102 Dixon St.; 75 members; Sunday School - 40; Missionary Society; Women's Society; Wednesday prayer service. Pastor - James Bell

St. Luke's Primitive - 200 Averill; 50 members; Sunday School - 16.

CHURCH OF GOD

Bethlehem - 207 Trescott; 100 members; Sunday School; young people's and adult groups; Pastor - Norman.

Alexander - Brockman Street; 12 members; Sunday School - 12.

West Washington Extension - 1310 W. Washington Extn.; 15 members; Sunday School - 12.

HOLINESS

Macedonia - Manley Alley, corner Manley; 45 members; Sunday School - 4; service Monday evening; two young peoples' groups; has new church, but no room for recreation. Pastor - P. S. McDaniel, 901 Anderson Rd.

New Zion - 202 Dunbar St; 40 members; Sunday School - 40; two young peoples' unions; Women's Missionary Society; new church being built. Pastor - Owens.

St. Peter - 301 Pine St.; 60 members; Sunday School; youth and adult groups; not sufficient; pastor available for consultation. Pastor - Owens.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

Antioch - 112 Gower St; 66 members; sewing and cooking clubs; full services on Saturday. Pastor - L. E. Daniel.

PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS

Maloy Street - 107 Maloy St.; 30 members; Sunday School - 35.

HOUSE OF PRAYER

Daddy Grace's House of Prayer - 43 Endel; 1,500 members; six services on Sunday and a service every night; insufficient space for recreation.

The following churches listed trained workers, indicating not that they were trained in church work, but that they had an above-average education: John Wesley Methodist, St. Andrew Methodist, Mountain View Baptist, Mt. Emanuel Baptist, Tabernacle Baptist, Mt. Calvary Baptist, Mattoon Presbyterian, and St. Peter Holiness. Janie Brown at Pilgrim Rest Baptist and Mrs. Hattie Smith at St. Paul Baptist were listed as outstanding leaders.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORTATION

Rev. J. G. Forrester - Chairman Mr. S. A. Smith - Co-Chairman

The purpose of this phase of the survey was to ascertain the adequacy of transportation facilities and services for Negroes in Greenville as provided on city buses, in the Southern Railway Terminal, the Union Bus Station and by taxicabs.

General observations were made of all facilities. Each bus line in the city was ridden at the three peak hours: 7:30 to 9:30 a.m., noon to 2:00 p.m., and 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. Checks also were made of the station and terminal facilities several times.

City Buses

The Duke Power Company supplies all buses for the city of Greenville. On the whole, courteous service is given both white and Negro people. As long as situations such as the following exist, however, the committee believes there is room for improvement:

(a) Judson bus, Tuesday, August 16th ---- A Negro ran to catch a bus. The driver's attention was called to it by the observer. He slowed down, looked back, and drove on although the would-be passenger was now at the bus stop.

(b) Southern Depot bus, Tuesday, August 23rd ---- With 11 white passengers and 16 Negro passengers seated, the driver, when asked, refused to make room for the five standing Negro riders. He could have done so by asking five white riders to move to empty seats near the front, since buses seat from 34 to 44 passengers.

These examples point up two things: (1) driver (and passengers as well) sometimes gauge their courtesy and service according to the color of the rider, and (2) the South Carolina law in reference to seating, posted in every bus, is not strictly interpreted and enforced. It states:

White Patrons Please Seat From Front
Colored Patrons Please Seat From Rear

According to observers, white patrons all too often began seating themselves half-way or even farther back in the bus, which means Negroes may be standing before the end of the ling although seats are available in the front. Some drivers will correct this situation, but as was observed, others will not.

One committee member found that when riding unfamiliar bus routes as an observer, the marking, or lack of marking, on some buses was confusing. Buses marked "Special" and many not marked at all go by with passengers, and a new rider could not ride with ease or certainty. "Special" buses are put on any line if conditions make it necessary, but the committee feels some temporary marking of destination is needed.

The only bus reported to be too crowded to stop for whites or Negro passengers was Belt South (observation made on August 22nd).

No area in the city, Negro or white, was noted by the committee as being significantly without bus service. The following situation appeared worthy of attention, however:

The closest bus lines to Sterling High School are on Pendleton Street and Green Ave., which means the nearest bus stops to the school are five blocks (one-half mile) away. The principal of the school estimates that 600 of the 1,300 students enrolled would ride closer to the school if it were possible, the great majority of the 600 now having to ride some distance to either the Pendleton or Green Avenue stops.

Union Bus Station

Separate waiting rooms are provided Negro and white patrons, that for the whites being 50 by 150 feet and that for the Negroes being 15 by 15 feet. The number of seats available, respectively, are 52 and 19. At one time of observation, 16 Negroes were reported seated while 22 stood in the loading zone.

Negro patrons buy tickets from a window which opens from the Negro waiting room. The same ticket sellers handle both Negro and white windows. There appears to be no definite arrangement as to the right to service. Negro observers feel that Negroes are served only when demand at the white window is not great.

The only entrance to the Negro waiting room is through a narrow passage from the loading zone. The room's only ventilation is the door and windows (not adequate in summer) which have no screens. There is no water cooler.

No eating facilities are provided for Negro passengers. Rest rooms are too small, the committee feels, and not cleaned often enough. (checks were made at different hours on different days).

Southern Railway Terminal

Though the size of the Negro and white waiting rooms differ at the Railway Terminal, being 75 by 100 feet for white and 67 by 40 feet for Negro, each contains seats for about 60 people. The Negro waiting room has no water cooler.

The same ticket sellers serve both Negro and white, but there is no evidence of long waits at the window. No eating facilities are provided for Negro or white travelers.

Though the Negro restrooms are small, the facilities are the same as in the white restrooms with one exception: there is no wash basin for Negro men. The door on the Negro women's restroom stands ajar because the lock is broken.

Taxicabs

The 16 cab companies serving Greenville charge the same rates and carry both white and Negro passengers. The only city ordinance covering the operation of cabs is that white and Negro passengers are not allowed to sit in the same compartment or on the same seat. The committee found this transportation service satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. That, since the closest bus stops are five blocks away, the Duke Power Company be asked to investigate the possibility of ~~providing~~ extending bus service to Sterling High School for approximately 600 students of the 1,300 enrolled who would ride.

2. That the Duke Power Company request its' drivers to require strict adherence to the South Carolina law, "White Patrons Please Seat From the Front; Colored Patrons Please Seat From Rear", thus sometimes eliminating the necessity of Negroes and whites standing. To enforce this regulation, the committee feels the Company should place its own observers on buses at regular intervals.

3. That special training should be given bus drivers by the Duke Power Company in order that regulations covering seating may be carried out with the minimum of friction.

4. That Duke Power Company list a destination to be shown on front, sides and back of all buses, some of which are marked "Special" and some of which are blank, making it impossible for people unfamiliar with the route to ride with ease and certainty.

5. That the Southern Railway Terminal be asked to repair the lock on the door of the Negro women's restroom which now stands ajar, and to provide a wash basin for the Negro men's restroom.

6. That a water cooler be placed in the Negro waiting room at the Southern Railway Terminal.

7. That more frequent cleanings and inspections of the Negro waiting room and Negro restrooms of the Union Bus Station be undertaken.

8. That the possibility of additional space of the Negro waiting room at the Union Bus Station be considered, along with some means of artificial ventilation, screens for the windows and door, and a water cooler.

9. That arrangements for more prompt ticket service at the Negro ticket windows be made at the Bus Terminal.

CHAPTER VIII

RECREATION

Chairman - Mrs. John F. Welborn, Jr. Co-Chairman - Miss Dorothy Brockman

Recreation is a new must among the imperatives of modern life, taking its place along with education and health as one of the essentials of all citizens of America today. The Recreation Committee, therefore, presents this study believing that progress in this area will contribute to the total public welfare. As citizens develop community consciousness and work together to solve their problems a better community life for all will be achieved.

PUBLIC RECREATION

Definition

For the sake of this report public recreation shall apply to all recreation that is sponsored by tax supported agencies and departments. The only governmental unit providing a recreation program for Negroes in the Greater Greenville area is the Greenville City Government.

The Park and Tree Department

The Park and Tree Department of the City Government has charge of parks and public grounds for park purposes. It is limited entirely to the physical aspects of public recreation. The Director of this Department is responsible to the City Council Committee on Cemeteries and Parks. There is a City Ordinance creating a five member Park and Tree Commission, which has not been used since the Commission resigned in mass in 1947.

Recreation Department

A recreation director, appointed by the Mayor and responsible to him is responsible for playground programming and scheduling use of Sears Shelter. There is no direct relationship between the Recreation Director and the Parks and Tree Director, nor does the Recreation Director supervise the budget for recreation.

Recreation Facilities

During the summer of 1949 five Negro playgrounds were provided; two of these located on Gower Street and Sullivan Street. The Gower Street playground consisted of 2½ acres of City property and three acres belonging to the school. The Sullivan Street playground included one acre of City property and one acre of school property. The three additional playgrounds were located on City property on South Hudson Street (back of Textile Oil Company), Parker Street (back of People's Bakery), and on the Nicholtown Road. The playgrounds were open for the three summer months five and one-half days per week: 9:00 a.m. to noon, and 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and one-half day on Saturday. None of the city parks are available to Negroes. There are no State Parks for Negroes in the Piedmont Area of South Carolina.

Leadership

There is one playground leader at each of the five playgrounds sponsored during the summer of 1949. Generally speaking, this personnel did not offer the trained leadership needed on playgrounds. As reported by some of the Negro citizens, the leaders were primarily "there to see what was going on --- merely overseers". The salary paid to playground leaders for 1949 was $90.00 per month, which is less than that paid to common laborers in the parks and elsewhere in the area.

Adequacy of Playgrounds

Since five playgrounds were the only recreation areas available for Negroes in the city of Greenville it is well to consider their size to determine their adequacy. The size of each of the five areas and the equipment on each area is listed below:

Area	Size	Equipment
Sullivan Street	2 Acres	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar.
Gower Street	3 Acres	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar.
Parker Street	$\frac{1}{4}$ Acre	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar.
S. Hudson Street	2 Acres	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar, merry-go-round, fireplace, two picnic tables.
Nicholtown	3 Acres	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar, merry-go-round, fireplace, two picnic tables.
TOTAL	$10\frac{1}{4}$ Acres	

Plans for 1950

It has been reported by the Park and Tree Director that for 1950 three additional Negro playgrounds would be sponsored. These would be located at:

West Greenville School	$\frac{1}{2}$ Acre
Allen Street School	$\frac{1}{2}$ Acre
Roosevelt Heights Housing Project	11 Acres

Playground equipment will be placed on the Allen Street School playground soon.

The Park and Tree Department is also sponsoring a leadership training course for personnel who will serve as leaders on the playground for 1950.

Adequacy of Recreation Areas

It can be noticed that with the additional acreage expected to be available for 1950 that there will be available for Negroes a total of approximately 22 acres of land for park and recreation usage, of which 7½ acres is school property. Since the national norm in setting up public recreation areas is one acre for each 100 people served, Greenville should have at least 250 acres of park and recreation space for its Negro citizens. This certainly indicates a woeful lack of recreation space for the Negro population.

VOLUNTARY RECREATION PROGRAMS

The following recreation agencies have programs for Negroes. They are classified as "voluntary" agencies in that they are supported by contributions, and fees paid by members rather than tax funds.

Girl Scouts

The Greenville County Council of Girl Scouts offers a program for girls 7 to 18 years of age. The program features such activities as music and dancing, health and safety, homemaking, arts and crafts, etc., on a troop basis. At present the Girl Scouts have four Negro troops organized with an enrollment of 58 girls and 13 adult leaders. There is no Negro staff member employed by the agency. It is planned that when the need for such a person arises in terms of numbers to be served that an addition to the staff will be made. A day camp is operated for Negro girls.

Boy Scouts

The Boy Scouts in this area are organized into the Greenville District of the Blue Ridge Council. At present the organization has 135 Negro Scouts participating in the program. A professional Negro worker is employed to promote the formation of Negro troops, work with leaders and other essential duties. Camp Stanley Harris is operated during the summer months for Negro boys.

YWCA

An interesting experimental YWCA program within the Negro community has been in progress for a year. Without benefit of either buildings or full-time professional leadership more than 100 women and girls have enrolled as members and about 500 have attended YWCA activities. Since October 1949 a part-time staff member has been employed. There has been an enthusiastic response on the part of women in the Negro community to this program. Discussions on public affairs, world fellowship, a project on community beautification, a garden club, a cooking school, a community sing, have been included in the program. A Y-Teen recreation club for juniors and seniors in Sterling High School with 52 members and a Business and Professional Club with 19 members have been organized. A study is now in progress to find out how many industrial Negro girls there are in the community, where they are, and what kind of program will meet their needs. Nineteen YWCA members have attended leadership conferences.

Phillis Wheatley Association

The Phillis Wheatley Association and its Ansel Arnold Branch offers largely a building centered program for Negro young people. This is the one recreational agency devoted exclusively to the service of Negroes. Attendance during February, 1950 was 3,821 with a daily attendance of 159. Four professional workers are employed on a full-time basis. The financial needs of this organization are great as is the need for increased volunteer leadership. The program offered is largely for young people and feature active and quiet games, discussion clubs, music and crafts. The Ansel Arnold Center has such regular activities as ping-pong, card-playing, choral singing, movies, square dancing, horse shoes, free play, etc. At present nine volunteer leaders are associated with this organization.

Happy Hearts Park

Happy Hearts Park is a small recreation area in the New Washington Heights area of Greenville. It developed as a neighborhood project with little help from other sections of the city. One white church group has recently been aiding in the purchase of needed equipment and the Parks Department of the City of Greenville has made available some swings and other play equipment. No full-time staff is employed to supervise program in the park. It is understood that Negroes from many sections of the city are making use of this recreation area.

Community Council of Greenville County

Through its Recreation-Education Division, the Community Council sponsored a Recreation Training Institute during January, 1950 for volunteer recreation leaders in the Negro community. Approximately 80 persons attended this course for five nights. Two more programs of a similar nature are planned for later in the year. This group is now active in the promotion of a state park for Negroes in the Piedmont area; studying possible sites for a large capacity park for Negroes; sponsoring recreation training institutes; giving leadership to P.T.A. and other community groups in recreation projects; and studying the need for a citizens board for the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Greenville.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION

Motion Picture Theatres

There are two motion picture theatres that admit Negroes in Greenville. The Liberty Theatre, that is exclusively for Negroes, seats about 400 people, and runs a high percentage of action pictures. The pictures shown at this theatre have little to offer persons looking for superior type entertainment. The Center Theatre has seats in the balcony for about 180 Negroes. Pictures are booked for one week at this theatre.

Swimming Pools

In the Greenline and Allen School district there is a small swimming pool called Joyland. This pool is in very poor repair and could not accomodate more than fifty persons at the most. The neighborhood is very rundown with very little grass or trees.

Baseball

The Black Spinners offer commercial baseball with a semi-professional team that plays at Meadowbrook Park on an average of once a week. There is no regular schedule for these games. Several hundred Negroes attend such events. Special sections are set aside for Negroes at most white baseball games. Attendance of Negroes at such games is good.

Dances

Numerous dances for Negroes are sponsored on a commercial basis at Textile Hall. However, it was noted that these are often marked by friction between white spectators and those attending such dances.

Neighborhood Restaurants

It is estimated that there are well over 100 neighborhood restaurants and cafes for Negroes in Greenville. This estimate is based upon the number of automatic juke boxes that are rented in this area. Most of such establishments are quite small with poor standards of food and service. Police reports indicate that these places are "trouble spots" because of fights and gambling. There is no clear differential between those set up to serve food and those where beer is the main attraction. It is hard for a Negro family to find a restaurant that would be acceptable as a family eating place. There are reports of minors being served beer in many of the neighborhood restaurants. The "Three Oaks" at 504 Anderson Road is a converted house containing two regular dining rooms, two private dining rooms, and a lounge. Luncheons and dinners are served seven days a week. Approximately 130 people can be served in this establishment that is well above the usual standard of such establishments. Many club groups meet at "Three Oaks" for their meetings.

RECREATION INITIATED BY THE SCHOOLS

The schools all have some facilities for recreation which are not fully utilized. What is more important is that the schools furnish a reservoir of trained and interested personnel for leadership. Groups of teachers, parents, and students working cooperatively can discover many opportunities for varied types of recreation, most of which would require very little expenditures of funds.

At the new Sterling High School the facilities are quite adequate for the development of an extensive recreation program. The combined gymnasium-auditorium seats 3,100 persons and is equipped for the showing of 16 millimeter films. It is planned to make this gymnasium-auditorium available to school and community groups for recreational programs outside the regular curriculum. However, leadership is not at present available for carrying out this program. It is notable that the facilities at Sterling High School do not include a playground or athletic field, or facilities for small group activities, such as picnic space, barbecue pits, etc. School clubs at Sterling High School include New Farmers of America, New Homemakers of America, Lincoln National Honor Society, Phillis Wheatley (girls), Block Letter Club, Dramatic Club.

It may be said that this institution has not stimulated any continuing program through the use of its facilities for the adult Negro community. This has been largely due to the lack of trained volunteer leadership in the community and the lack of funds to employ school personnel to supervise the use of school buildings by community groups. Much could be developed in the way of a varied and active program with adequate leadership and use of the facilities of Sterling High School.

Allen Street School has an auditorium seating 500 persons. It also has a playground or athletic field. Although it has no equipment for physical recreation on this playing field, the City Recreation Department plans to install swings, etc. The space available is small and it is doubted how much program can be developed because of the limited size of the facilities.

Gower Street School has a 400 seat auditorium equipped for the showing of 16 millimeter films. It has a large adequate playing field around the school which is equipped with the usual recreation equipment.

Oscar Street School has no auditorium, yet has a projector for 16 millimeter films. This school also has a small playing field.

Sullivan Street School has no auditorium or facilities for showing films. The playing field would be adequate if it were drained. At present the city has some swings, etc. on the grounds.

Lowndes Hill School has similar facilities.

The Parker School District sponsors and carries on a recreation program for Negroes through four of its grammar schools. There is a club house at the West Greenville School. It was an army barracks obtained three years ago from the air base. It is a one room building 20 X 60 and will seat 200 people. It is furnished with chairs, piano, stage, table tennis equipment, and a few other games. There are also facilities for the showing of films. This is done on a 16 millimeter projector weekly. The playing field is adequate with space for a skating rink and ball fields. School teams play weekly with other local and out-of-town teams. The City of Greenville has been asked to equip the playing field with recreation equipment. These facilities are available to all Negro groups.

The annual People's College (education centers for adults) are also held in the Parker School District. Teachers are supplied, both white and Negro.

Arts and crafts classes are held for Negroes also under the supervision of a full-time director. This director is in charge of home beautification (gardening, landscaping, interior decorating, etc.) and gives part of her time to these activities in the Negro communities.

The District has a circulating collection of movies which are available for use by Negro clubs and other groups. In Brutontown the community house is now being used by Veterans' classes. Although it has no facilities for the showing of films, it has an adequate place for recreational activities.

In Freetown the community house shows films in a program sponsored by the Phillis Wheatley Center - 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily.

The pattern of the P.T.A. activities in the Negro community is covered in another section of this Survey. It should be noted, however, that there is a wide variation in the program offered by such groups. Some P.T.A.'s are strong and have an active program. Others exist in little more than name. Sight seeing tours to points of interest in South Carolina have been conducted by some teachers of Sterling High School. However, this is not on a continued basis.

CULTURAL RECREATION RESOURCES

Greenville Public Library

This library functions as both a city and county institution, centrally located to serve a maximum of the population. It is supported by two mill city tax assessment and a one mill county assessment, and has an annual budget of $55,000. It has a total of 113,714 books, which roughly speaking, makes the ratio of one book per person of the reading population. It has five branches, four in the county, and a Negro branch in the city. The rural areas are supplied by book mobiles as well as collections in homes ans schools. The library is staffed with ten city workers and seven county workers, of whom professional library training is required. There are two boards, city and county, to determine the operating policies of the library.

There are no privately owned libraries in the city open to the public. However, Furman University makes its' facilities available to persons doing special study, both Negro and white. The Negro branch of the public library is located at Phillis Wheatley Center with a full-time librarian in attendance. There is a collection of 12,694 volumes and 26 periodicals. Additional information on any subject may be secured from the main library. The librarian visits all city and county schools and takes collections to approximately 59 Negro schools. All Negro teachers in the City schools are served from the Phillis Wheatley Branch. The librarian of the Phillis Wheatley Branch has a reading club for children, plans special programs for National Book Week and Negro History Week, and assists schools, churches, and individuals, with programs, special reading, and reference works. The Negro Branch has one of the best Negro history collections in the South.

While the location of the Phillis Wheatley Branch is ideal from the standpoint of being convenient for the maximum number of people, the one room available is too small to serve patrons adequately. Children must wait in line to use tables in the library. The Committee felt that the collection, while completely adequate for reference material, lacked modern adult fiction.

City Auditorium

At the present time Greenville has no municipal auditorium. Textile Hall, a privately owned building, has served in this capacity for many years. A bond issue for the purpose of building a city auditorium has been approved by the voters. It is reported that there are plans in the auditorium for special sections available on a continuing basis to Negroes, and that the auditorium will be available to the Negro population for special programs and events, that they might want to sponsor.

School Auditorium

Two Negro schools, Allen and Gower Street, have auditoriums, each with a seating capacity of 500. Sterling High School Auditorium will accomodate 3,100 persons. Phillis Wheatley Center has a combination gymnasium-auditorium which can seat 450 persons. At present school auditoriums are rarely used for cultural events or gatherings of any kind. Their use is limited to events sponsored by the schools.

Check List of Other Entertainments

There are no music clubs, book clubs, garden clubs,(other than those included in the YWCA program), art or dramatic groups to stimulate the cultural interest of the Negro community as a whole. There is a special need for opportunities in all of these areas. The churches have various classes for different age groups. The schools have chorus and glee clubs and Sterling High School has a band. The Negro has little opportunity for developing any native talent in music outside of the schools.

Concerts

Only rarely are Negro artists brought on tours to Greenville. There is no regular scheduling of such artists. Recently two choral groups have given concerts for Negroes and the Don Cossack performance was attended by Negroes.

Theatricals

Two commercial productions with Negro casts - "Blythe Spirit", sponsored by an amateur group interested in drama and held at Phillis Wheatley, and "Angel Street", sponsored by the Gower Street School and held in the auditorium, were successfully presented and well attended during the past year. Also presented during the year was Ibsen's "Ghosts" and a choral group from Fiske University. Also within the last year an amateur group organized at the Center, presented a comedy "Gangway for Ghosts" which was well received. However, this group has since disbanded from lack of interest. A children's drama group at the Community House in Freetown has been organized. It is hoped that this group will be able to develop into a Negro Children's Theatre. The Junior League has been active in this project.

Public Lectures

Four organized fraternal groups sponsor a public speaker usually some outstanding Negro leader or successful businessman, once a year. These lectures are open to the public and are generally held in the churches and are well attended. An outstanding address was given by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune upon the dedication of the new Sterling High School addition. This was well received by a great number of Negroes in attendance. Recently Miss Lucile Smith, elementary school teacher, organized an adult choral group at the Phillis Wheatley Center. So far as the committee was able to learn it is the only one in Greenville at the present time, other than the church and school groups.

Art Galleries

The Civic Art Gallery is open to Negroes, although this fact has not been publicized.

CHURCH RECREATION

The Committee, which has studied the recreational facilities sponsored by the Negro churches and by other religious organizations for Negroes, believes that the church in this area is making an effort to meet some of the recreational needs of the community. All of the churches which were interviewed in this survey have some activities which are recreational in nature. However, no church is meeting the total needs of their own members and only a few have programs which are open to all members of their communities.

Many of the churches are small, have only part-time leadership, and are handicapped by limited physical facilities. All of these facts are reflected in a limited recreational program in many cases. A statement of the policy of Christian churches as a whole on recreation could be given as follows:

> All recreation in the community, whether it is church sponsored or secular, is of benefit to the community only in as much as it promotes the ideals of Christian behaviour.

This does not mean that all recreation must have the aura of the church about it, but it does mean that any recreation which departs from Christian morality is harmful to the people who participate and to the community as a whole.

The difficulty with this statement is not in getting every church to agree with it, all of them would. The difficulty is in getting an agreement among the churches as to what specific types of recreation do or do not promote Christian living. The contrasts range from one group who forbid their members to drink coffee to another who allow their mens' clubs alcoholic beverages when the rules concerning the proper time and place for such consumption are observed.

When we speak frankly on this subject we must admint that there is little hope for agreement in this field. In this community the influence of the churches as a whole in the field of recreation has been that of an agency which through the force of the opinion of its' members either condones or condemns the various types of recreation offered in the community. That some individual churches have gone further than this and have definitely sponsored recreational activities is certainly true. However, responsibility for replacing harmful recreation, which the church deplores, with a positive healthful program which will benefit the community, has not been recognized by all the churches.

An extensive recreational program has been sponsored by St. Anthony's Friary which serves the youth of the community as well as the Catholic youth in the church. There is a club program with 125 members including age groups six through marriageable age. The physical equipment includes a building for recreational activities and an athletic field on eight acres of land valued at above $50,000. The club program emphasized Christian living and training in Christian leadership. The clubs are as follows: Married Mens' Club (18 members), Senior Young Mens' Club (26 members), Girl's Club (20 members), Junior's Club (34 members), Boys Prep Club (27 members).

The club elects officers who make and enforce rules. They meet once a week, but club facilities are available through the week. A small contribution towards the support of the club is made by each member. There is also a savings club program for members designed to instill the sense of thrift. The Priest in charge estimates that about 50 young people of the community use the club facilities each week in addition to the club members. St. Anthony's has not had a baseball team this year due to the building program going on, but they will have baseball next year. There are three basketball teams active now - one for each age level. The building used for recreational purposes is still in the process of completion with club members doing the finishing work and decorating their own rooms. It is a quonset-hut structure with a long center section and a shorter wing on each side. The center portion has a snack bar, shower facilities, and a gym, which can be used as an auditorium. The snack bar has a well equipped restaurant type kitchen. The side sections house club rooms and office and heating equipment.

Other churches have church picnics, socials, fellowship nights, singing conventions, baseball teams, daily vacation bible schools, all of which meet a recreational need. Some churches have social halls or other space that they are willing for the community to use for recreation. Where facilities are limited in a community, this Committee recommends that the facilities of the local churches be used to the fullest advantage. The Committee feels that it is a definitely encouragement that all pastors interviewed expressed an interest in the problems of Negro recreation and a desire to see more wholesome recreation in the Negro communities. The Negro churches in Greenville can be a real force in developing recreational facilities and programs.

Findings

Twenty-four churches responded to the questionairre distributed to all Negro churches in the community. These 24 churches had a membership of 5,623 persons. In these churches were 8 Boy Scout groups. No Girl Scout groups were found. 11 daily vacation bible schools were held by the churches. 7 churches reported programs open to the whole community. Included were such activities as baseball teams and other sports, however, St. Andrews Church has a club room which is open to the community for recreational purposes. St. Anthony's Recreation Center is covered in a separate report. 11 churches reported they had social halls or rooms available for public use in Christian recreation.

In reply to the question "Is there harmful recreation in your community due to the lack of wholesome recreation opportunities?" the following were some of the replies received:

"There are in our community, as in most, several small cafes that draw the youth of the community. The children form gangs that get into mischief because they lack guidance. When they are around the church they are watched most of the time and are corrected when they are doing wrong".

"Piccolo joints and cafes draw the young".

"Lack of proper space for children to play, therefore, they have to play in the streets where there is danger of accidents".

"For a lack of a place for our children to play we are sometimes disturbed while in service".

"Drinking, gambling, and cursing near the church".

The following comments on recreational needs in the community were made by the pastors of Negro churches. One pastor of a Methodist church gave the following list of needs as he saw them:

(1) A well equipped playground
(2) A playground attendant
(3) Equipment for quiet social games in the basement of the church.
(4) Homemaking classes in the basement of the church weekly or bi-monthly for the benefit of all the women in the community. This would need to be supervised by trained personnel. The matter of supervision was stressed over and over again by the different pastors.

One other despondent stated that his group had been using the Phillis Wheatley Center but would like something in their own community.

"The greatest need is playground space for the children. There is a playground for white children near our church. Oftentimes there are more Negro children looking and watching through the fence than is playing inside".

"Another need is recreational facilities for teen-age and young adults, thereby, keeping them out of piccolo joints. Wholesome recreational facilities for adults are needed".

"In the community of _____ we are in need of good Christian family cooperation".

Recreational Activities Sponsored by Churches in the Negro Community

The Baptist Churches sponsored seven weeks of Daily Vacation Bible School for Negro children last summer. No other activities which could be classed as recreation are sponsored by Baptist churches. Central has given showings of religious movies to church groups in the past, but these groups were mainly rural groups outside the city area. The following sponsored the Bible Schools mentioned above: Augusta Road, Earle Street, Monaghan, Pendleton Street, Bruton Temple, Mountain View, John Street Mission, Grove Street Mission, John Weslyan Methodist, Happy Hearts Playground. Laurel Creek plans a Negro Bible School later in the summer.

There has been only occasional activity in a few Methodist churches on Negro recreation. The only current projects are being conducted by classes at Buncombe Street Church. For the third summer the Young People's Class at this church has conducted a Daily Vacation Bible School for the Negro children of three city churches held at St. Andrews Church. Last summer 121 children were enrolled and 15 Buncombe Street young people conducted the school. They planned it, conducted the classes, directed the music and recreation, and furnished refreshments and material. The school lasted three hours a morning for five days, half the time being devoted to bible study.

The Young People's Class sent a unanimous resolution to all members of City Council and the County Delegation urging the establishment of a State Park for Negroes in this section and of a City Park for Negroes. They publically endorsed and made a contribution to the Negro YWCA program. They are at present endeavoring to help put the Happy Hearts Negro Park on a sound financial basis by making regular contributions and helping with their publicity and solicitation. Over $125.00 has been given or pledged to these two projects as a result of class activity. To the study group's knowledge no other strictly recreational activity is being conducted or sponsored by white Methodist churches in the city.

Although the Presbyterian churches of Greenville have no program for Negroes at present, which includes recreation, they are studying a plan now for the opening of a full-time community center which would have considerable recreational activities. The location which has been suggested is the community around the new Sterling High School. This interest in establishing some sort of mission center among the Negro population of Greenville has been stimulated by the experience with the Queen's Alley Mission, now supported by the Presbyterian church for white underprivileged children. The Presbyterian church has made a survey of the needs in Greenville for such a center and it was recommended that emphasis be placed on the recreational aspects of such a center. At the time of writing this report no concrete action had been taken to set the center up. The project is still in the study stage.

The Survey Committee could find no recreational work with the Negroes by the following denominations: Christian Science, Church of God, Episcopal, Greek Orthodox, and Lutheran.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RECREATION COMMITTEE

Public Recreation

1. Facilities: (a) That the City of Greenville establish a large community park for Negroes having year round recreational facilities including swimming pool, skating rink, community center, athletic fields and other facilities usually found in large community parks.

   (b) That play areas be provided in any new residential housing development for Negroes.

   (c) That land belonging to individuals or organizations not being utilized be loaned or otherwise made available for recreational activities.

   (d) That the South Carolina State Forestry Commission provide a Negro State Park in the Greenville area and assistance be given them in attaining this objective. This would allow camp sites for Negro youth.

2. Leadership: (a) That the City of Greenville jointly with the schools and other interested agencies increase the appropriations to allow employment of additional trained recreation leaders especially in neighborhoods where nothing is now available.

(b) That the Greenville County Delegation consider the establishment of a county-wide recreation program.

Recreation Initiated by the Schools:

1. Facilities: That additional funds be made available to the schools in order that responsible community groups can make use of school facilities as long as it does not interfere with regular school activities.

2. Leadership: School personnel, parents and older students can furnish volunteer leadership in recreation. This should be encouraged not only by school authorities but by the Community Council in the sponsorship of leadership training courses.

Private Recreation Agencies

1. Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts: That future troops be organized in neighborhood centers such as churches and schools in sections of Greater Greenville at present not being served.

2. YMCA: That investigation be made of development of programs for Negro boys and young men.

3. Phillis Wheatley and the Ansel Arnold Branch: That more emphasis be placed upon adult participation in program and leadership be continued for promotion of program on a neighborhood basis. The facilities of the Phillis Wheatley building be used when available and suitable in cooperation with Girl Scouts, YWCA, and YMCA.

That the financial sponsorship of Phillis Wheatley be studied by the Phillis Wheatley Board and the Community Council in relation to its proposed plan of serving the entire Negro community of Greenville through neighborhood groups.

Commercial Recreation

1. Facilities: That every encouragement be given to investment in commercial recreation projects such as swimming pools, skating rinks, bowling alleys and theatres designed to show better type films. That a private film society be encouraged on a membership basis.

2. Protection: That steps be taken to more rigidly enforce the laws regarding presence of minors in places where alcoholic beverages are served, gambling at carnivals, indecent exhibitions at carnivals, and order at public performances and gatherings. It is apparent that increased police supervision is needed in these areas.

Cultural Opportunities

1. The primary recommendation of this committee is that a general program of education for cultural appreciation be instituted through the schools, churches, Phillis Wheatley and other existing agencies.

2. That cultural organizations such as Community Concerts, Town Hall, Little Theatre, Greenville Symphony, etc., consider plans whereby their public programs may be available to Negroes who are interested in attending.

3. That a new location be found for the Negro Branch of the Greenville Public Library. The present space is inadequate for library needs.

CHAPTER IX

COMMUNITY WELFARE

Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh - Chairman Mrs. Mable W. Butler - Co-Chairman

The Community Welfare section of the Negro Survey was made with the cooperation of all social agencies serving the Negro community. Much of the material was gathered by means of questionaires completed by the agencies involved. This was edited by the study group and checked for accuracy by the groups named in the report. Part I deals with those agencies financed through the Community Chest; Part II deals with those that are tax supported; Part III with other voluntarily financed services.

PART I - SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF GREATER GREENVILLE

Fourteen community welfare services are financed through the Community Chest of Greater Greenville. The money raised in the annual campaign provides child care services, economic assistance and counselling to families, health services, recreation services, and social planning activities. Of the fourteen agencies involved, eight render services to Negroes. Only one agency, the Phillis Wheatley Association, serves Negroes exclusively. The amount of services rendered through these fourteen agencies of the Community Chest depends directly upon the amount of money raised in the annual campaign. The Community Chest does not receive any tax funds from the City, the County, the State, or the Federal government.

The Community Council of Greenville County

This study of Negro conditions has resulted from the work of the Community Council. It is the function of the Council to provide a medium through which representatives of organizations and citizens-at-large can come together to study and advise on current community problems in the fields of health, education, recreation, and general welfare. The entire membership of the Council meets at least four times a year and there are called meetings of the three major Divisions -- Health, Recreation-Education, and Family Care. Special committees are formed to meet special needs and dissolved when their tasks are completed. The Community Council shares the staff and office facilities of the Community Chest. Negroes are active in the Community Council, having participated in several projects besides this study. It is the expressed wish of the Council that it may serve as a channel through which the needs of the Negro community may be recognized, studied, and action taken. It should be remembered that the Council is not concerned just with the needs of the Negro community, but deals in total community problems.

Phillis Wheatley Association

The one agency in Greenville devoted exclusively to the services of Negroes is the Phillis Wheatley Association. Recreation and informal education activities are the main features of this program for children and adults. The staff includes an executive secretary, a worker for women and girls, a worker for boys and men, and about twelve volunteer workers. A part-time worker is also employed for its branch, the Ansel Arnold Community Center. The recreational aspects of the program of this organization are dealt with in another section of this report. The agency expressed great concern over the lack of adequately trained leaders. It is felt by the leaders of this organization that a much broader program could be developed to serve a greater number of people than at present if such volunteer leaders were available. It may be said that at present the program that centers around the main buildings at Broad Street, with a larger volunteer staff, it would be possible to take the program "out to the people" in churches and other groups in the community.

Travelers Aid Society

This society gives information and direction to strangers, travel service to anyone, and is the only agency offering services to Negro transients. It functions chiefly as a counselling service to those that travel. Children who leave their own homes to travel, sick and aged people, and those stranded without funds usually find their way to the Travelers Aid. This society reports its greatest need is an increased budget to enable the employment of another trained social worker. At present, salary would be acceptable only to a college B.A. candidate. Thus, the executive head of the agency must, in addition to administrative duties and staff supervision, do all counselling work with those who need such help.

Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts

Both the Greenville County Council of Girl Scouts and the Blue Ridge Council of Boy Scouts have Negro boys and girls enrolled into troops. The Girl Scouts serve girls from 7 to 18 years of age and has at present four troops of Negro girls. The Boy Scout organization, with approximately the same age groups, covers some eight counties. Because of the wider coverage the Boy Scouts employ a Negro field executive who supervises the activities, training of leadership, etc. for some twelve troops. Both agencies report a need of more adequately trained and skilled troop leaders.

YWCA

The YWCA program for Negroes in Greenville is in its infancy having been organized in April 1949. With neither budget nor building facilities it has initiated a program, on experimental basis, of projects for women and girls in the Negro community. A part-time Negro worker has been employed to supervise this program. The agency expresses a hope that a YWCA educational and recreational program offering creative opportunities in small group activities, organized on a democratic basis, can be extended to a large number of Negro women and girls. The interest of Negro women in this program has been great. This agency is evaluating carefully the effect of the work and as they find the interest and need of women and girls in the Negro community, can do much to improve recreational activities in the Negro community.

Salvation Army

This religious organization provides direct relief to those in need on an emergency basis with services available twenty-four hours a day. Food, clothing, medicine, and fuel are distributed. However, the growing need for such help in Greenville presents great strains upon the resources of this organization. This agency reports that approximately 40% of their work is in the Negro community. They express a great need for more emergency relief funds. In addition to such relief work, the Salvation Army through its program, reaches out to meet the spiritual needs of people, through street meetings, evangelical services, as well as visiting the the sick and those in jail.

Family Service Association

The Family Service Association provides case work services to families and individuals, in an effort to help them deal with their problems. These include personality adjustment, family relationships, and enviornmental difficulties. A small amount of temporary financial assistance is available. Last year 40% of the staff time of the organization was spent in services to Negro clients.

The Family Service Association, at present on the top floor of the City Hall, is due to move shortly to new quarters which should make its' services more easily available. The amount of rehabilitation work that this agency has been able to do has been restricted because of staff shortage and the large amount of time that had to be spent in relieving emergency financial needs. A Negro worker is employed on the staff of this organization to work with clients, but all too often the agency's effectiveness is limited because there is no institute for the feeble minded, industrial school for girls, home for pregnant unmarried girls, and boarding home care is extremely limited. For Negro children, as well as others, there is a great need for nursery school care for children of working mothers, and Child Guidance Clinic.

PART II - SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH TAX FUNDS

U. S. Employment Agency

This is a part of the Federal Security Agency. It serves both races and cares for those who are looking for employment. There is a special division for the employment of Negroes. The personnel of this agency is all white and is employed on a merit system basis.

The Social Security Agency

The Social Security Agency for old age and survivors insurance serves both races employed in jobs covered by the Social Security Act. Applications are filed for insurance through this office and are forwarded to the Federal Security Agency. The personnel, which is entirely white, is employed by the Federal Civil Service Commission. It should be remembered that the number of workers covered by the Social Security Act is relatively small, due to the fact that many types of employment are not covered. The benefits under this Act are also very low.

State Vocational Rehabilitation

This office gives special training for the physically handicapped in vocations suited to their physical conditions. Services available to Negroes include medical diagnosis and advice by physician; physical restoration by corrective treatment and hospitalization when necessary to make applicant employable; aid in purchase of artificial appliances when necessary for employment; purchase of tools when needed; payment of tuition and other training costs; payment of living expenses while training; vocational counselling; placement in suitable job; payment of transportation to job and board for period of first two weeks or more if needed.

County Childrens Court

Services the Court offer include the protection of all children under sixteen who have come in contact with the law, who may be victims of moral or physical neglect or abuse; or may be in need of assistance involving legal action. The Court deals with delinquent children, has authority to commit delinquent children to State Industrial School, and decides the custody of neglected or abused children. Service is rendered until the child is 21 years of age if jurisdiction is obtained. The detention home for Negro children is located on Leach Street. The Court officials believe that this home needs more adequate facilities than at present. The homes are relatively well fixed compared with more urgent child needs in the community.

County Home

This home provides care for the aged and indigent sick of Greenville County who for special reasons are not hospitalized and who have no one to care for them. It is now quite adequate for the 51 white and 16 Negro people now living there. However, the home recently has received numerous applications from persons totally disabled and bedridden. Not functioning as a hospital and not having a large nursing staff, the County Home maintains the home has neither the facilities nor the money to care for cases requiring constant individual attention other than those already under its supervision. Consequently, the board is urging the County Delegation to consider the possibility of a nursing home to fill the need.

County Public Welfare Department

This department serves all County citizens who meet the requirements of proof of residence, proof of financial need, and proof of age required by law. The agency's program attempts to promote general welfare through counselling services and financial assistance to persons and families whose need exists over a long period. This agency has professionally trained Negro workers on its staff.

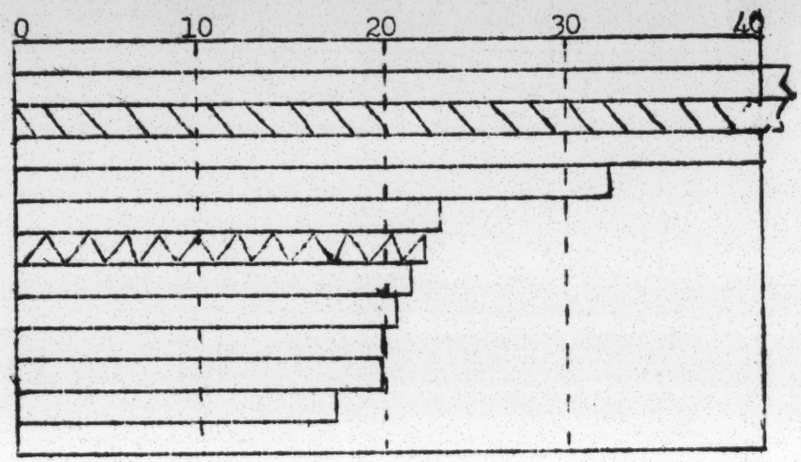
In its work this department has detected a real need for: (1) A State Industrial School for Negro girls, (2) A Negro State Training School since no place exists in the state for feeble-minded Negro children, (3) better state laws to prevent desertion and the overthrow of family responsibility, (4) increased psychiatric services on a clinical basis for treatment of emotional illnesses.

The following charts illustrate the inadequacy of the services available through this department.

AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE IN SOUTHERN STATES
AND NATION, BY CATEGORY, DURING OCTOBER 1949

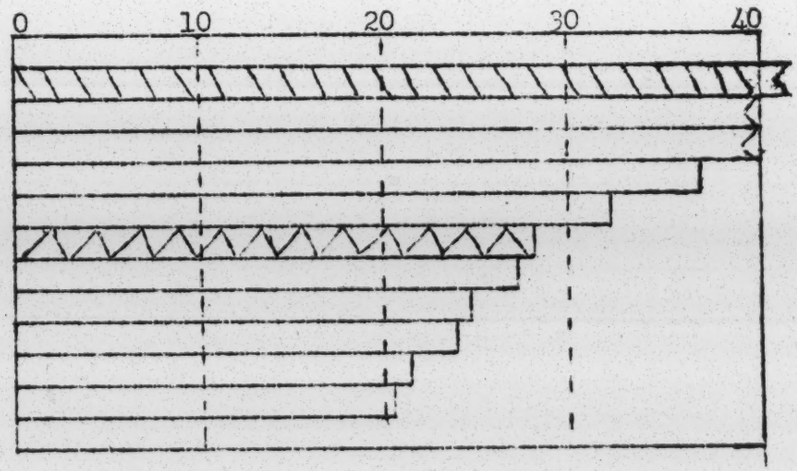
(1) OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

State	Average Payment
Louisiana	$47.13
United States	44.37
Florida	40.31
Tennessee	30.87
Georgia	22.62
South Carolina	22.15
North Carolina	21.70
Kentucky	21.09
Virginia	20.77
Alabama	20.68
Mississippi	18.84



(2) AID TO NEEDY BLIND

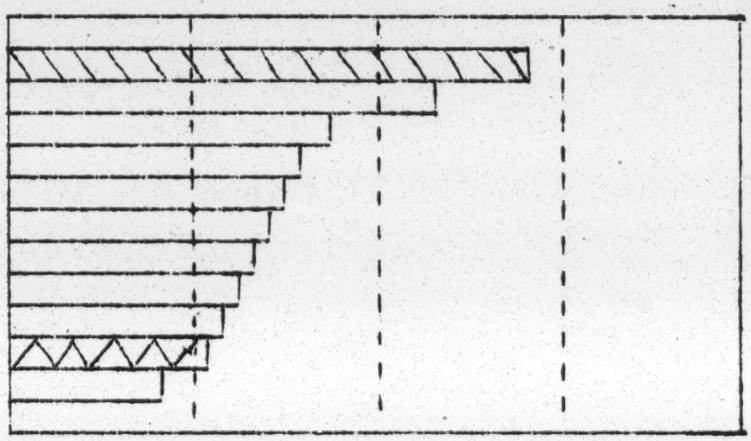
State	Average payment
United States	$45.81
Florida	42.59
Louisiana	42.43
Tennessee	36.87
North Carolina	31.49
South Carolina	28.97
Virginia	28.62
Georgia	26.55
Mississippi	26.14
Alabama	22.62
Kentucky	22.38



AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE IN SOUTHERN STATES
AND NATION, BY CATEGORY, DURING OCTOBER 1949

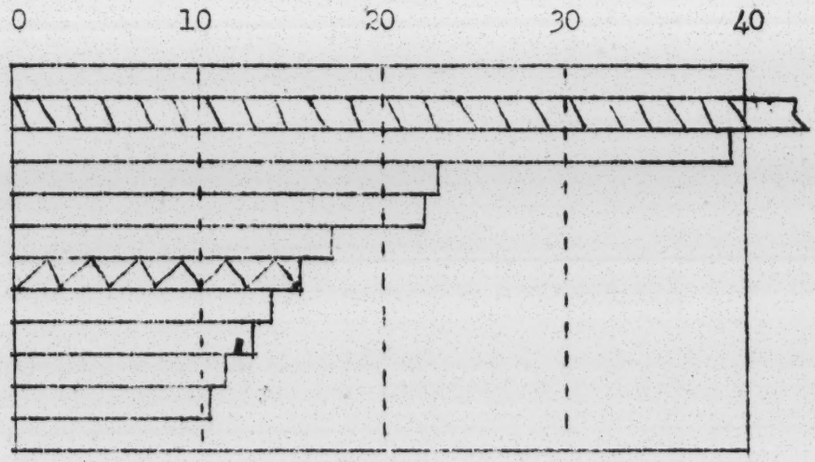
(3) AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

State	Average payment Per child
United States	$28.85
Louisiana	22.79
Tennessee	17.98
Florida	17.19
Georgia	16.56
Virginia	15.75
Kentucky	15.37
North Carolina	15.00
Alabama	12.28
South Carolina	10.30
Mississippi	9.74



(4) GENERAL ASSISTANCE

State	Average payment
United States	$48.31
Louisiana	39.14
Kentucky	21.88
Virginia	21.52
Georgia	16.64
South Carolina	15.26
North Carolina	14.58
Alabama	13.35
Tennessee	12.64
Mississippi	11.05



The Child Welfare Division of the Department serves those requesting counselling or planning services and gives help to families in which there are delinquent children or children being neglected or mistreated. It also handles the case work service of the County Childrens Court.

Workers in the Child Welfare Division believe it is imperative that they have increased trained personnel, both white and Negro. The present average case load per worker is 70. The result is that cases must wait about two months for attention. Workers also list as a desperate need increased operational funds to provide more adequate foster home care and to determine more scientifically the individual's need for institutional or other type care.

A study made in June 1947 revealed that there were 138 children in the community needing removal from their present home conditions. The County Delegation increased boarding home funds during the last two years from $3,000 to $7,500 so some of these children have been provided for. Many others, however, both white and Negro, because of lack of personnel or boarding home money, have been forced to remain in enviornments where they are becoming truants and sexual delinquents, being encouraged to steal or being mistreated.

Youth Service Center

The Youth Service Center is a unique service providing many needed services for children in the Greenville City Schools. The services vary according to the child's needs and include assistance in emotional adjustment as well as health aids. Briefly, any disability which prevents the child from deriving the maximum benefit from his schooling is of concern to the Youth Service Center. One professional Negro case worker is employed as well as three Negro case-aides. Any school child is eligible to receive this service.

PART III - OTHER VOLUNTARILY FINANCED SERVICES

The American Red Cross

This organization services include: assistance to service men and women, veterans, and their dependents; counselling services to families of service men and veterans; information concerning government regulations; preparation and presentation of claims for disability; short-term financial assistance; relief in time of disaster. This organization also sponsors an extensive program of volunteer training for community service such as home nursing, water safety and first aid. A Negro staff member in the Working Benevolent Temple Building on Broad Street serves the Negro community. The Red Cross feels that there is needed greater community participation in the program of the organization and greater awareness of their service.

Greenville Hearing Society

The Greenville Hearing Society offers the same services to hard of hearing Negroes as to whites in the community. Such services include personal consultation, hearing aid services, group classes in lip reading, and fellowship groups with others with the same handicap. The rooms of the organization are also available for the instruction of school children.

Greenville Chapter of the Crippled Children Society of South Carolina

This Chapter has just been organized and it is the first chapter in the County. At the present time the Chapter has very little money to work with. However, assistance is given to all crippled children and adults regardless of race, color, or creed. The program is to help any and all crippled children and adults. The Negro citizens in the County will be given the same services which consist of special braces and shoes, wheel chairs, home room and home bound teachers, etc. This agency assists but does not overlap with the work of any other community agency.

American Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society conducts an educational program and gives talks to lay groups about the detection, symptons, and treatment of cancer. An important part of the work of this organization is the filling of medical prescriptions through the County Health Department for indigents afflicted with cancer. No other group in the community provides similar services to this organization.

Hopewell Tuberculosis Association

This organization promotes year round health education in regard to tuberculosis control. It locates and places under control individuals who have tuberculosis. Weekly clinics are conducted to give tuberculosis tests and chest examinations. These clinics are held at the County Health Department. Referrals must be made by the family physician. Mass X-ray programs are conducted for industrial plants, communities and schools. The Hopewell Tuberculosis Association also engages in a public educational program designed to acquaint the community with the problems posed by tuberculosis.

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

This organization provides medical and hospitalization care for victims of infantile paralysis. Orthopedics clinics are held weekly at the Greenville General Hospital. The Greenville Chapter also pays transportation expenses to and from the clinic for patients and escorts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In order that the help given by our special agencies be more adequate and constructive in nature than at present, every effort should be made to secure an increase in the professionally trained staff employed.

2. That community leaders as individuals and through their organizations lend support to community, state and national efforts to provide the following:

   (a) A review of legal procedures involved in handling desertion of family responsibilities with a view to securing an enactment making this a federal offense,

   (b) A Negro State Training School for mental defectives.

   (c) Increased psychiatric services including the establishment of a mental hygiene clinic as a community resource and provision for treatment of psychotic children at the State Hospital.

   (d) Sufficient funds for emergency relief at the tax-supported Department of Public Welfare and in voluntarily supported Family Service Association and Salvation Army.

   (e) A county tax-supported nursing home for indigent bedridden incurables.

   (f) The location of possible foster homes by Negro church members.

3. That some definite unified effort be made to interpret the welfare services to the Negro population through talks and discussions in the schools, churches, and neighborhood clubs and that the Greenville Community Council be used as a forum through which social welfare problems may be resolved.

CHAPTER X

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

Miss Grace Ray - Chairman Mrs. Manie Norris - Co-Chairman

There are no public records available showing occupation or income of Negro workers. The following information was taken from three major sources. First, the records for the current year of family employment of 1,100 school children at Sterling High School was tabulated. Secondly, the City Directory information on Negro employment was consulted, as well as telephone contacts with individual employers. From these sources the following information was collected on Negro employment:

Occupation

Professional	Male	Female
Physicians	4	0
Dentists	3	0
Pharmacists	1	0
Teachers	43	111
Nurses	0	17
Ministers	38	2
Undertakers	9	1
Social Workers	2	7
Insurance Managers	3	0
Total	103	138
Skilled Labor		
Masonry Workers	112	0
Carpenters	216	0
Tile Setters	3	0
Plasterers	49	0
Cement Finishers	38	0
Dress Makers	0	51
Tailors	6	0
Bakers	2	0
Beauticians	1	66

Skilled Labor, Continued	Male	Female
Barbers	47	0
Chefs	12	0
Painters	77	0
Decorators	3	16
Cabinet Makers	3	0
Floor Sanders	6	0
Auto Mechanics	23	0
Sign Painters	2	0
Florists	0	2
Radio Repairmen	6	0
Shoe Repairmen	19	0
Plumbers (Helpers)	26	0
Total	651	135

Industrial Employees (Semi-skilled)

Four of the largest food processing companies employed 149 men and 28 women.

Two clothing manufacturers employed 10 men and 145 women.

Two building supply houses employed 54 men.

The major railroads employed 256 men.

Laundries, as a group, employed 48 men and 216 women.

Trucking firms employed 63 men.

The City of Greenville employed 223 men and 15 women.

Unskilled Labor

Information was gathered on the employment of 416 women and 22 men employed in domestic service. In addition to this figure 419 women were found to be employed as servants outside of homes. Laborers were listed as 1,161.

Textile Industry

Of a total of 23,890 employed in the textile industry of both races, 2,992 were listed as Negroes.

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SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONS

	Male		Female	Total
Professional	103		138	241
Skilled	651		135	786
Industrial	1,183		404	1,587
Unskilled (Non-Textile)	1,183		835	2,018
Unskilled (Textile)		2,992		2,992
Total	3,120	2,992	1,512	~~7,624~~ 7244

If the Negro population of the Greater Greenville Area is assumed to be in the vicinity of 25,000, then the sample of ~~7,619~~ 7244 occupations seems to be sufficiently large. In reviewing the number of professional positions held one is struck by the small number of doctors and dentists serving the Negro community. Even more striking is the absence of any Negro lawyers in the community. It would seem that the Negro community is sufficiently large to support a greater number of doctors, dentists and lawyers than it now possesses. The largest group of professional personnel in the Negro community is comprised of teachers, some 154 in all. The next largest categroy is ministers, numbering about 40. Of equal significance is the small number, seven in all, of social workers.

Most skilled labor is employed in the building trades. This is undoubtedly a result of the building boom that has been going on since the end of the war. The number of skilled workers was higher than the survey committee expected to find. Skilled labor among women was confined almost entirely to tailoring, dressmaking, beauty shop operators, and home decorators. Negroes are not eligible for City licenses required to practice certain skilled trades such as plumbing & elec. work.

Nearly 3,000 unskilled Negro workers are employed in the textile mills. They perform largely janitorial duties. The City of Greenville, the railroads, and food processing plants are the next largest employers of Negro men. The majority of the women were found in clothing manufacturing firms and laundries.

NEGRO BUSINESS IN GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA 1948-1949

Business	Number	Negro Owner	Non Owner	Estimated Value
Grocery Store	20	17	3	$26,000
Liquor Store	3	2	1	24,000
Restaurants	46	14	32	20,000
Beauty Shops	27	20	7	15,000
Barber Shops	19	12	7	13,000

Business, Continued	Number	Negro Owner	Non-Owner	Estimated Value
Taxi Cabs	5	3	2	$20,000
Dry Cleaners	6	5	1	36,000
Drug Stores	1	1	0	15,000
Soda Shops	3	2	1	30,000
Auto Garages	7	5	2	7,000
Junk and Salvage	1	1	0	27,000
Laundries	2	2	0	6,000
Florists	2	2	0	1,000
Truckers	4	4	0	2,500
Wholesale Produce	3	3	0	10,000
Auto Parts	2	2	0	3,000
Insurance Companies	2	2	0	*
Undertakers	7	7	0	47,000
Newspaper	1	1	0	2,500
Casket Mfg.	1	1	0	5,000
Total	162	106	56	$310,000

* Estimate not available.

The greatest number of business firms either owned or operated by Negroes in Greenville appears to be restaurants. However, the estimated value of such restaurants is far below the value placed on Undertaking Establishments. Seven Undertaking firms have an estimated value of $47,000 while 46 restaurants are only valued at $20,000. The same would hold true of the 27 beauty shops valued at only $15,000. Grocery stores comprised the next greatest number, but only have an estimated value of $26,000. It is interesting to observe that one junk and salvage firm has an estimated value of $36,000. Thus, in order of estimated values, we find undertaking establishments, dry cleaning firms, soda shops, junk and salvage establishments and salvage firms.

Of the 162 businesses listed, 106 are owner operated, while the remaining 56 are non-owner operated. It is interesting to note that the majority of restaurants are not operated by the owner.

Income Through Employment

From the statistics collected it would appear that most manufacturing firms pay a minimum of 75¢ per hour with most employees paid on a piece work basis exceeding this figure. At the time that the figures were collected the City of Greenville paid its Negro unskilled employees an average of 62¢ an hour. Unskilled employees of laundries were paid an average of 60¢ to 75¢ per hour, and handlers of freight on trucking lines 40¢ to 55¢ an hour.

No information was available on professionally trained persons. Since the majority of such people are nurses, ministers and social workers, it may be assumed that the income level of this group is in the range of $2,000 to $3,500 a year.

With respect to skilled labor it was found that masonry workers, plasterers, and cement finishers were paid on an average of $2.25 an hour. These are occupations usually regarded as seasonal. However, due to the present high rate of building construction it is probable that these people have a considerable income through steady employment. Similarly carpenters, painters, and plumbers' helpers, averaging $1.50 an hour, probably have a good yearly income at the present time. No other wage information was available on the other skilled occupations. However, time-and-a-half is paid to many such skilled workers under certain conditions. This raises their income considerably.

Domestic servants, the survey revealed, averaged $16.00 a week while daily laborers averaged 65¢ an hour.

It should be remembered that there is now in effect new minimum wage legislation making mandatory a rate of at least 75¢ an hour. This should cause a raise in the rate of pay of many unskilled workers.

Unionization

Both the American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) and the Congress of Industrial Organization (C.I.O.) admit Negroes to membership in locals. Although exact figures are not available it is doubtful if the Negroes in both unions exceed 500 in number.

The A.F. of L. accepting into membership only skilled workers has locals ranging in size from fifteen such as movie projectionists to carpenters, numbering over 800 members. This union is strongest in the building construction trades. It should be remembered that these figures are for total union membership since some trades have no Negroes employed in them.

The C.I.O., in this area, has confined its attention largely to the recruitment of mill workers. At present only one mill has a union contract. Since relatively few Negroes are employed in mill work the activities of this union do not effect them greatly.

It may be said that organized labor feels that the wage levels of Negroes must be raised in order that no large body of poorly paid workers exist to serve as a brake on general wage increases.

Much remains to be done in clarifying the membership status of Negroes within union locals.

Employment Agencies

There are three main employment agencies operating in the Greenville area, serving Negroes. The South Carolina State Employment Service is a public agency serving approximately 2,100 Negroes a month. All citizens are eligible for service for which no charge is made.

Two major private employment agencies operate in Greenville. One of these handle only professional and skilled workers. It is reported that a percentage of the first month's salary or wage is charged for placement as well as a small registration fee. Information is not available as to the details of operation of the other private employment agency.

No exact information is available as to the extent of unemployment among the Negro working population. It is known that industries experience a high turnover in Negro employees and that others find only seasonal employment. This would indicate that at any given time there is a considerable body of workers between jobs or seasonally unemployed.

Veterans Training

In the Education Section of this study is found an outline of the training program carried on within the schools for Negro veterans.

Child Labor

The laws of the State of South Carolina hold that no child under sixteen may work during school hours or after eight o'clock at night. From interviews with officials of the Juvenile Court, the City schools, and Mr. Adger Turner, of the State Department of Labor, it would appear that these laws are enforced and investigations made of all compliants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Negroes ahould be admitted to city trades' examinations and licensed upon acquiring the necessary rating.

2. Negroes should be employed in the public employment agency as interviewers.

3. The status of Negroes within labor unions should be clarified with respect to their voting privileges as members.

4. Every encouragement should be given to the investment of capital by Negroes towards the establishment of businessses needed in the community.

5. A standard of competence of domestics should be set in order that those able to meet the standard may be recognized and paid accordingly.

6. A close relationship between the Chamber of Commerce and the Community Council should be established as a means of furthering industrial and employment opportunities for Negroes.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

Dr. Dwight M. Chalmers - Chairman Dr. E. A. E. Huggins - Co-Chairman

It is more difficult to present tangible evidence of the extent of Negro community participation and responsibility than to measure health, recreation, education, or some of the other community services. Thus, this chapter includes many opinions of observers familiar with Negro community life. Undoubtedly exceptions can be found to some of the statements that follow. However, it is the feeling of the citizens who worked on this section of the Negro Survey that the observations made are substantially correct.

Participation In Negro Community Activities

Within the Negro community in Greenville there is a great variety of groups organized for social activities or to further some particular interest. Probably the vast majority of Negroes belong to some social or recreational group having a program strictly for their own membership. Such groups may be said to contribute little towards the improvement of conditions for the total Negro community and restrict their membership to persons of like educational or economic status. On the other hand, many interest groups exist that do engage to varying degrees in programs effecting the total community. Such interest groups are not nearly so many as those engaged in purely social activities. The following observations may be made regarding the leadership supplied by these two groups.

Fraternities and sororities within the Negro community, with their membership restricted on an educational basis, confine their program largely to social activities. Occasionally such groups sponsor forums at which outstanding leaders in Negro life appear and non-members are invited. Such groups may also contribute scholarship aid to young students in need of financial assistance. However, the influence of such groups in community affairs is not as great as it could be in view of the educational level of its' members.

Groups organized within the churches also have a restricted program. Only rarely do such groups attempt to meet more than the spiritual and social needs of their own members. Visiting sick members and supplying clothing and shoes to school children of members are common activities. As has been said church groups are largely concerned with spiritual matters and welfare problems effecting their own membership.

Among the purely social groups unconnected with either the church or school is the Esquire Club, whose membership is open only to young married professionals; two bridge clubs composed of teachers from the various schools and three or four social clubs for women whose membership is determined on an educational bases. None of these groups appear to take an active interest in meeting community problems. Recently the Esquire Club has revised its constitution to include civic as well as social purposes.

There is no Urban League organized in Greenville. This organization, interested in securing employment opportunities for Negroes, has no following here. On the other hand, the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People (NAACP) has been active in the past as well as the Negro Citizens' League. The Negro Citizens' League is in the process of re-organization designed to make it more effective. A change of name is also contemplated. Neither of these organizations, concerned with the general welfare of Negroes, could be considered as strong in membership or having an active program. However, the Federated Women's Club has been active especially at Christmas time in making provision for the poor. There have been several attempts to stimulate membership in national organizations but these have largely failed.

It is felt that there is a great need for leadership from within the Negro community strong enough to secure the support of community groups of all sorts towards improving social conditions. At present such leadership may be said to be practically non-existant. Organizations tend to follow only the leaders of their own particular groups and give little recognition to the existence of other groups with similar interests.

Then, too, there is a great apathy as to the prospects for bettering social conditions within the Negro community. One informant stated that; "We have an uncanny ability to make ourselves satisfied with what we have and make the best of it. Even our people in the low income groups feel satisfied with their present conditions or feel that nothing can be done about it". Those Negroes in the upper income groups or with more education seem to have little idea as to what could be done by themselves to improve conditions. This is the great barrier that prevents progress - apathy.

Perhaps this paints too gloomy a picture. Evidence can be presented to show that from time to time certain individuals do come forward to supply the much needed leadership. One such person with the help of relatives and friends started a community park and newspapers. Other groups have recently developed community centers with little outside help. (See Recreation Report). These are encouraging developments. However, much remains to be done in overcoming their own conditions and developing leadership from within the various community groups strong enough to overcome the general apathy.

Within the Community Council and the YWCA much has been done to stimulate Negro leadership. This study has resulted from the interest of these groups. There is latent leadership within the Negro community. It simply needs the opportunity to appear.

Before the Courts

Negroes are now for the first time being drawn for jury duty in county, state, and federal courts. For such jury duty, they have not been drawn in proportion to their population ratio. However, it should be remembered such jury lists are drawn from the list of qualified voters. Since few Negroes are registered as voters, the small numbers being drawn for jury duty is understandable. It has been observed that many common courtesies are omitted in court procedure with respect to Negroes.

At present there are no Negro lawyers at the Greenville Bar. It is felt that there is ample opportunity for a Negro lawyer to practice successfully in this city as is being done in other cities of this state.

Participation In School Activities

All Negro schools have organized P.T.A.'s. There is a great variety in the program activities of such groups. Undoubtedly the activities of the P.T.A.'s have had a great influence upon community life as a whole. In one school parents and teachers have brought about the establishment of a community laundry. In another, an extensive recreation program has been initiated. The purchase of a school bus and a school garden have been achieved by other groups. Most of the schools recognize the need for increased parent participation and for a well rounded program.

The majority of Negro teachers are active in some type of community activity outside of their regular duty. Volunteers in the work of the YWCA, the Phillis Wheatley Association, Boy and Girl Scout troops, and in churches and civic clubs, do much towards meeting the need for leadership in recreational and civic activities. However, there are some activities that their influence could be great where it is not not felt. They could do much in pointing out to their students who plan to take professional training to return to Greenville to practice.

The school buildings are used for health education courses for adults. City and County Health Departments are active in providing prenatal health courses for Negro women, immunization clinics and community health lecture series in school buildings. At present meetings are being held in various Negro schools to encourage registration in elections. One school has a constitution study group. Numerous adult courses are given in the responsibility of citizenship.

The schools are working hard to do their share in developing leadership for community betterment. However, it will take the concerted effort of the teachers as a group on a continuing basis working with adults as well as children to make the schools effective in community betterment activites.

Press and Radio

The newspapers, as well as the radio, can do much to encourage Negro leadership and participation in community welfare projects. The Southern Regional Council in their publication "Race In The News" has pointed out the vital role that the newspapers play in this regard. Our newspapers in Greenville can do much to give encouragement to Negro groups to improve their own conditions. At present news coverage of Negro events other than crimes of violence is very sparse. Perhaps the new weekly paper "The Greenville American" will be a partial remedy.

Radio programs in Greenville regarding Negro activities have been largely confined to religious broadcasts. Little news of Negro community activities is given over the radio.

Participation In Political Activities

In Greenville, as in most South Carolina, there has been a marked increase in participation in political activities by Negroes. The Democratic primaries of the summer of 1948 were the first in which any number of Negroes participated. Greenville County has been consistent in following the ruling of the Federal Court in this regard. Of an estimated possible 450,000 to 480,000 voters throughout the State eligible to vote in the primaries, it was believed that 30,000 to 40,000 were Negroes.

Negro leaders appear to recognize that their people must be educated to evaluate candidates and weigh important issues. Expression was given to this idea by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, distinguished Negro educator, in a recent speech in Greenville. She urged her audience, made up largely of Negroes, to "vote for themselves". She said that Negroes should not let others pay their poll tax but should, if necessary, go without bread and butter to pay them.

During a recent period of approximately three weeks an estimated number of 350 registration certificates for general election use were issued in Greenville County. Officials of the issuing body estimated that approximately 75 of those persons receiving certificates were Negroes.

There is little likelihood of Negro candidates for public office in this state in the next few years. It is reasonable to expect, however, that they will vote in increasing numbers as more of them become properly qualified. Their votes will become an important factor in South Carolina politics.

Participation In Welfare Organizations

With two exceptions Negroes are not regular members of the directing boards of any of the public or private social welfare agencies serving Greenville. The two exceptions are the Phillis Wheatley Association, which serves Negroes exclusively, having half of its directing Board Negroes and the American Red Cross, which gives substantial service to Negroes, having one Negro board member.

Both the Phillis Wheatley Association and the American Red Cross, as well as the Boy Scouts and Family Service, employ Negroes on their professional staff. The YWCA also employs a Negro worker on a part-time basis. The Phillis Wheatley employs three such workers and each of the other agencies mentioned, one.

In the tax supported social agencies the County Department of Public Welfare, the Youth Service Center, and the City and County Health Departments employ Negroes on their professional staff. In both tax supported and voluntarily supported social agencies Negro workers deal exclusively with Negro applicants for service. Twelve such positions are held by Negroes in Greenville.

While Negroes are not in most cases members of directing boards of social agencies often they are members of advisory or sub-committees. The Community Council of Greenville County is an example of this as many of the committee positions in this organization are held by Negroes. This Study has resulted from the cooperative working relationship between Negroes and whites on study and directing committees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Those groups within the Negro community, such as fraternal and professional groups, should be encouraged to extend their program beyond their own membership in order that valuable leadership may be made available.

2. Assistance should be given through the Community Council, civic clubs, and other organizations to spontaneous movements within the Negro community designed to improve local conditions.

3. That the Bar Association and Negro community groups approach the law schools to advise them of the need for a Negro lawyer to practice in Greenville.

4. That teachers be encouraged by the various school principals to continue to lend their leadership to P.T.A. and other community activities.

5. That help should be given in showing the advantages of students who leave the city for higher education to return to Greenville for the contribution they can make to community life.

6. That the newspapers be requested to review their policy with respect to the publication of news regarding Negroes.

7. That social welfare agencies serving Negroes consider the appointment of Negroes to their directing boards or advisory committees.

Aver. Length of School Term
1945 - 1946 *

US — 176.8 days

SC — 172.1 days

NY — 180.8 days

Pa. — 183.1 days

	175 & DC	SC
White —	174.9	178.1
Negro —	170.1	164.2

* U.S. Off. of Educ., Statistical Summary of Educ. 1945-46, Chap. I

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION

Mrs. T. J. Mims - Chairman Mr. S. O. Walker - Co-Chairman

This is a survey of educational programs in the Metropolitan Greenville Area. Since a thorough investigation has already been made of the administration of education on a county-wide basis, the survey committee did not feel it advisable to duplicate such work. Thus, this report deals largely with the Greenville City Schools, Parker District Schools, the two private institutions, vocational training for veterans and adult education activities.

The schools involved in this study are as follows:

School	District	Enrollment 1948	Average Attendance
Brutontown	Parker	156	145
West Greenville	Parker	171	157
McKnight	Parker	38	37
Union Bleachery	Parker	30	30
Allen	Greenville	530	448
Gower	Greenville	731	585
Lowndes Hill	Greenville	118	101
Oscar Street	Greenville	348	298
Sullivan Street	Greenville	949	800
Sterling High	Greenville	815	698
Strong Institute	(Religious - Private)	62	55 (Approx.
Fuller Norman	(Religious - Private)	250	200 (Approx.

These schools have a school term of 180 days as compared to the nation's 175.5 in 1943 and 1944.

In the grammar schools the number of pupils per teacher varies from 30 to 39. This gives an average of 36.3 pupils per teacher.

The schools do not assume transportation responsibility. Brutontown in Parker District is an exception. Transportation facilities to Sterling High School are difficult and inadequate.

Children in the Nicholtown area have been forced to travel too far to reach a school. This situation is being relieved as a result of a self-survey conducted by City Schools. The survey revealed that enough children are in this community and justify the building of a grammar school. Greenville School District owns a small lot but in view of proposed new housing projects increased school facilities will be needed.

A study of the school enrollment as found in the survey and a study of a census of children taken by the Greenville City Schools in 1948 indicates that school enrollment is splendid. The figures are as follows:

Total census (birth through 18)		4,619
Total enrollment (Greenville School	3,491	
No. Pre-school children not in school	359	
No. Sterling students not living in district	300	
No. children at Fuller Normal in census	250	
No. children at Strong Institute in census	62	
Total		4,462

The total census figures of 4,619 and the 4,462 accounted for, in this survey points up, the fact that Negro children in Metropolitan area are enrolled in school.

The reasons given for non-attendance are as follows: indifference on part of parents, lack of proper clothing, inadequate incomes which in turn causes children to seek employment and also brings about poor health. Parker District has a white attendance teacher. In Greenville Schools the Negro visiting teacher handles the attendance problems. Greenville is one of three counties in the state having more than one attendance teacher.

All ten of the public schools included in the survey operate school cafeterias. The average cost per pupil is 20¢ per meal.

Play space, judged according to standards for playgrounds, is inadequate. All but one of the schools have outside play space and some type of equipment. Extra space is now being provided for Oscar Street, Sterling High, and Sullivan Street.

Health Services in both districts include immunization as furnished by the Health Department and dentist services by the State Health Department. Greenville City Schools have the services of a part-time physician. The School doctor makes physical examinations with the follow up work being done by the School nurse. The School nurse is employed full-time.

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Negro only?

Allen, Gower, Oscar Street, and Sullivan Schools maintain double sessions. This is significant in that all the schools are located in the city. The schools in the outskirts are not so crowded. The Nicholtown School will only give partial relief. This indicates the need for school buildings.

During the academic year 1949-1950 the city schools reported 2,494 Negro children in elementary grades. Some 1,880 of these children attended school from 8:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The remaining 614 children attended the following schools between 1:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.:

Allen School	2 classes	62 children
Gower School	6 classes	213 children
Oscar School	5 classes	165 children
Sullivan School	5 classes	174 children

State regulations require a minimum of five hours instruction a day. It is seen that Negro children receive only 4½ hours a day exclusive of physical and health education classes. Double sessions pose many school and community problems. It is difficult to check employment of children during school hours as the child often claims school attendance does not conflict with working period. Children under the double session arrangement have a much greater opportunity to play truant without detection. Similarly in the schools in which double sessions are held have many problems of maintaining facilities in good repair. It is necessary to employ two sets of teachers in these schools which makes difficult supervision by the school principal.

The location of a new elementary school will depend largely upon the area for development chosen by the Greenville Housing Authority. School authorities are in close touch with such housing developments and are planning school facilities according to the information made available to them. The construction of Sterling High School relieved some pressure on school facilities by removing senior grades from the elementary schools. However, much remains to be done before double sessions can be discontinued.

Private Educational Institutions

Fuller Normal, beyond the Southern Railway Depot, is a two story frame building with an enrollment of more than 250 children, some of which as boarders. This institution is supported financially by a small religious group in the Negro community, having its headquarters in Atlanta. It has been in operation for about fourteen years. On the staff are four teachers. The tuition paid by the students is very small. It has been observed by the principals of the public schools to which these students often transfer that the students coming from Fuller Normal are not as far advanced as children who attend public schools in reading and writing.

Strong Institute is a two room private school having an enrollment of about 62 children. The minister who is in charge of the institution is also employed at a local hospital on night duty. The school normally offers courses through the fifth grade. Great emphasis is placed upon religious training, with, it is felt some disregard of other normal academic subjects, such as reading and writing. A similar observation to that made as to the retardation of children coming from Fuller Normal has been made with respect to Strong Institute. The principals of the public schools feel it is a mistake for parents to allow their children to continue through the fourth grade in this institution as it may handicap them in their future school life.

School Progress

The following figures from the State Board of Education indicate school progress by Negro children in Greenville County. With 1933 as the base year the numbers enrolled in succeeding years are as follows:

NEGRO PUPIL MORTALITY
1933 - 1945

COUNTIES	YEAR 1933 Grade 1st	YEAR 1937 Grade 5th	YEAR 1940 Grade 8th	YEAR 1944 Grade 11th	YEAR 1945 Entering College S.C.	Other States
Charleston	4,358	938	438	153	25	14
Greenville	1,939	749	365	187	44	35
Richland	2,845	941	505	144	45	23
Spartanburg	2,961	758	335	79	23	10

Vocational Training for Veterans

The following courses were available to veterans during 1949 in Greenville, sponsored by the Federal government. Enrollment figures are for August 1949.

CLOCK HOURS
SCHOOL TRAINING (negroes?)

COURSE AND PLACE	Shop or Laboratory Work	English	Math	Social Studies	Total	Enrolled
Auto Machinist-Hampton Ave.	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	22
Auto Mechanics - Hampton Ave.	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	39
Blue Print Reading & Mechanical Drawing Sterling High School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	15
Bricklaying-Union School	1,560	312	312	416	2,600	59
Business Administration Green Ave. School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	11
Carpentry-Union School & Sterling High School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	58
Floor Sanding & Paper Hanging - Green Ave. School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	24
Furniture Making & Upholstery-Green Ave. School	1,560	312	312	416	2,600	79
Painting Green Ave. School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	57
Plastering Union School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	55
Plumbing-Hampton Ave.	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	31
Radio-Union School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	51
Sign-Painting-Green Ave.	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	12
Tailoring-Union School Sterling High School	1,560	312	312	416	2,600	120

Adult Education

Federal state and local governments render financial aid to adult education activities. Such adult education activities are largely confined to the teaching of illiterates, small group instruction in home-making to housewives and tours by adults to points of interest in the state.

The State Superintendent of Education's report for 1949 shows that in Greenville County some 258 adults were enrolled in night classes where subjects below the sixth grade level were taught. Courses in academic subjects above the fifth grade level are not available on a regular basis for adults. However, from time to time institutes are given in vocational subjects beyond the fifth grade level.

Three part-time home economic teachers are employed on a year round basis to work with community groups largely in the field of nutrition. The City Schools supply some equipment where needed in promoting such courses such as the cannery at the Junior High School.

Great strides have been made in the teaching of infant care to adult groups at Sterling High School.

The Phillis Wheatley Association, the YWCA, the P.T.A., and similar organizations all have a vital role in adult education activities. (Reports on the activities of these organizations are found elsewhere in the survey.) Similarly much of the program of the Community Council is a form of adult education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Public Education feels that great strides have been made in the public education program in this County. As a result of the studies of this Committee the following recommendations are made:

1. The great need is for more school buildings and facilities, if double sessions with all the accompanying problems are to be discontinued. The location of such buildings and facilities should be determined by trends of population density.

2. A conference should be called of all those governmental and private organizations concerned with adult education to determine areas of responsibility and methods of financing.

3. Increased educational opportunities both vocational and academic beyond the fifth grade should be available to Negroes who wish to further their education while working on a regular basis at night.

4. Increased appropriations should be made to allow the greater use of school buildings at night for adult education courses.

5. Courses in nutrition, consumer education, home economics, health, and baby care should be extended in the various communities through the public school system.

6. The various volunteer social welfare organizations, such as the Phillis Wheatley Association, the YWCA, the Negro Federated Women's Club of America, and the P.T.A.'s should be encouraged through their participation in the Community Council to offer to Negroes such adult education courses as are not available in a revised program through the school system.

CHAPTER XIII

HOUSING

Dr. L. P. Hollis - Chairman Mr. Henry Bivens - Co-Chairman

When this survey of conditions affecting the Negro population was initiated in July of 1949 it was expected by the committee that very poor housing conditions would be found in the majority of the Negro areas of the city. The committee felt that if this situation did exist that as a result of information collected there would be stimulated a greater interest in the development of better housing for Negroes.

Ten major Negro areas of Greater Greenville were chosen for the study. Students from Furman University volunteered their help in gathering information. This required a great deal of work on the part of the students as well as many interested lay persons. Each person collecting information used a check sheet which asked many questions dealing with conditions of houses, number of families living in each unit, size of family, amount of rent paid, family income, availability of sanitary facilities and other questions which would help to show the housing situation in the Negro community.

An analysis of the information collected disclosed that the sampling of houses was probably too few and other information too incomplete with which to draw conclusions for housing. The Housing Committee of the survey met in March 1950 to consider what should be done in regard to securing additional information on housing.

In the meantime the Greenville Housing Authority has been allocated 300 to 600 housing units as a part of the Federal Slum Clearance Program. In order to know more about housing conditions in the slum areas of Greenville the local housing authority has made plans for a city wide survey that would include approximately 75 percent of the Negro houses in the ten areas originally studied by the Negro Survey Committee. The Committee had information on only 10 percent of these houses.

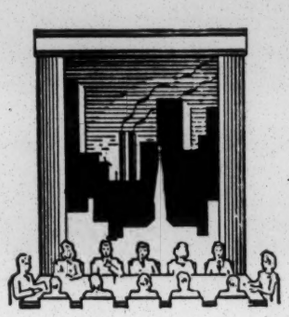
Therefore, the Housing Committee of the Survey thought it advisable to wait on this housing survey which will be completed at an early date. The committee has agreed to publish the findings of the special housing survey as soon as the information is available. This is in line with the policy of the Community Council, which sponsored the Negro Survey, of avoiding duplication of work undertaken by other Community groups.

Since the Negro Survey was initiated there has been a definite increase in interest for improving Negro Housing. A private housing project called Roosevelt Heights in the Nicholtown Area of approximately 400 units is nearing completion at this time (April, 1950). Another private housing project of 100 units for Negro families in the Nicholtown Area is also planned for an early date. It is understood that approximatley 350 low-rental dwelling units will be constructed with Federal funds as soon as a site can be found by the Greenville Housing Authority.

Since great progress has been made toward providing better housing for Negroes during the past few months the Housing Committee feels that this interest will continue. At an early date the Housing Committee of this study plans to issue a supplement to this study which will include related information as found in the slum clearance survey sponsored by the Greenville Housing Authority.

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director



Community
Planning
in
Health-Welfare
Recreation-Education

DR. W. F. LOGGINS
PRESIDENT

WAYNE FREEMAN
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. A. T. O'DELL
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. J. B. LITTLE
TREASURER

MAY 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

May 8, 1950

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson, Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

AIR MAIL

Dear Jane:

Glad to know that all the material has arrived safe and sound. Also glad to know that the picture is going to make the type of cover that you want.

In regard to the Health Section of the Study, there are 32 white dentists in the County and 3 Negro dentists in the County for a total of 35 dentists serving Greenville County. 25 of the white dentists and the 3 Negro dentists work in the City of Greenville.

If we can be of further help do not hesitate to let us know. Again thanks for your many courtesies.

Cordially,

Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley

HJW:lb

May 8, 1950

Mr. Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director
Community Council of Greenville County
P. O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Harold:

All the material arrived safe and sound this morning, and we are just about set to go. The picture is very good and should make a wonderful cover.

There is just one additional bit of information we need -- the number of white dentists in the county. We can go ahead and have the Health section set, and put the number in when we get the proofs, so the delay in receiving this item won't hold up the printing.

We enjoyed seeing you both last week. Let us know when you get down this way again, and we'll see if we can't drum up some more gaiety. Best from both Harold and me to you and Frank.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

DR. W. F. LOGGINS, PRESIDENT
WAYNE FREEMAN, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. A. T. O'DELL, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. J. B. LITTLE, TREASURER

Community Planning in Health-Welfare Recreation-Education

May 6, 1950

RECEIVED
MAY 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Jane Simpson
Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jane and Harold:

Under separate cover we have sent you a fine glossy picture of Greenville. This is supposed to be the best picture of the city in existence. We secured it from the Greenville News. It is suggested that you try to get the Main Street section in the cover picture. I have put some very light marks at the bottom of the picture indicating Main Street. The left half of the picture will give more familiar buildings than the right half. The left half includes News-Piedmont clock, City Hall, Woodside Building, Poinsett Hotel, Greenville and Ottaray Hotels, First Baptist Church and several other landmarks.

You will find attached the following:

1. Letter from Dr. Loggins to Dr. Mitchell to be included in the report distributed to your mailing list(two extra copies for your files); and a Letter from Dr. Loggins to the Citizens of Greenville Area, for inclusion in the 1600 copies of the report to be distributed by us.

2. Blank letter heads of the Community Council in case you need them.

3. Correct list of all people who are on the Steering Committee.

4. Information statement on Law Enforcement that you asked about.

5. Additional Comments on Education that you may find useful.

We still like the title that you plan to use, "GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA". It has been a pleasure to work with you both on this assignment. Frank joins me in thanking you for your fine hospitality during our brief visit in Atlanta earlier in the week. If we can secure additional information for you just let us know. We are planning a community meeting about May 26th, to present the printed summary of the report.

Cordially,

Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley
Executive Director

Enclosures(6)

May 13, 1950

Mr. L. P. Hollis, Superintendent
Parker School District
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Hollis:

Greetings.

This little paper comes to me regularly because some years ago I took some work aiding Negro veterans.

It customarily gives on page 2 a story or two, and usually a picture, of Negro veterans in training for high type work. See the enclosed.

I have several times written the editor of the paper with my praises for the paper's good practice, and I have also tried to get appropriate people in the Veterans Administration to drop them a word of praise. I don't know whether those who get up the paper feel that their good work in this regard has been sufficiently noticed. In any case, I thought I might let you know that in my experience this is so high a level of fairness it is unique.

It may be one of those situations in which public praise won't help, but perhaps you will know what if anything is right for Greenville to do to show that it knows it has a group of people who are being modern.

I am deeply appreciative of all the fine things I hear about your work with the Self-Survey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

May 24, 1950

Mr. George Aull
Clemson College
Clemson, South Carolina

Dear George:

I remember with profit yours on Spartanburg and throug t, therefore, you would be the more interested in this new self survey of Greenville.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

Miss Adele Minahan
1930 College Street
Columbia 5, South Carolina

Dear Miss Minahan:

I wanted to be sure you get some extra copies of the report on the Greenville survey, just off the press.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Five copies attached

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

Here are five copies "pronto" of the report on the Greenville survey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Rip Raps
Mayesville, S. C.

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I send you a bundle of copies of the report on the recent Greenville survey.

I have also sent some to Miss Reid and Miss Minahan.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

10 copies attached

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1960

Miss Cassandra Maxwell
721 Russell St., N. E.
Orangeburg, S. C.

Dear Miss Maxwell:

I hasten to get off to you early a couple of copies of the new Greenville survey report.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

Mr. William Watts Ball
The News and Courier
Charleston, South Carolina

My dear Mr. Ball:

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the report of the self survey lately conducted in Greenville.

Our Council considers that a remarkably fine job was done by the citizen committee in Greenville who put this through.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

Mr. George Buchanan
The Columbia Record
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Buchanan:

Here is a hot off the press copy of the survey in Greenville. We are very proud of the way Greenville people went about this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

Mr. Slats Slatimer
The State
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Slatimer:

This report of a self survey, lately conducted in Greenville, came out only today. I wanted you to have a copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

May 23, 1950

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Sumwalt
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Bob and Mrs. Bob:

You will enjoy this leaflet about the self survey in Greenville which we helped with.

With warm regards,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Topknot"
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

Here are five copies of the leaflet we have done on the Greenville survey. More available to you if you need them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

Mrs. Dorothy Lancaster Folger
RFD Walhalla Road
Pickens, South Carolina

Dear the Folgers:

I am sure you will enjoy this little leaflet we have done on the recent Greenville survey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

May 24, 1950

The Honorable J. Strom Thurmond
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

My dear Governor Thurmond:

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the Self-Survey recently conducted by a group of citizens in Greenville.

We are happy to see the facts they found put into print; more happy to know that in getting the facts, Greenville citizens of both races achieved a new quality of understanding of each other.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

May 24, 1950

The Honorable W. Kerr Scott
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Governor Scott:

I have the honor to send you a copy of the report of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina, by a group of its citizens.

The facts laid out in the report are of importance; it is of more importance that in finding the facts, Greenville people of both races achieved a new quality of understanding.

With admiration of your leadership in North Carolina,

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

May 24, 1950

The Honorable James E. Folsom
Governor of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

My dear Governor Folsom:

I have the honor to send you a copy of the report of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina, by a group of its citizens.

The facts laid out in the report are of importance; it is of more importance that in finding the facts, Greenville people of both races achieved a new quality of understanding.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

May 24, 1950

The Honorable Sidney S. McMath
Governor of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

My dear Governor McMath:

I have the honor to send you a copy of the report of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina, by a group of its citizens.

The facts laid out in the report are of importance; it is of more importance that in finding the facts, Greenville people of both races achieved a new quality of understanding.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

May 24, 1950

The Honorable Fuller Warren
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

My dear Governor Warren:

I have the honor to send you a copy of the report of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina, by a group of its citizens.

The facts laid out in the report are of importance; it is of more importance that in finding the facts, Greenville people of both races achieved a new quality of understanding.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

May 24, 1950

The Honorable Herman Talmadge
Governor of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Governor Talmadge:

I have the honor to send you a copy of the report of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina, by a group of its citizens.

The facts laid out in the report are of importance; it is of more importance that in finding the facts, Greenville people of both races achieved a new quality of understanding.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

May 24, 1950

The Honorable Earle C. Clements
Governor of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear Governor Clements:

I have the honor to send you a copy of the report of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina, by a group of its citizens.

The facts laid out in the report are of importance; it is of more importance that in finding the facts, Greenville people of both races achieved a new quality of understanding.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

May 24, 1950

The Honorable Earl K. Long
Governor of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

My dear Governor Long:

I have the honor to send you a copy of the report of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina, by a group of its citizens.

The facts laid out in the report are of importance; it is of more importance that in finding the facts, Greenville people of both races achieved a new quality of understanding.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

34 — SRC Con
Surv

STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LITTLE ROCK

SID MCMATH
GOVERNOR

29 May 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3 Goergia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of a copy of a Self-Survey conducted in Greenville, South Carolina. I surely appreciate this report.

Respectfully yours,

Sid McMath
Sid McMath

SMcM:fon

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREENVILLE COUNTY

110-A West McBee Ave., Greenville, S.C.
Mail address: Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

Community Planning in Health-Welfare Recreation-Education

Dr. W.F. Loggins, President
Wayne Freeman, 1st Vice-President
Mrs. A.T. O'Dell, 2nd Vice-President
Mrs. J.B. Little, Treasurer

COPY

May 30, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I thought you would be interested in knowing about the results of our meeting last night to present the "self-Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population of the Greenville Area". I am, therefore, enclosing a copy of the program which will give you some idea of the program procedure.

There were approximately 300 people equally divided between the Negro and white races who filled the Circuit Court Room of the New County Court House to capacity. After all seats on the main floor had been filled we had one jury box completely filled with interested people. The reaction to this meeting was magnificent.

I am enclosing for you a mimeographed copy of an editorial which appeared in the Greenville News this morning entitled "Everybody's Business". I think you will find this editorial to express how the Study has been received by local people. It is also interesting that the story regarding our meeting of last night was on the front page this morning. I think this is indicative of the spirit that prevailed.

We are certainly endebted to the Southern Regional Council for guidance at the beginning of our Study and for the excellent manner in which this summary "Greenville's Big Idea" was done. We have had many compliments regarding this summary report. I believe that it is going to help greatly in the follow up on the Study.

We shall be glad to see you or any of your representatives at any time.

Cordially,

W. F. Loggins

WFL:bh

Enclosures

COPY

May 31, 1950

Dr. Hugh Brimm
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

I sent you some copies of the Greenville survey. Lately we have had a remarkable shower of requests for survey material from Presbyterian women's groups in smallish towns all over the South. We learned that this stemmed from the published 1950-51 program for women of the church called Now, put out by the Southern Presbyterian Board of Woman's Work. Many of this year's lessons are aimed toward getting the women to turn their attention to community facts, and the June lesson in particular advises them to be in touch with SRC if they want information about community surveys. Hence the postcards.

Naturally, we want to get the Baptists and the Methodists and the Episcopalians and others to follow suit, in whatever way might be convenient to them.

I should think that if you could carry something in Light, that would help quite a lot. Have you also some way of interesting the several State papers, if they would be useful? Or what else ought best to be done?

Remember that we aim our survey method mainly toward the smaller towns.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Everybody's Business

June 2, 1950

Mr. W. F. Loggins
Community Council of Greenville County
110-A West McBee Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Loggins:

We rejoice with you in the success of the Greenville Survey. I have known all my life that Greenville contained a special ability to get things done with skill and spirit. The Survey is a renewed demonstration of this quality that Greenville has.

That must have been a fine meeting the other night!

We are grateful for the most prompt check for $323.57, which completes payment for the 1600 copies of the Summary.

Now the thing to do is to follow through.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

GSM –

Jane & I thought it would be good protocol if you could answer this as a final friendly exchange.

HCF

Return to JPS

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

DR. W. F. LOGGINS, PRESIDENT
WAYNE FREEMAN, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. A. T. O'DELL, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. J. B. LITTLE, TREASURER

Community Planning in Health-Welfare Recreation-Education

May 30, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

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I am enclosing for you a mimeographed copy of an editorial which appeared in the Greenville News this morning entitled "Everybody's Business". I think you will find this editorial to express how the Study has been received by local people. It is also interesting that the story regarding our meeting of last night was on the front page this morning. I think this is indicative of the spirit that prevailed.

We are certainly endebted to the Southern Regional Council for guidance at the beginning of our Study and for the excellent manner in which this summary "Greenville's Big Idea" was done. We have had many compliments regarding this summary report. I believe that it is going to help greatly in the follow up on the Study.

omit I am enclosing a check for $328.57 10% to pay for the 1600 summaries that you sent us. If there is any additional charge let us know. We shall be glad to see you or any of your representatives at any time.

Cordially,

W. F. Loggins

W. F. Loggins

WFL:bh
Enclosures

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

Greenville News - May 30, 1950
Editorial Page

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

"Everybody's Business," the 75-page study of conditions affecting the Negro population of Greenville County officially released last night, is one of the most important documents to be compiled in Greenville in many a year. Its thirteen sections deal with all phases of community life, showing exactly what the facts are concerning Negro participation in every activity. Each section ends with recommendations of steps that should be taken, in the opinion of the committee which drafted the report, to provide the Negroes of our area with their fair share of the benefits and responsibilities that go with citizenship.

Best thing about this survey is that it has been made not by outsiders but by a large group of Greenvillians, representing both races. The community need feel no undue sensitivity about having its shortcomings in some fields pointed out; after all, this is self-examination.

Over ten months have gone into this work. The result is a sensible, non-dramatic presentation of the total picture in the Negro community, and the role of that community in the life of Greater Greenville.

Our thanks should be extended to the members of the survey committee, led by Mrs. C. C. Withington, chairman, and Professor J. E. Beck, co-chairman, for a job well done. The best way to express those thanks will be to join in the effort to get the committee recommendations translated into action.

The

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

of

GREENVILLE COUNTY

PRESENTS

A SELF SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE NEGRO POPULATION OF THE GREENVILLE AREA

GREENVILLE, S. C.

May 29, 1950

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

What is the Council - It is an organization of people interested in promoting social welfare (health, education, recreation, general welfare) of the community. The Council makes it possible for representatives of more than seventy local organizations and citizens-at-large to jointly plan and support social services. The Council's main job is to survey the social needs of the community through special studies and try to get organizations to provide services that are needed.

Facts Gathered - A basic function which underlies almost every Council activity is the continuous and systematic gathering of facts about the community and county, its health, education, recreation, employment, housing, and general welfare needs, and the agencies which exist to meet those needs.

Examples of the type of information which the Council, as a matter of routine, tries to have at hand are the names, locations, and function of all health and welfare agencies; figures regarding the services rendered and the expenditures of all agencies; date on the age, sex, race, and geographical distribution of the population, and various indices of community health and welfare such as the death rate by causes, the incidence of various diseases, and the extent of crime, delinquency, and unemployment. In addition to this general information about the community the Council gathers the facts about specific problems and situations as they arise.

Use of Council Information - The information gathered by the Council is frequently helpful to the boards of agencies and other groups who must help plan social services for the county. During the past year the Council has been helpful to the Budget Committee of the Community Chest, Greenville City Council, and the County Legislative Delegation --- in regard to specific problems. Civic clubs also want to know where needs exist, so they can render some help.

PROGRAM

COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEETING
Circuit Court Room New County Court House
8:00 P.M.

INTRODUCTION - Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of Community Council

INVOCATION - Mr. Leon Latimer, Pastor, First Baptist Church

PRESIDING - Mr. John W. Arrington, Jr., Vice-President, Union Bleachery

ORIGIN OF STUDY AND HOW CONDUCTED - Mrs. John F. Welborn, Jr., Chairman, Survey Recreation Committee

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARIZED - Honorable Wm. B. McGowan, Judge of County Civil and Criminal Court

INTRODUCE STEERING COMMITTEE AS A GROUP

FOLLOW UP OF STUDY - Dr. W. F. Loggins, Chairman of Survey Steering Committee

RESULTS OF STUDY THUS FAR - Mrs. C. C. Withington, Chairman of Survey

VALUES OF STUDY TO NEGROES - Mrs. E. L. McPherson, Member of Survey Steering Committee
Professor J. E. Beck, Co-Chairman of Survey

SPECIAL MUSIC - Mr. Thomas Fogle, Instructor in Veterans Training, City Schools

TALK - "This Is Just The Beginning" - Dr. L. P. Hollis
Chairman of Survey Housing Committee

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BENEDICTION - Rev. C. R. Brown, Pastor, John Wesley Methodist Church

COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEMBERS
110 Citizens
70 Organizations

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
24 People

REGULAR COUNCIL DIVISIONS

HEALTH
- Human Growth and Development
- Medicine for indigents
- Dental care
- Hospital facilities

FAMILY CARE
- Children & Youth Study
- Emergency Relief Funds
- Unemployment

RECREATION-EDUCATION
- Community Recreation Study
- State Park for Negroes
- Training Institutes

SOME RECENT COMMITTEES
- NEGRO SURVEY
- INFORMING PUBLIC ON EDUCATION REORGANIZATION
- SPEAKER'S BUREAU
- CHRISTMAS EXCHANGE
- PERSONNEL STUDY
- SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE
- MEMBERSHIP
- ARRANGEMENTS

Council membership is open to organizations and individuals who are actively interested in promoting social work in the area. Telephone 2-1589 if interested in becoming affiliated.

THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION
CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY

June 14, 1950

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear ~~Mr. Mitchell~~ George:

Many thanks for sending me the report on the Greenville survey. I was fortunate enough to hear a very full discussion of this whole matter at a recent social worker's conference in Greenville. I am glad to know that you and your folks had such an important part in carrying through this self-survey.

With kind personal regards.

Yours very truly,

George

G. H. Aull
Head of Department

GHA:BA

June 15, 1950

Mrs. Rebecca West, Author
London, England

My dear Mrs. West:

Our organization circulated widely in the South reprints of your notable account of the trial of the lynchers in Greenville, South Carolina.

We are sure you will find of interest this pamphlet giving the results of a survey conducted in that city by white and Negro citizens, about the condition of the Negro community.

The survey has been widely acclaimed in the press. Outside Greenville the press has played it as in some part amends of conscience for the wretched events of three years ago. In Greenville it has been played as simply an attempt by Greenville citizens to do something about the needs of part of the citizenry there.

I shouldn't expect you to find time to read it all. You will be particularly interested in the paragraph on page 31 gbeginning "All these ..."

Our admiration for your insight and skill.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

June 23, 1950

Mrs. Thomasina Norford
Minority Groups Consultant
Bureau of Employment Security
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: EMC

Dear Mrs. Norford:

Many thanks for your letter. I have written Mr. Loggins as within.

I sent you separately today another copy of the Survey.

Mr. Snowden wrote me the other day from Baton Rouge that your visit there was very useful.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

CC: Mrs. Thomasina Norford

June 23, 1950

Mr. W. F. Loggins, President
Community Council of Greenville County
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Loggins:

Friends of mine have expressed interest in and approval of the finding on page 23 of Everybody's Business that the South Carolina State Employment Service employs no Negro interviewers and the recommendation on page 24 that it employ such interviewers.

I suggest that you would do a good service if you would be kind enough to send a copy of the pamphlet to the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Post Office Box 995, Columbia.

At some stage it would doubtless be helpful if your group could arrange a conference with the South Carolina ESC.

We all continue to glow with pride in the work that Greenville did. There now seems good prospect that Rock Hill will follow suit. Shreveport, Louisiana, is doing a rather similar job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

IN REPLY REFER
TO EMC

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

June 21, 1950

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear George:

I read with interest a copy of "Greenville's Big Idea" that you sent to us recently. I was particularly interested in the reference to the South Carolina Employment Security Commission on pages 23 and 24. I am wondering if you will be good enough to suggest to the Community Council of Greenville County that they officially transmit a copy of this pamphlet directly to the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, P.O.B. 995, Columbia, S.C. It is my opinion that it will be more effective if it is sent directly rather than having it emanate from the Federal level.

It is my opinion, too, that a conference of the Community Council of Greenville County with the South Carolina State Employment Security Commission will be most effective also. I shall be most interested in any developments.

Would you be good enough to send me another copy of the pamphlet.

Sincerely yours,

Thomasina

(Mrs.) Thomasina W. Norford
Minority Groups Consultant

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1950
Southern Regional Council

GREENVILLE CITY SCHOOLS
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

June 27, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of June 23 concerning the recommendation on page 24 of Everybody's Business. We shall be glad to follow through with the suggestion which you have made.

Thank you for calling this to our attention.

Yours truly,

W. F. Loggins

W. F. Loggins
Superintendent

WFL/m

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1950
Southern Regional Council

LIGHT

A Bulletin of the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
2825 Lexington Road Louisville, Kentucky

Volume III JUNE, 1950 Number 6

Greenville, S. C. and Race Relations

Early in the spring of 1948, an idea began to grow in Greenville, South Carolina. The idea had to do with a lot of things that are talked about all the time—local action, cooperation, community betterment. But this time it was different. This time the idea grew because these things were not just "discussed"; they were put into action.

The idea started when a group of Negro women asked the Greenville YWCA to set up a branch "Y" for the colored community. The YWCA turned to the Community Council for advice. The result: plans for an over-all study of conditions affecting Negro citizens.

It was not until the summer of 1949 that the idea really took hold. Under the sponsorship of the Community Council, a Steering Committee of white and Negro leaders was formed. They agreed that Greenville's biggest problems were those facing the Negro community. They agreed, too, that solving those problems was not just the business of white people or colored people, of public agencies or private groups—but everybody's business. They agreed that this was to be a job for Greenville citizens from start to finish, a self-survey with emphasis on the **self.**

Twelve fact-finding committees were set up: Population, Health, Sanitation and Safety, Law Enforcement, Transportation, Recreation, Religious Resources, Welfare, Industry and Employment, Community Participation, Education and Housing. A white chairman and a Negro co-chairman were appointed to head each committee.

In the spring of 1950, when the fact-finding was completed, members of the Steering Committee got together to compare notes. They met to consider two questions: "What have we accomplished so far?" and "Where do we go from here?"

They found that Greenville's big idea had already begun to pay off in specific, concrete improvements. Not all of these could be considered direct results of the self-survey alone; but, in every case, the self-survey had had a lot to do with making the forward step possible.

Here is how Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of the Community Council, has summed up some of the progress made: "Since the study began last July there have been a number of evidences of growing interest of the total citizenship of the County in the needs of Negro citizens. Better housing and slum-clearing projects are under way; a strong movement has been initiated toward providing better recreation programs and facilities, with a state park for Negroes in the Piedmont Area almost assured; a Negro newspaper began publication in January; a maternal-care project is under way; blinker lights have been installed at school crossings for safety of children; and there is keen interest in reorganizing the administration of the schools on a county-wide basis, an improvement which would be of help to both races."

There have been other improvements, too. Take health, for example. The Women's Auxiliary of the Greenville County Medical Society, in cooperation with the State Auxiliary, is sponsoring a program of prenatal care for expectant mothers; it is hoped that this may lead to the establishment of a Negro maternity shelter, as recommended by the survey committee. Negro doctors for the first time are being invited to some of the meetings of the Greenville Medical Society, so that they may hear professional papers and take part in discussions. Another "first" was the organization of a Negro chapter of the Red Cross Gray Ladies, to serve as volunteers in Negro wards of the Greenville General Hospital.

In the field of education, funds have been allocated for additions to three Negro elementary schools. This new construction, which is expected to be finished early in 1951, will do away with the need for double sessions in them. Overcrowding will be further relieved by a new elementary school planned for the Nicholtown area, which will be built as soon as housing developments in that area are certain.

In addition to the private housing projects and public slum-clearance program mentioned in the committee's report, there has been an increased public awareness of the unhealthful conditions under which many Negro families have had to live. The City Health Department has condemned many of the houses in one particularly bad slum area which had long been an eyesore and a threat to health.

In the course of the self-survey, Greenville's two daily newspapers have improved noticeably in their handling of news about the Negro community. The word **Negro** is now properly capitalized, newsworthy pictures of Negro citizens are run, and courtesy titles are beginning to be used before the names of Negro women. Along with these im-

FIFTH ANNUAL SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN LIVING

Ridgecrest, N. C., August 21-23, 1950

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Make your reservations now with Mr. Robert Guy, Ridgecrest, N. C.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

proved practices, the news coverage of Negro events has grown markedly wider.

There are promising signs that Greenville may, before long, have Negro policemen patrolling the streets of its Negro sections. The City Council has appointed a special committee to investigate the experience of other cities in South Carolina and the South with the employment of Negro policemen.

ALL THESE tangible gains—and more—were viewed by the Steering Committee with pride, as examples of a new spirit of progress which the self-survey had fostered. But this does not tell the whole story. In fact, it may not even tell the most important part of the story. One member of the committee put it this way: "The best thing about the survey was that it got people together. We didn't know each other well enough. Now we do. Meeting and working together—not as a people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose—has been a release and a relief."

The rest of the committee agreed. One of them pointed out that the Recreation Committee had found working together so rewarding that, after completing its job of fact-finding, it decided not to disband but to continue as part of the Community Council's Recreation-Education Division. Another member of the Steering Committee spoke of the growth of leadership and purpose in the Negro community itself. New opportunities, new initiative, and assumption of new responsibility had grown together as the spirit of the self-survey spread.

Everybody had something to say on the subject, but it all added up to one thing: More important than the facts themselves was the **process** of gathering them. That is the real secret to the success of the self-survey method.

YES, the Steering Committee was proud of the results to date, but nobody was complacent. The second question still needed an answer: "Where do we go from here?" It didn't take long for the group to decide that the answer to the second question grew out of the answer to the first. The people who had shared in the excitement of the survey, who had learned new ways of working together, and who had seen what the "facts" meant in human terms—these were the logical ones to push the follow-up. So the Steering Committee itself, including the chairmen and co-chairmen of the fact-finding committees, became the Follow-Up Committee. Their job now is to work with existing agencies, public and private, and with the citizens of Greenville, to make the recommendations of the survey into realities.

The job won't be finished over-night; some of the recommendations have already been realized, others will be in a matter of weeks or months, but some of the long-range projects may extend over several years. The group sitting around the table in the spring of 1950 knew that their job was really just beginning. As one of them said, "The time of our survey is not in the past, but in the future."

Are You Interested In a Study of Your Community?

A complete report of the Greenville, S. C. study as it now appears, together with suggestions for a survey of your own community can be obtained by writing to the office of the Social Service Commission, 2825 Lexington Road, Louisville 6, Kentucky.

Due to an error in the source of information, Justice Hugo L. Black was listed as a Methodist in the last issue of this bulletin. The Hon. Mr. Black is, and has been, a member of the First Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, for many years.

THE SUPREME COURT AND RACE RELATIONS

"The complete destruction of all enforced segregation is now in sight," stated Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after an analytic study of the opinions handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases. In three unanimous decisions, the high court abolished segregation at the University of Oklahoma, ordered the admission of Heman Marion Sweatt to the University of Texas law school, and struck down segregation in railway dining cars.

Although the Plessy V. Ferguson decision of 1896, which set up the "separate but equal" doctrine, was not specifically overruled, Mr. Marshall said, "its effectiveness in graduate and professional education has been destroyed. Segregation no longer has the stamp of legality in any public education."

"In the step by step battle to outlaw enforced racial segregation," the NAACP legal chief asserted, "these decisions are the most far-reaching yet attained." Noting that the ultimate end of segregation looms on the horizon, he emphasized the fact that "legal battles have to be carried on through regular legal channels. Each case must be limited to the facts in that case."

THE LOUISVILLE SEMINARY AND RACE RELATIONS

Meeting Seminary Problems

B. J. Murrie

The trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky faced two major problems when they met on April 11. They were the questions of admitting Negro students to the seminary and the disposition of a piece of property recently willed to the seminary. A group of students came before the trustees with the request that Negro students of college rank be admitted to the seminary on the same basis as students of all other races. The students manifested the finest Christian spirit that can be described in their request and presentation of the proposition. They were representatives selected from the various classes and states.

These students had done a tremendous amount of research work on the problem. The facts they presented astonished the trustees. A student opinion poll on admitting Negroes to the seminary had been taken. The poll was taken on a monthly Missionary day, The question asked was if the student objected to admitting Negroes to the seminary with an opportunity for a yes or no answer, a place for no opinion and a place to indicate whether they were man or woman and what state they were from.

The tabulation showed 28 states represented besides 22 people from outside the United States. There was a total of 754 votes and 714, or 94.7 per cent voted in the affirmative. Only 13 voted in the negative, or 1.7 per cent. There were 27 who registered no opinion. States in which there were objections were Alabama 2, Florida 1, Georgia 5, Kentucky 1, North Carolina 2, Tennessee 2. These same states in the order named had positive votes as follows, 46, 29, 80, 87, 100, and 34.

Until a recent date the state law of Kentucky has prevented Negroes and whites from attending the same school. A recent change in the law now permits Negroes and whites to attend the same school provided that the trustees vote that it may be done. The students, on the basis of the law change, were asking that the trustees permit Negroes to be enrolled in the seminary. The spokesman of the students presented some eight arguments or reasons for their request after giving a summary of their opinion poll.

The spokesman pointed out that the request could not flood the seminary because in the entire United States there was only a very small group of Negro preachers with college standing who would be qualified to enter the seminary. The Negro seminary at Nashville, Tennessee, is inadequate to train college level men. The qualified Negro preachers go north for their education and there are only two accredited Negro seminaries in the United States. A few years ago the seminary established an extension department for Negroes. The faculty members have either been going to some other buildings in Louisville or teaching the students in their offices at the seminary. One Negro has received a

Doctor of Theology degree from the seminary through the extension department.

It was pointed out that the seminary allows students of any race to enter and sit in the classes and there have been graduates from practically every country in the world. Individuals from any denomination may enter and take work with degrees being granted to persons of any faith, including Jews. On the basis of this the students asked that since the Negroes were the only exception, they be permitted to have the same rights and privileges as men of all races and creeds. The basis of most of their argument was that they did not feel that true Christian principles were being carried out with this discrimination. The deep sincerity of the students was evident. This request was not by a group of radicals. The trustees were profoundly impressed by the request.

A special committee was appointed to consider the matter and bring a report. The committee recommended that Negro students be admitted on graduate levels. After some discussion the matter was postponed for a year for study and a conference with the faculty. A special committee was appointed to go into various details and complications which necessarily arise in any radical departure from existing customs.

The editor of this paper does not see any objection to the proposal which the students brought. It is their request that Negroes be admitted to take work in the seminary. The basis of their reasoning was on Christian principles and justice. The seminary a number of years ago established a unit in Africa. Dr. Fuller, the president, will go to Nigeria, Africa, this summer to confer the degrees on the first students who are receiving their diplomas from the seminary there. The editor pointed out that it did not seem consistent to provide teachers and graduate Negro students in Africa and at the same time not permit the same race to enter the seminary in this country.

One trustee pointed out that nothing in the catalogue nor the by-laws of the seminary prevented Negro students. The prevention up to this time had been due to state law. All the trustees will be furnished with complete data presented by the students. Many of the trustees west of the Mississippi were not present due to the simultaneous revivals. The trustees will give careful study to all the problems involved and will no doubt adopt such a course as will be honoring to Christ and meet the needs of all those involved.—**The Illinois Baptist.**

Complete results of student opinion poll on admitting Negroes to seminary classes in Louisville, Ky.

Ala.	46	2	6	54
Ark.	24	0	0	24
Calif.	1	0	0	1
D. C.	2	0	0	2
Fla.	29	1	0	30
Ga.	80	5	5	90
Ill.	14	0	1	15
Ind.	13	0	0	13
Kan.	1	0	0	1
Ky.	87	1	2	90
La.	13	0	0	13
Md.	1	0	0	1
Mass.	2	0	0	2
Mich.	1	0	0	1
Minn.	1	0	0	1
Miss.	49	0	2	51
Mo.	19	0	1	20
N. M.	3	0	0	3
N. Y.	3	0	1	4
N. C.	100	2	2	104
Ohio	3	0	0	3
Okla.	14	0	0	14
Penn.	4	0	0	4
S. C.	71	0	3	74
Tenn.	34	2	1	37
Tex.	24	0	0	24
Va.	47	0	3	50
W. Va.	6	0	0	6
Out of USA	22	0	0	22
TOTALS	714	13	27	754

NORTHERN BAPTISTS AND RACE RELATIONS

(From the office of the Council on Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention comes the following summary report.)

The following summary is a bird's eye view of the pattern of segregation within the Northern Baptist Convention. The figures approximate the data in the body of the report. More figures might be added if such an approach seems advisable. This summary may be used as a flyer to interest the pastor or layman in the Race Study; it emphasizes the positive rather than the negative aspects of segregation. Whether or not an emphasis on the negative side would be more challenging would be for the Council to decide.

One in every 3 "white" churches has members of other races in attendance.

One in every 50 churches has more than 10 members of other races.

Seven in every 10 churches engage in some form of inter-racial activity.

One in every 4 churches permits members of other races to hold offices.

One in every 17 students in our schools is a member of another racial group.

One in every 3 Children's Homes has members of other races under its care.

One in every 4 members at our Christian Centers is a member of another racial group.

One in every 3 state conventions has a department or chairman of race relations.

One in every 7 churches in our City Church Societies is a racial church (exclusively racial).

Nine in every 10 churches having members of other races are in communities with a population under 25,000.

Eight in every 10 pastors believe that we as a denomination ought to do more to foster better race relations.

One in every 2 Negro pastors believed that their churches were benefiting from inter-racial activities.

TEXAS BAPTISTS AND RACE RELATIONS

(The following report with recommendations was unanimously passed by the State Executive Board of the Baptist General Convention of Texas.)

The State Advisory Committee of our Ministry with Minorities in its quarterly meeting at Dallas on June 5 voted unanimously to bring this report to the State Executive Board in its meeting of June 6:

In some sections of our state serious group tensions have arisen which demand the attention of every citizen and give grave concern to every true follower of Christ. Recent pronouncements by government tribunals and further action being contemplated by the government have brought us into a period of group conflicts which in some areas have broken out into violence. In the face of this situation we urge the people of our churches and the Christian citizenship of every community to become increasingly aware of these group tensions and seek to relieve them by Christian attitudes and action. We have observed that in those communities over the state where there is some organized form of interracial cooperation, these group tensions are less evident. It seems to your committee, that it is imperative for us to mobilize without delay the ministerial and civic leadership of our state for the establishment of these units of cooperation in every community.

We, therefore, recommend that our pastors seek the cooperation of the ministerial leadership of other religious and racial groups within their communities in the formation of plans and procedures which will permit cooperative discussion of all problems growing out of group tensions and through which the spirit of Christian justice and Brotherhood can find expression.

We further recommend that the Director of our Ministry with Minorities prepare and send to our leadership such suggestions toward the organization of these community units that have proven to be effective.

'SMOKE'

By Jacob Hay in the Baltimore Sun

You can get killed fast down on the waterfront, hit by a snapping hawser or crushed under a load of steel slipping from a ship's booms. Or you can die slow and never know you're going.

Maybe they'll find you huddled up in the lee of a tall stack of lumber, frozen, or just dead of exhaustion. Or maybe you'll spend your last 36 cents for a filthy bed instead of a pint of cheap wine. That is, if you're a smoke hound.

This is the time of the year when the smoke hounds start coming inside the missions down along Thames street or Broadway, sitting by the stoves until they are thrown out or the big thirst hits them. Then they shamble uptown to stand along the waterfront at Pratt street, or up on Baltimore street, cadging pennies.

No Return

Baltimore's waterfront is one step down from skid row. Every now and then a man climbs back from skid row to self-respect. But there's no help for the smoke hounds who call the waterfront home.

Early in the morning they stumble stiffly from wherever they've been sleeping—under a loading platform, behind a pile of junk on a pier. These cold days they try to find protection from the bitter wind.

"Then they just sort of disappear," says a pier foreman. "But along toward dusk you'll see them poking around, looking for a place to sleep. Mostly they're drunk. The stuff must keep them warm somehow. They'd freeze if it didn't."

Empty pint bottles, red labels still cheerful, lie among the lumber stacks that line Lancaster Street. Empty tins of canned heat—they heat it and strain off the alcohol through a handkerchief or shirt if they don't own a handkerchief—lie beside the bottles.

Can Kill

Wood alcohol, the doctors say, can blind a man or paralyze him or kill him. But if a man varies the diet—maybe every other day or so he'll cadge enough to pick up a little wine—the stuff won't kill him, just yet.

There are missions on the waterfront. Some of them are run by hard-headed men of God, fighting sin on shrunken budgets, talking waterfront language. And there are psalm-singers who'll let a man sit by the stove to listen to sermons, with maybe a cup of coffee and some chow at the end.

"I'm here to serve seamen," one big, serious missioner said. "They say I'm not Christian, but you can't help a smoke hound unless he wants to be helped. Not even Alcoholics Anonymous can help them because, they're too far gone to want to help themselves.

Not Enough Help

"Sure, you can try, but there just isn't help or time enough to go around."

Who are the smoke hounds?

They'll tell you along the piers that there's a former commander of the United States Navy who gets hauled, slopping wet and still drunk, out of the harbor once a year.

There's another one, a Puerto Rican, who styles himself as Joe, the King of the Wine House.

"My brother's what you call an attorney in San Juan," he says, wiping his mouth with the back of his hand before he reaches for the shot of bar whiskey. The speaker was a former master.

There's the North Carolina University man—he says—Class of 1931, bachelor of arts.

"Wouldn't think, to look at me, I got a sweet wife and two kids in Carolina. She won't have me around, so I come up here on a bargeload of lumber."

Incoherent

Red-eyed, unshaven, they're not easy to talk to until they've had a drink, and after that they're practically incoherent and often irritable and profane. Not many people will hire them, but every now and then one will make a stab at working on a barge or a work-boat.

Few of them last past the first pay day, especially when they can get a stiff slugg of raw whiskey with a beer chaser in plenty of South Broadway gin shops for 20 cents. Man with $6 can stay drunk a long time.

There are a couple of women who live in the lumber stacks from time to time—youngish women with wasted pathetic faces whose language sometimes makes even the honky-tonk bartenders lean out across their taps and yell "Shut up."

Unloved and Despised

Without pride, shame, or hope, the smoke hounds drift along the waterfront. Sooner or later one of them will fall asleep on a pier and roll into the greasy water, maybe to be grappled out again to lie in a shoddy state in the morgue, maybe to drift out on the tide.

THREE COMMANDMENTS FOR MODERN PARENTS

1. Make your home a center of friendship and good neighborliness. Its ties of comradeship will prepare members for good citizenship in the community, the nation and the world.

2. Share with your children in the fellowship of the church. This will give them the sustaining strength of a community of faith and love which extends across the ages and embraces all peoples.

3. Lead your children into faith in God through discipleship to Jesus Christ that they may be workers with God in overcoming evil and promoting the good. This will be aided by thought-sharing, religious interpretation and worship in the home, and by living in the great purposes of the Kingdom of God.—**Copied.**

LIGHT
A Bulletin of the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention,
2825 Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky.
Published monthly except July and August.
HUGH A. BRIMM, Editor

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
EXTENSION DIVISION
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

July 14, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending us a copy of Greenville's Big Idea. We have been slow in acknowledging it because we have been on a long field trip getting stories for next year's NEW DOMINION SERIES.

We had originally planned to get into the Greenville Area to check up on what's happening in the Jordan Area and to run down some soil conservation stories that we have heard rumors of. We had to omit it this time but are glad now to have the report of this self-study before we go there. We should like to talk, when we go, with some of the people who were involved in the study. Jimmy Barr, who is now working part time in our office, has left a note for us saying that he has a full report of this project. We shall look that over before visiting Greenville. We think this self-study idea is a very important one. More power to you!

Sincerely yours,

Jean Ogden

(Mrs. Jess S. Ogden)

/f

JUL 19 1950
Southern Regional Council

JULY, 1950
Vol. 5 No. 7

New South

All material presented in New South *may be used freely by other publications. A credit line will be appreciated.*

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS DROP THE COLOR BAR

	LAWYERS	TEACHERS	DENTISTS	DOCTORS	NURSES	LIBRARIANS	SOCIAL WORKERS
Alabama	√				√		√
Arkansas		√			√	√	√
Florida	√			√	√		√
Georgia							√
Kentucky	√				√	√	√
Louisiana	√					√	√
Mississippi					√		√
North Carolina					√		√
Oklahoma					√	√	√
South Carolina	√						√
Tennessee					√		√
Texas						√	√
Virginia	√					√	√

In the above table, checkmarks designate those state-wide professional associations which have admitted Negroes to membership. In determining which associations should be classified as "open" two standards were applied whenever feasible: (1) Is it the association's stated policy that membership rolls are open to qualified Negroes? (2) Are there, in fact, Negro members?

The latter point may be open to criticism. Some associations do not mention race at all in their constitutions or by-laws, and responded to inquiries with some such statement as, "The question has never arisen." Perhaps such organizations should be listed as open — at least, until there is evidence to the contrary. It was felt, however, that the safer procedure would be to limit the classification to those associations whose policies are explicit and have been put into active practice.

A checkmark does NOT necessarily mean that an association offers Negro members the same advantages or the opportunity to participate as fully as white members. In many cases, Negro members are subjected to some degree of discrimination. (See the accompanying article, page 2).

The information on which this table and the following article are based was supplied by an informed person in each Southern state. In an area so complex and rapidly changing, the possibility of error is considerable. The Southern Regional Council presents this information with no claim to infallibility and will welcome corrections from its members and friends.

Policy and Practice

WHEN the Florida Medical Association opened its doors to Negro members recently, its action was regarded as news throughout the nation. It was news for the very simple reason that Florida is the first — and so far the only — Southern state in which Negro doctors are admitted to full membership in the state medical society.

In most Southern states, it is true, Negro doctors have their own organizations. The same is true in other fields. These all-Negro groups are not dealt with here, however, since they exist largely because of the exclusiveness of the dominant professional associations. Like so many of our "separate" institutions, they suffer limitations not shared by their white counterparts. Their membership is necessarily much smaller, their professional resources fewer, their prestige and influence unavoidably less. Under present conditions, they are necessary and useful, but the Negro professional person will continue to suffer disadvantages so long as he is denied membership in the major associations. And quite apart from the injury felt by trained, competent, sensitive people, the South as a whole is denied the benefits of free interchange of knowledge.

As the table on page one shows, doctors are not the only professional group to apply the color bar. Negro dentists may not join the dental association in any Southern state, and Negro teachers are excluded from even formal membership in the educational associations of all except Arkansas. In welcome contrast, the state social workers' associations are open to Negro members in all of the thirteen Southern states. Nurses' associations rank next, with eight out of thirteen open to Negroes. Lawyers admit qualified Negroes to membership in seven states, and librarians in six.

Half-Way Practices

The situation is not as simple as this tabulation suggests. Even among the associations which officially admit Negroes, one can find various discriminatory practices. Few have a policy as unequivocal as that of the Alabama Bar Association, which admitted the first Negro lawyer to membership some 25 years ago; today it has seven Negro members who may attend all business meetings, receive all literature, and vote on all proposals. Most of the associations which fall short of these practices do so because of public or private regulations prescribing segregation. Some, for example, combine their business and "social" functions in such a way that Negro members are prevented from taking part. In others, Negroes are eligible for membership at the state level but are not admitted by the district or county organizations which make up the state body. A few are integrated only on paper, for they insist that Negro and white members meet separately and, in effect, conduct their business as two affiliated organizations.

Many of these groups have only

recently opened membership to Negroes. As the practice comes to be accepted as a matter-of-course, it is to be hoped that the clumsier arrangements will disappear. Meanwhile, to illustrate the kinds of adjustments that have been and are being made, the following specific examples are offered.

Lawyers

The functions of the bar associations, and hence their membership policies, vary from state to state. The Georgia Bar Association, for example, is a purely private organization which may admit or exclude anybody it pleases, and performs only such professional services as its members wish. It does not accept Negro members. On the other hand, Virginia has what is known as an "integrated bar" — one which performs the dual rule of private association and official agency. It issues licenses, hears complaints, and otherwise regulates the practice of law in the states. By its very nature, the Virginia State Bar could hardly restrict membership to one racial group, since every lawyer must be a member in order to practice. Membership eligibility must be determined by purely professional standards.

In addition to the State Bar, Virginia has two bar associations, one for whites and one for Negroes, which are largely "social" organizations. But that is not the general pattern. In Alabama, the single bar association *is* the integrated bar; and a move is under way in Oklahoma to transform the Oklahoma Bar Association (now limited to whites) into an integrated bar, in which case all practicing lawyers would become members.

Teachers

The sole exception to the rule of separate associations for white and Negro teachers is a very recent one — and only a partial exception. Until April, 1950, as in the other Southern states, there were two such organizations in Arkansas — the Arkansas Education Association (white) and the Arkansas Teachers Association (Negro). The AEA at its 1950 convention amended its constitution to admit Negro members, but with the provision that the two groups "continue to meet separately." The ATA met a few days later and, after some debate, voted to accept the condition and become part of the AEA.

Dentists

Although state dental associations uniformly restrict membership to whites, the arrangement in Alabama might be noted in passing. It is best described in the words of the secretary-treasurer of the Alabama Dental Association: "Negro dentists are not active members but are invited and admitted to scientific sessions, clinics, and exhibits at our state meetings. The Alabama Dental Association acts as a clearing house for forwarding the dues of the Negro dentists to the American Dental Association. We have been following this plan for a long time and there are about 35 Negro dentists who participate in it." Negro dentists in Tennessee, though they may not join the Tennessee Dental Association, are invited to participate in an annual seminar sponsored by it.

Doctors

How many state medical associations will follow the lead of Florida in opening membership rolls to Negro physicians remains to be seen. The Oklahoma Medical Association took a slight step in that direction only last month when it voted to invite Negro physicians to attend scientific sessions, beginning in 1951. A requirement for admission is that the Negro doctors

be recommended by the local medical society of the county in which they practice. Another condition is that the sessions shall be open to Negro doctors only "when they are held outside of local hotels."

Following the Florida action in April of this year, Alabama's Negro medical association voted to seek admittance for its members to the all-white county and state medical societies. Sponsors of the resolution pointed out that Negro doctors are handicapped by policies of exclusion. Membership in the American Medical Association is automatically closed to them, since the AMA requires membership in the state and county medical societies. This is a serious disability, for AMA membership is necessary for certification to the various specialty boards.

Nurses

Nurses' associations admit Negroes to membership in eight Southern states, but most of the district organizations are closed to them. The situation in Alabama is fairly typical. The Birmingham *News* reported in an editorial: "Early in November of this year (1949) in state convention the Alabama Nurses Association voted to admit Negro nurses to professional membership in the group. The officers at the state level were, for the most part, in favor of such action. But such vote did not commit each district's membership. Thus it is possible — indeed, the condition has already come to pass — that one district may abide by the decision and another district simultaneously refuse to accept it." Of the fifteen districts in the state, only District One, in which Birmingham is located, is known to have voted favorably on the admission of Negro nurses.

Differential treatment has curtailed the participation of Negro nurses in association activities in at least a few states. One correspondent reports, for example, that in her state their attendance at state meetings "has been very limited because Negro nurses refuse to invite upon themselves the humiliation of being asked to use freight elevators in hotels where meetings are held."

Librarians

The state library associations in Oklahoma and Virginia have been open to Negroes without restriction from the beginning. Negro librarians have participated fully in the Arkansas association for many years. In Texas, the library association has been open since 1938; in Kentucky, since 1946; and in Louisiana, since 1947. Membership in the Louisiana Library Association appears to be somewhat limited. According to a correspondent, Negroes pay dues, are on the membership roster, receive the literature, but have not attended meetings, since they are held at hotels which discourage Negro attendance.

Social Workers

By and large, social workers have led the field in making membership available on wholly professional grounds. It has already been pointed out that social workers are the only such group which admit Negroes to their organizations uniformly in the Southern states. (This applies to the state organizations only, not to all of the local chapters). Two of the charter members of the Tennessee association, founded in 1932, were Negroes. The Texas Social Welfare Association, in which Negro social workers are fully integrated, some years ago adopted a policy of refusing to meet in any city where Negroes might be denied use of the facilities of the meeting place.

An Answer to Demagogues

THE South has lately been hard beset by appeals to old fears and prejudices. Political campaigns in recent state primaries were accompanied by a remarkable amount of demagoguery. Race baiting re-emerged as the chief vote-getting technique in the senatorial contests in Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, as well as in the gubernatorial race in Georgia. Inflammatory speeches from the stump were supplemented by a flood of hate literature.

Supreme Court Rulings

At the climax of three of the campaigns the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its momentous decisions in the Sweatt, McLaurin, and Henderson cases, all dealing with racial discrimination. (See June *New South*). This was grist for the demagogic mill. Although the most notable thing about the Supreme Court rulings was their moderateness, many voters were persuaded that the Southern sky was about to fall and that only this or that candidate could be relied on to prop it up.

Apart from their political significance, these unhappy events have an important bearing on the whole pattern of human relations in the region. Those elements in the South which are opposed to progress in race relations have developed an expert propaganda technique. They have found new allies and strong financial support, both within and outside the South. (One of today's major ironies is their use of "outside interference" as a rallying cry). Encouraged by their success so far, they may be expected to employ the same methods in the future. Hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan stand ready, as always, to batten on the fear and confusion that are generated.

These efforts to fan the fires of sectionalism could not come at a less appropriate time. The Supreme Court's rulings should only serve to emphasize the serious task which the South faces. There is an impelling need to proceed rapidly and honestly toward the inclusion of the Negro in our public life; the long-neglected job of providing equality in public facilities and services, however expensive or difficult, cannot be postponed. The futility of blind resistance is obvious. What is needed is statesmanship of a high order, and a revival of the "Rebel yell" will hardly serve as a substitute.

Irreversible Trend

The trend toward a more inclusive citizenship has been under way for several years now. Basically, it is irreversible. Quite clearly, for example, qualified Negroes are entitled to vote and efforts to prevent them from doing so are bound to fail. It is also clear that longstanding inequalities in education can no longer be defended merely by reciting the "separate but equal" doctrine. The question is not *whether* the Southern states are going to revise their discriminatory practices, but *how* that revision is to be carried out. One way is to rail defensively at each new demand, to yield grudgingly inch by inch, to wait ignominiously for the prod of more and more court suits. The other way is to admit the Negro third of our popula-

tion to full and fair counsel and, in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect, work out the adjustments that are rightfully sought.

Surely it is time for the people of the South to insist that their leaders follow the latter course. Racism and regional isolationism — those twin shibboleths which have brought the South so much grief — have less than ever to recommend them. Practically they are unrealistic; morally they are degrading. Those who rely on them as the means of winning popular support show a contemptuous regard for the Southern people as so many lumps of compliant prejudice.

That Southerners are capable of a more honorable role one need not look very far to see. In nearly every community one can find thoughtful persons of both races who long ago recognized that there is no such thing as "white" welfare or "Negro" welfare, but only the common welfare. They have learned to meet together as friends and work together as fellow citizens. They are concerned about the material backwardness — low incomes, poor schools, bad housing, inadequate health facilities — which lie at the bottom of many of our difficulties. Their organized local efforts are often powerful influences for good.

Such people as these are perhaps relatively few, but they can be found anywhere and they are growing in numbers and activity. It is vital that they continue to do so. Their quiet, steady example is the most effective answer to those who would sow the seeds of race hatred. For in the soil of common citizenship hatred will not grow.

Praise for 'Greenville's Big Idea'

THE Greenville, S. C., self-survey, reported in the April-May issue of *New South,* has attracted widespread attention. An Associated Press release, which appeared in newspapers throughout the country, told the story of this local effort by people of both races. *Light,* the publication of the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, gave a lengthy summary of the findings and recommendations. A number of newspapers ran editorials praising the Greenville effort in particular and the self-survey method in general.

Having helped in the Greenville survey, the Southern Regional Council reprints with some pride the following favorable comments. But we submit that none of them surpasses in simple eloquence that statement made by a local member of the Greenville self-survey committee: "The best thing about the survey was that it got people together. We didn't know each other well enough. Now we do. Meeting and working together — not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose — has been a release and a relief."

The Greenville News

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

"Everybody's Business," the 75-page study of conditions affecting the Negro population of Greenville County officially released last night, is one of the most important documents to be compiled in Greenville in many a

year. Its thirteen sections deal with all phases of community life, showing exactly what the facts are concerning Negro participation in every activity. Each section ends with recommendations of steps that should be taken, in the opinion of the committee which drafted the report, to provide the Negroes of our area with their fair share of the benefits and responsibilities that go with citizenship.

Best thing about this survey is that it has been made not by outsiders but by a large group of Greenvillians, representing both races. The community need feel no undue sensitivity about having its shortcomings in some fields pointed out; after all, this is self-examination.

Over ten months have gone into this work. The result is a sensible, non-dramatic presentation of the total picture in the Negro community, and the role of that community in the life of Greater Greenville.

Our thanks should be extended to the members of the survey committee, led by Mrs. C. C. Withington, chairman, and Professor J. E. Beck, co-chairman for a job well done. The best way to express those thanks will be to join in the effort to get the committee recommendations translated into action.

The New York Times

TALE OF TWO CITIES

Those who would search for Southern signs pointing to white and Negro cooperation in voluntary movements to promote the largest good of the greatest number might take a flying trip to Roanoke, Va., and Greenville, S. C. The first city is a "Middletown" in a border state of the South, located where the Piedmont industrial plateau moves toward the Appalachian Mountains; the second, a "Middletown" also, deep in the heart of the industrial South. There the presence of the Negro in large numbers has led to tensions and violence in the past.

Roanoke has just concluded a successful community-wide campaign to build a new Negro hospital. White and Negro citizens of Greenville, with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, have just finished a survey to determine what the Negro needs and how united effort can help to equalize opportunity between the races.

Three years ago Willie Earle, a young Negro, was lynched in Greenville. The spotlight focused on the community then was not as searching as the investigation conducted under the auspices of a "steering committee" of white and Negro leaders, in which numerous agencies participated. Ministers rode buses; schools were surveyed; housewives studied housing; doctors examined health facilities, and engineers looked at deadlines of public improvements between white and Negro residential sections. Committees confronted the facts on Negro opportunity and employment. The community is working on a long-range plan for the betterment of opportunity for the minority race. There is talk of setting in Greenville "a Southern pattern."

There are some 30,000 persons gainfully employed in the metropolitan area of Roanoke. Five out of six of them contributed to a Hospital Development Fund in a campaign that raised $2,200,000. That was $700,000 more than the minimum goal set. Before the year is out work will begin on the new Negro hospital and the

addition of a wing to a white hospital.

There are still depressing areas in American race relations, but one returns from this Southern trip with a heart-warming picture of progress.

The Ocala, Fla., Star-Banner

THE GREENVILLE PLAN

What may be known as the "Greenville Plan" for the betterment of Negro citizens is being inaugurated by Greenville, S. C. . . . Out of it has come a long range plan, worked out by whites and Negroes, for the improvement of the Negro community.

The "plan" got its start in 1948 when a group of Negro women asked the YWCA to set up a branch "Y" for the Negro community. The YWCA in turn asked the community council for advice and the council evolved, out of its discussions, a county-wide survey of conditions among Negroes. . . .

As a result of the "Greenville Plan" and studies that have been made, better housing and slum clearance projects are under way; a strong movement has been initiated to provide better recreation programs and facilities, with a state park for Negroes almost assured; a Negro newspaper began publication in January and a maternal care program is under way.

The Southern Regional Council, which supplied professional help to the Greenville community council, confidently expects the Greenville experiment to become a Southern pattern. . . .

Syndicated Column By Hodding Carter

GREENVILLE'S STOCK-TAKING

Perhaps the Supreme Court decisions arising from the Southern separate educational system will give impetus to the kind of stock-taking recently conducted by Greenville, South Carolina. . . .

The Greenville undertaking is a truly convincing demonstration. Here in a city shamed only three years ago by a jury's failure to convict the confessed members of a lynching mob, the community council has just finished a survey of conditions among Negroes in respect to health, crime, education, recreation, income, job opportunity, and the like. The survey, in which the Southern Regional Council participated, was thorough. The discoveries were not unexpected. But Greenville is going to do something about the survey's recommendations. . . .

Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are tax-exempt.

NEW SOUTH

Published by

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY, 1950

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

Return to 77 -

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

Community Planning in Health-Welfare Recreation-Education

September 13, 1950

Dr. George W. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Alburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing for you the original letter that we have received from Clay Elrod, Vice President and Cashier of the local branch of the South Carolina National Bank. I trust that this letter will be helpful to you.

I am also enclosing a summary of things that have happened since the Negro Survey was presented to the public May 30th.

It was good to see you last week and we hope that the enclosed letter and information will be helpful to you.

Cordially,

Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley

HJW:bh
Enclosures (2)

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

EXHIBIT

RESULTS OF NEGRO SURVEY
(Since May 1950)

I. Housing - The City Council has taken a strong stand relative to Negro housing, thus overcoming opposition to the Roosevelt Heights Housing Project, which is practically completed for some 300 residences; a low income federal housing project of 389 units will be started by November; a Negro appartment hotel of nine stories has been approved after considerable opposition.

II. Newspaper - The Greenville American (Negro newspaper) seems to have become stronger since its origin in January. The two local daily newspapers are also giving considerably more space to Negro news and pictures of Negroes.

III. Recreation - The City Recreation Department sponsored a training institute for playground leaders in June for the first time; a new Negro play field has been purchased and lights installed for night softball; higher salaries are being paid for leaders and better supervision provided for city recreation work; the Negro YWCA Branch Program has become a full time staff operation with this necessary agency in the Community Chest Campaign; a new Negro theater is being built by Negroes; the Negroes will organize a Little Theater September 11th; a small combination swimming-wadding pool will be installed at Happy Hearts, with this playground also having paid leadership; several churches are also sponsoring week day activities with volunteer leadership.

IV. Health - The Gower Street School P.T.A. and the City Health Department jointly sponsored a clean-up campaign in that neighborhood; there will be a Negro wing in the new Greenville General Hospital; Negro doctors are now being admitted into general staff privileges of the General Hospital.

V. Schools - A new lunch room and rest room has been built in the Brutontown School and West Greenville School in the Parker District; better pay for teachers in Greenville and Parker District; and a Negro school construction is planned in the community of Greer.

NO. 1935

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF GREENVILLE, S. C.

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September 13, 1950

Dr. W. F. Loggins, President
Community Council of Greenville County
17 Westfield Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Loggins:

I have been generally familiar with the work you and your associates were engaged in in preparing the survey of the negro conditions in Greenville. I have just read completely the very fine report of this survey entitled "Greenville's Big Idea". I want to take this opportunity to personally congratulate you and all of the other members of the committee for a job well done. I know that the survey required untold hours of hard work, however, you may be assured that your efforts will be rewarded by a greater Greenville as the recommendations are gradually adopted and put into practice.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours truly,

H. J. Winn

H. J. Winn,
Vice-President and Trust Officer

HJW/gkb

FILE COPY

FURTHER RESULTS OF GREENVILLE SURVEY SINCE MAY 1950

(As of September 1950)

Source: Greenville Community Council

HOUSING:

1. The City Council has taken a strong stand in favor of Negro housing, thus overcoming opposition to the Roosevelt Heights housing project, which is now practically completed for some 300 residences.
2. A low-income federal housing project of 389 units will be started by November 1950.
3. A Negro apartment hotel of 9 stories has been approved after considerable opposition.

NEWSPAPERS:

1. The GREENVILLE AMERICAN (Negro newspaper) seems to have become stronger since its origin in January 1950.
2. The two local daily newspapers are also giving considerably more space to Negro news and pictures of Negroes.

RECREATION:

1. The City Recreation Department sponsored a training institute for playground leaders in June for the first time.
2. A new playfield for Negroes has been purchased and lights have been installed for night softball.
3. Higher salaries are being paid for leaders and better supervision provided for city recreation work.
4. The Negro branch program of the YWCA has become a full-time staff operation with this necessary agency included in the Community Chest.
5. A new Negro theater is being built by Negroes.
6. The Negroes will organize a Little Theater September 11, 1950.
7. A small combination swimming-wading pool will be installed in Happy Hearts Park, with this playground also having paid leadership.
8. Several churches are also sponsoring weekday activity with volunteer leadership.
9. 300 acres of mountain land behind Greenville was purchased in September 1950 by the State Forestry Commission for development as the first State Park for Negroes in the entire Piedmont area of the State.

HEALTH

1. Negro doctors are now being admitted into general staff privileges of the General Hospital.
2. There will be a Negro wing in the new Greenville General Hospital.
3. The Gower Street PTA and the City Health Department jointly sponsored a clean-up campaign in that neighborhood.

SCHOOLS:

1. A new lunchroom and restroom has been built in both the Brutontown and West Greenville Schools in the Parker School District.
2. Better pay for teachers in Greenville and Parker School Districts.
3. A Negro school construction is planned in the community of Greer.

October 18, 1950

Mr. Harold J. Weakley
Community Council of Greenville County
110-A West McBee Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Weakley:

You will be pleased, as of course we were, to hear that our foundation donor who has been helping on the self-survey matter voted us a thousand dollars for next year. We will have to get fifteen hundred dollars added to it from somewhere else, but with eight months in which to do it, we suppose we can.

I am sure the letters which you so kindly got for us were very helpful. Very many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. I went to Rock Hill one day last week. They seemed to me about ready to move. Dallas has been much encouraged by your example. Tallahassee is inquiring. And so on.

GSM:er

Comm. Surv. Greenville

October 25, 1950

Mr. Archie Robertson
1731 New Hampshire Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Archie:

Very nice of you to write. I cherish your news.

I have added the man McClellan to our mailing list and shall surround him gently.

Here is a copy of something the Council of Social Agencies people at Greenville gave me a month ago listing improvements noted at Greenville since the survey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

Dear George:

This is simply by way of keeping you informed. I've moved, to the above address. Still work for ECA and no change, as of this date, in marital status. Mallie is still at 3606 Norton Place, NW, but has got a new job with the Army.

The outline on the Greenville story, was turned down, after several months consideration, by the Life people. My agents are sending it around and it should land somewhere. A real story, I think. If I fail to sell it, I'll try placing it with a columnist, such as Mark Childs, just to see it get the play it deserves.

Best to all of you,

Sarah

George, the Southern Baptists have a fairly new editor of publications, named Albert McClellan, a very good egg for a change. If your mailing-list people would like to know his name, or if you should have a chance to see him or drop him a line, that might be a useful man to know. Maybe you do already. He's very solid on race relations, civil liberties, and so on and may, conceivably, mark the beginning of a gradual cracking of the hard shell which has encased the Nashville hierarchy since you and I first knew of such things. Brooks Hays is another, but you have known him since before I did. He makes the thought of Congress always a little more palatable.

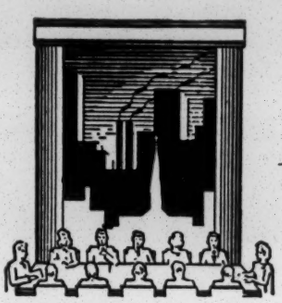
S. R.

Sec Bap Publishing House Nashville Tenn

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1950

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director



Community Planning in Health-Welfare Recreation-Education

DR. W. F. LOGGINS PRESIDENT
WAYNE FREEMAN 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. A. T. O'DELL 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. J. B. LITTLE TREASURER

RECEIVED
JAN 8 1951
Southern Regional Council

January 6, 1951

Mrs. Jane Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jane:

Harold and I have been looking for an opportunity to come to Atlanta so that we could look in on all of you at the Council. How are you and Harold coming along? You may be interested to know that I will be married early in February to a southern girl, which makes me a convert in the same way as yourself.

Here are some notes that I put together about the Negro Survey. Frankly the Chest campaign delt a blow to committee work on the Survey and we are just next week getting together again to have another go at it. However, from the mood of the participants and public acceptance I feel sure that we can get a great deal done this spring and summer. We hope to devote a great deal of time to these committees.

Health:

1. Negro doctors now attend their own patients at General Hospital. However, they are not yet allowed to send their own patients for admission, but must continue to work through a white doctor.

2. The Human Growth and Development Institutes for white and Negro community leaders are now given every six months and sponsored by the Medical Auxiliary.

3. Visiting Nurse Service now offers bed side nursing care to Negro and white patients in their own homes.

4. The hospital bed shortage is still bad, and will continue to be so until the new wing at the hospital is completed, which should relieve the situation considerably. The really bad situation now is the shortage of beds for Negro TB patients.

Sanitation and Safety:

1. The street paving in the area around Sterling High School recommended in the Survey has been substantially completed. However, a tremendous amount

remains to be done regarding the paving of street and construction of sidewalks and lighting the Negro slum areas.

2. A group of whites and Negroes, who worked on the Survey appeared before the City Council to ask for more adequate paving and bus service to the Negro High School. They made a wonderful presentation with a great deal of real dignity and intelligence. It was a pleasure to watch them.

3. The divided sewage authority constitutes a real health hazard, but city officials show little inclination to take action.

Education:

1. The school reorganization plan was defeated at the polls by those living outside the city limits. This puts a block toward progress on educational matters. However, now that one major house development for Negroes is completed and the ground about to be broken on another major development, the new Negro elementary school and the other new schools can be built. This should relieve the double sessions now being held.

Law Enforcement:

1. The newspapers are favorable to the appointment of Negro policemen, but does not seem to be getting much attention by the Police Commission.

2. Recent charges of police brutality (by a local lawyer) toward Negroes were discounted, but we hear that the police are laying off strong arm methods.

3. City Council is on the point of passing an anti-mask bill--seemingly no oppositiontoward this.

4. The local Council of Church Women are very active on the project to secure a camp for youthful and first offenders to remove such persons from the chain gang. All signs point toward this being successful in the not too distant future.

Recreation:

1. The Community Council will sponsor next week its second Recreation Training Institute for white and Negro leaders. This one will feature Crafts instruction.

2. State Park for Negroes property passed over to state and funds appropriated by state for its development.

3. A new Negro theatre opens in one week.

4. Mass meeting of citizens held December 1st under the sponsorship of Community Council--attendance more than 250, the mayor in attendance as well as most of the City Council. It looks as if there is a good chance of getting more funds for recreation leadership, rather than such a heavy emphasis on facilities for 1951. The financing and program of Phillis Wheatley is being studied as per recommendations made in the survey.

Transportation:

1. Other than the submission made to City Council regarding bus service noted above, only action has been by Southern Railway in cleaning up the train depot conditions.

Welfare:

1. Professionally trained leadership at YWCA branch really pays off in terms of citizen participation.

2. Mental Hygiene clinic now sponsored, and serving whites and Negroes.

3. The Community Council failed in its attempt to secure more adequate emergency relief allowances.

4. Industrial school for delinquent Negro girls is now under construction in Columbia.

Community Participation:

1. We feel that the Negro Survey was largely responsible for the wonderful job of organization that was carried out by Negro leaders in the recent Community Chest campaign. They raised 200% of their quota which was more than four times of the amount raised the previous year. They did not ask for any help in this job and did it all themselves. We could all learn a lot from the way they carried this out.

Housing:

1. The ground should sonn be broken on the low cost house development in the Greenacre area. This looks as if it will be an excellent development. (Fed. Housing)

2. The slum clearance survey is complete and discloses that of all slum dwellings needing replacement, 85% is Negroes and 15% whites.

How much of the above is a result of the work done on the Negro Survey, no one can tell. Much of it seems to have come about with little or no connection with the Survey. However, it is hard to tell just how many key people in the cummunity were affected by the Survey findings.

We hope that the next few months will see a great deal more progress than has been possible since last September. We will keep you posted.

Cordially,

Frank

Frank A. Cleaver

FAC:db

GREENVILLE, S.C., SELF-SURVEY: FOLLOW-UP
Sept. 1950 - Jan. 1951

(As reported by Community Council of Greenville County, letter of January 6, 1951.)

Health:

1. Negro doctors now attend their own patients at General Hospital. However, they must continue to work through a white doctor, as they are not yet allowed to send their own patients for admission.
2. The Human Growth and Development Institutes for white and Negro community leaders are now given every six months, sponsored by the Medical Auxiliary.
3. Visiting Nurse Service now offers bedside nursing care to Negro and white patients in their own homes.
4. The hospital bed shortage is still bad, and will continue to be so until the new wing at the hospital is completed, which should relieve the situation considerably. The really bad situation now is the shortage of beds for Negro TB patients.

Sanitation and Safety:

1. The street paving in the area around Sterling High School recommended in the Survey has been substantially completed. However, a tremendous amount remains to be done regarding the paving of streets and construction of sidewalks and lighting the Negro slum areas.
2. A group of whites and Negroes, who worked on the Survey, appeared before the City Council to ask for more adequate paving and bus service to the Negro High School (Sterling). They made a wonderful presentation with a great deal of real dignity and intelligence. It was a pleasure to watch them.
3. The divided sewage authority constitutes a real health hazard, but city officials show little inclination to take action.

Education:

1. The school reorganization plan was defeated at the polls by those living outside the city limits. This puts a block toward progress on educational matters. However, now that one major housing development for Negroes is completed and the ground about to be broken on another major development, the new Negro elementary school and the other new schools can be built. This should relieve the double sessions now being held.

Law Enforcement:

1. The newspapers are favorable to the appointment of Negro policemen, but this does not seem to be getting much attention by the Police Commission.
2. Recent charges of police brutality (by a local lawyer) toward Negroes were discounted, but we hear that the police are laying off strong arm methods.
3. City Council is on the point of passing an anti-mask bill -- seemingly no opposition toward this.

4. The local Council of Church Women are very active on the project to secure a camp for youthful and first offenders, in order to remove such persons from the chain gang. All signs point toward this being successful in the not too distant future.

Recreation:

1. The Community Council will sponsore next week its second Recreation Training Institute for white and Negro leaders. This one will feature crafts instruction.
2. The State Park for Negroes property has been passed over to the State, and funds have been appropriated by the State for its development.
3. A new Negro theater opens this week.
4. A mass meeting of citizens was held December 1st under the sponsorship of the Community Council -- attendance more than 250, with the Mayor in attendance as well as most of the City Council. It looks as if there is a good chance of getting more funds for recreation leadership, rather than such a heavy emphasis on facilities, for 1951. The financing and program of the Phillis Wheatley YWCA is being studied as per recommendations made in the Survey.

Transportation:

1. Other than the submission made to City Council regarding bus service (noted above), only action has been by Southern Railway in cleaning up the train depot conditions.

Welfare:

1. Professionally trained leadership at Phillis Wheatley Branch of YWCA is really paying off in terms of citizen participation.
2. Mental Hygiene Clinic now sponsored, and serving whites and Negroes.
3. Community Council failed in its attempt to secure more adequate emergency relief allowances.
4. Industrial School for delinquent Negro girls is now under construction in Columbia.

Community Participation:

1. We feel that the Survey was largely responsible for the wonderful job of organization that was carried out by Negro leaders in the recent Community Chest campaign. They raised 200% of their quota, which was more than four times the amount raised the previous year. They did not ask for any help in this job and did it all themselves. We could all learn a lot from the way they carried this out.

Housing:

1. The ground should soon be broken on the low-cost housing development in the Greenacre area (Federal housing). This looks as if it will be an excellent development.

2. The slum clearance survey is complete and discloses that, of all slum dwellings needing replacement, 85% is Negro and 15% is white.

How much of the above is a result of the work done by the Survey no one can tell. Much of it seems to have come about with little or no connection with the Survey, but it is hard to tell just how many key people in the community were affected by the Survey findings.

We hope that the next few months will see a great deal more progress than has been possible since September. We will kepp you posted.

/s/ Frank A. Cleaver
Assistant Executive Secretary
Greenville Community Council

Gallery
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

March 13, 1951

Mr. Harold J. Weekley
Community Council of Greenville County
Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Harold:

Here is something by way of a summary of our panel discussion last week. I hope it will be of help in working up a brief article.

It was a great pleasure seeing the Weekleys and the Cleavers and meeting the other folks at the Conference. I greatly appreciate all the hospitality you showed me.

Herewith, the formal thanks of SRC, too, for that chance to be represented at the Conference.

I hope you will find your way to Atlanta before too long. Meanwhile, all the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er
Encl.

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE OF COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS

SUMMARY OF PANEL DISCUSSION

"The Community Studies Itself"

March 8, 1951

The panel was concerned with three main questions: (1) What is a community self-survey? (2) How can it be most successfully carried out? (3) What are its assets — tangible and intangible — for Chests and Councils and for the community as a whole?

Two self-surveys made in widely contrasting cities were described by Harold Weekley, executive director of the Community Council of Greenville County (S.C.), and Mrs. Elsie Wilson, executive secretary of the Shreveport (La.) Council of Social Agencies. Harold Fleming, of the Southern Regional Council, described the advisory services offered by that organization. From the discussion by the panel members and members of the audience, the following main points emerged:

Emphasis in a self-survey is on the "self". Put quite simply, the process consists of fact-finding and follow-up by local citizens themselves. Usually, a steering committee, made up of representative community leaders, directs the self-survey. When more than one field is included, subcommittees are formed. With the aid of volunteer fact-finders, the subcommittees gather the appropriate information and submit it, together with recommendations, for final approval by the steering committee. A follow-up committee is generally set up to work for achievement of the recommendations. Helpful technical advice and materials are available from outside the community, but such resources must be adapted to the local situation by local people.

The self-survey is a flexible process. Both the Greenville and Shreveport self-surveys happened to be concerned with conditions affecting the Negro community. But the same method can be applied to whatever area or set of problems is most in need of attention. No two self-surveys will be exactly alike. The method must be shaped to fit the particular community.

Groundwork should be carefully laid. Both the self-surveys described began with a period of community preparation. Key individuals were familiarized in advance with the aims of the survey and the methods to be used. As a result, there was no opposition born of misunderstanding. When the actual fact-finding began, community leaders understood the process and were ready to give their support.

Broad participation is essential. A self-survey will succeed in direct proportion to the degree of interest, initiative, leadership, and hard work contributed by representatives of the important segments of the community. The Greenville and Shreveport self-surveys included on their steering committees and among their volunteer fact-finders white persons and Negroes, public officials and private citizens. When representatives of the two races, of business and labor, of the various civic and religious groups work together for common objectives, new patterns of cooperation come into being. Once the fact-finding is completed, that cooperation can assure the success of the follow-up.

The civic vitality stimulated by a self-survey overflows in many directions. Improvements come even before the survey is finished, as by-products of the fact-finding method, and interest may spread to fields not included in the survey. From the Greenville survey, for example, new interest has arisen among civic groups in improving prison conditions -- for Negroes and

whites. The Community Council itself has benefited directly from the recognition it earned as sponsor of the survey; in the last Chest campaign the Negro community organized its own division and raised four times as much as the previous year.

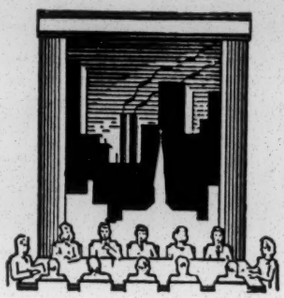
Some professional staff work is necessary. Considerable clerical and administrative work is involved in a self-survey. Committee reports must be checked for accuracy and typed or mimeographed. Periodic meetings must be called. Publicity must be carefully arranged and special releases prepared for the newspapers. Volunteers will need guidance and direction. These and other jobs will usually require the part-time services of able staff persons. Community Chests and Councils — as the community-wide coordinating bodies — are the logical agencies to assume this responsibility.

Advisory help and materials are available. The Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, makes available a "Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey" which contains model schedules and questionnaires. For those communities which wish advisory service, SRC will arrange a visit by a trained staff member. Most colleges have faculty members who can assist in gathering and tabulating data, evaluating findings, and other procedures. And, finally, communities which have carried out self-surveys are glad to pass on their experience.

SRC. Self-Survey, Greenville SC

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director



Community
Planning
in
Health-Welfare
Recreation-Education

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1951
Southern Regional Council

May 30, 1951

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I appreciate very much the copies of your new Manual. I have looked over the material and feel that it will be a great help to many communities.

A few comments on the manual:

(1) I would caution communities to be patient in regards to the time that is required to make these studies; also the lapse of time on studies, similar to that done in Greenville, was to our advantage.

(2) On page iv under the title of "Look Behind the Scenes" you refer to the steering committee submitting to public and private agencies the report for their corrections. I would like to suggest that copies of this first draft should also be sent to any business firm or organization that is involved in any recommendation. For example, we sent copies of our first draft to the Duke Power Company, Southern Railroad, and other business firms.

The summary of our panel discussion in Mississippi has not appeared in Community. It was supposed to have been in the May issue, but it did not appear. I will send you a copy when it is printed.

We hope you and Jane will come to visit us some of these days.

Cordially,

Harold

Harold J. Weekley

HJW/mja

A Red Feather Service

June 25, 1951

Mr. Harold J. Weekley
Executive Director
Community Council of Greenville County
Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Weekley:

The Carroll Service Council is in every way a praiseworthy organization. It combines the churches, the leading business people, leading farmers, and the educational forces of the county. It is a unique development, and its leadership has made Carroll County an outstanding Georgia county. So far as I know, nobody has ever attacked it on grounds of outside influence. Its members are all Carroll County citizens active in their own communities. Carson Pritchard is a fine, earnest minister -- I forget whether he is a Baptist or a Southern Presbyterian -- and he is in excellent standing as a minister and as a citizen.

I have not seen the paper Social Action, but I would be willing to back it if Carson Pritchard is back of it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Community Council of Greenville County

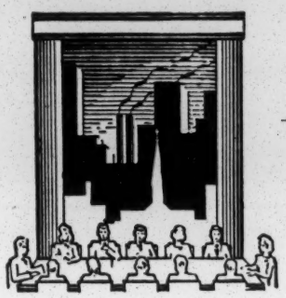
112 West McBee Avenue, Greenville, S. C.
Mail Address Box 1085; Telephone 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

REV. NATHAN C. BROOKS
PRESIDENT

WAYNE FREEMAN
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. H. SANFORD HOWIE
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. J. B. LITTLE
TREASURER



Community
Planning
in
Health-Welfare
Recreation-Education

June 23, 1951

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing for you a copy of a letter that the Community Council has received from J. Carson Pritchard, Religious Director of the Carroll Service Council, Carrollton, Georgia. Mr. Pritchard also sends us a copy of Social Action for April 15, 1951.

What do you know about this organization? We are only too glad to cooperate in acquainting people with the work that has been done in Greenville, but we do not want to get involved with a questionable organization. We, therefore, thought that you would be helpful to us on this matter.

I would appreciate a reply as soon as you can give it to us. We will not correspond with Mr. Pritchard until we have your reply.

Cordially,

Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley
Executive Director

HJW/mja
enclosure

RED FEATHER SERVICE

THE CARROLL SERVICE COUNCIL
Carrollton, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 25 1951
Southern Regional Counc

June 20, 1951

Dr. W. F. Loggins
Community Council of Greenville County
110-A W. McBee Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Loggins:

Dr. Brice suggested the Greenville, South Carolina, community development as a possible subject for "The People Act" series. I am sending you a copy of SOCIAL ACTION, which tells how we are trying in this series to dramatize community effort where people demonstrate successfully the democratic tools of thinking, planning, working, and succeeding together. Dr. Brice suggested that I contact you for details on the Greenville project.

I have the publication "Everybody's Business". I would like to know from you what is being done and what has been done. A radio program must, as you know, have dramatic material, so whatever you could give me of local color, human interest angles, anecdotes, failures and successes, would be appreciated very, very much.

From material at hand and material you may provide me, I will write a preliminary synopsis after which - provided I unearth sufficient dramatic content - I would come there with a research secretary and a sound engineer to do a thorough three or four day survey. Then, if the story were accepted for the series, I would come again with a script writer to complete the work. We of "The People Act" series believe that we are making a real contribution toward a free world. To that end, I will appreciate heartily your cooperation at this point in helping me assemble material.

I shall look forward to meeting you, as I have heard so much of your work there.

Yours sincerely,

J. Carson Pritchard

JCP/rg

P.S . Do you know Reverend John M. Holmes, of Route #5, Greenville? Would he be willing to write me his impressions of the Greenville development? Iwill be happy to write him if he can give me his impressions of it.

J.C.P.

Greenville

August 14, 1951

Mr. Charles F. Haigh
Rm 310-A
310 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Haigh:

We thought the best foot to put forward was the Greenville self-survey.

Here is a copy of the short form of its report and a screed we did just now describing it.

We can change it or we could do something else.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

RECEIVED
AUG 14 1951
Southern Regional Council

THE METHODIST CHURCH
EDITORIAL DIVISION-BOARD OF EDUCATION
810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

August 10, 1951

ROY L. SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS
J. EMERSON FORD, EDITOR
ROWENA FERGUSON
J. EDWARD LANTZ
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
LOUISE CHAMBERS
LUCILE DESJARDINS
CHARLES F. HAIGH
WYATT JONES
ASSISTANT EDITORS

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You will be interested to know Mr. Smith has replied to my recent question concerning the review of the interracial cooperation and suggested as a possibility the Norfolk Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation.

After giving this matter some further thought I have decided to use several paragraphs. Each paragraph will tell about an incident or organization which has brought about better interracial cooperation. The related incidents would be tied together editorially to show the progress that has been made in the past few years.

In view of the development, I wonder if you would find it possible ~~for you~~ to submit a paragraph that would describe some situation that evidences progress?

Thank you very much for your cooperation and I trust you will be able to help us further.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Haigh

Charles F. Haigh

CFH:JP

RECEIVED
AUG 14
Southern Regional Council

LIGHTHOUSE and INFORMER, COLUMBIA, S. C. Saturday, January 19, 1952

Honest Efforts Best Race Relations Tonic

A thoughtful citizen at Greenville was kind enough to send us a brief two-year summary of a general, but systematic interracial effort there to improve facilities for colored citizens, along with other improvements for the community.

What Greenville has been attempting isn't exactly news to us; nor is it news to readers of The Lighthouse and Informer. Since a survey of that city about three years ago [advised]* by the Southern Regional Council, whose findings and recommendations were made available to the public at the time, studied interest on the disposition of shortcomings and efforts to correct faults uncovered have kept many people aware of the city.

The "self-examining" summary which has come to us lists a great many projects that began in 1950 or after the SRC survey. Many of these have been advanced appreciably, some just begun; some are yet in the planning stage. But considering the overall magnitude of the task Greenville set out to do, thus far it has had remarkable success and has done itself proud.

Full information as to what success the city has had with its "Big Idea"--we believe--may be obtained from the Community Council of Greenville County, P. O. Box 1085, Greenville, S. C. But a few of the changes over the little over two year period include: Additional facilities for Negroes at General Hospital, where Negro physicians can now practice; capitalization of the word "Negro" by the Greenville daily newspapers; a cleanup campaign in the Gower Street School area; in parks; YWCA paid worker; participation of Negroes in numerous religious and civic meetings; a slum clearance program; restroom facilities in at least two stores for Negroes, etc. These are just a few of many things undertaken.

There is no attempt of the Community Council to evaluate the wholesome effect this biracial, above board and honest effort has had on the beneficiaries. But we have observed it; and have commented on it before the issuance of the latest summary.

We think the happiest Negro community in all South Carolina today is at Greenville. Last fall, following a visit there by this writer, we commented upon the spirit of the citizens, of the close cooperation between the two races, of what appears to be a solid backing of the Negro community by white Greenvillians. We found no bitterness; we heard of none. All Greenville Negroes need do--it seems --is to let it be known they wish a community fault corrected.

The entire community evaluates it, and if it is a valid complaint, with both races working around the conference table they explore it with available resources. The white citizens don't get angry and hunt out "ringleaders" among the Negroes. The net result has benefited the community, and today a Negro in Greenville will tell you quickly he's prouder of his community than the whitest white man.

---

*The brackets are inserted in the interest of accuracy. The Greenville self-survey was purely a local project; SRC provided advisory services and materials.

Overlooked in all this present day babbling about Negro unrest and aggressiveness, is the fact--exemplified at Greenville--that it doesn't take a whole lot to make a Negro happy. He is growing, and realizes that he still has many more years of growth ahead of him. We have observed in many communities and places the desire, willingness on his part to work along with the resources of his community and grow along with it. In no instance where good faith and honest efforts have been the resort of the ruling folk has he not gone along with the program. In other instances, where deceit, hatred, conniving, dishonesty and even ill-tempered contempt have been the rebuff of his pleas, he has turned elsewhere for help--and has gotten it.

Negroes, more so than any other people, we believe, want peace and neighborliness. They remember yet the privations and sufferings of a human being, considered not exactly human--just a pawn and a whim. And just as they are satisfied with the efforts in Greenville--being a full part of these efforts--they can be satisfied in every other community. And they will be just as soon as some white leaders change their thinking to the extent of saying, "Come on in here and let's work this thing out. It's your community and state just as it is mine," instead of taking nasty, punitive attitudes, usually starting bad relations before the Negro finishes presenting his plea.

SRC - Greenville Survey

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 AUBURN AVENUE, NE

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 31, 1952

TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Here is a remarkable editorial from Mr. John H. McCray's paper, The Lighthouse and Informer, of Columbia. The spirit in which it is written ought to inspire us all to do in many communities what the citizens of Greenville did.

McCray has got hold of the very basis of fairness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

LIGHTHOUSE and INFORMER, COLUMBIA, S. C. Saturday, January 19, 1952

Honest Efforts Best Race Relations Tonic

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SRC - Greenville Survey

February 4, 1952

Miss Helen Bullard
133-10th St., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Helen:

I think you will like this editorial from the scrappiest Negro newspaper in South Carolina.

McCray, who wrote it, is a real fighter; the sweeter, therefore, praise from him for the fruits of reasonableness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

SRC — Greenville Survey

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1952
Regional Council

February 9, 1952

Mr. John McCray, Editor,
Lighthouse and Informer,
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. McCray:

The Atlanta office of Southern Regional Council has been kind enough to send me some copies of your editorial of January 19 entitled "Honest Efforts Best Race Relations Tonic". I think that they plan to use this editorial in a forthcoming issue of New South.

This editorial is further proof of your valued interest in the work of the Council. We thank you for it.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Wright

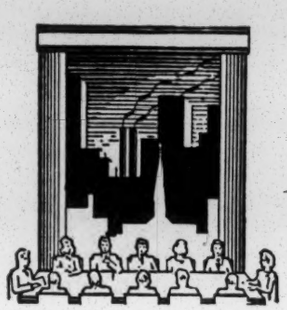
M. A. Wright

MAW/raj

cc. Mr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, NE.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director



Community
Planning
in
Health-Welfare
Recreation-Education

RECEIVED
APR 10 1952
Southern Regional Council

April 7, 1952

GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA GROWS

Dear George

I thought you would be interested in receiving a copy of information showing how Greenville's "Big Idea" has grown in the past two years. Of course, I am referring to the self-survey of conditions affecting the Negro population of the Greenville, South Carolina, area that was completed approximately two years ago.

Many people outside of Greenville have shown considerable interest in the study, and it is only natural to think that perhaps you would like to receive a copy of the enclosed material.

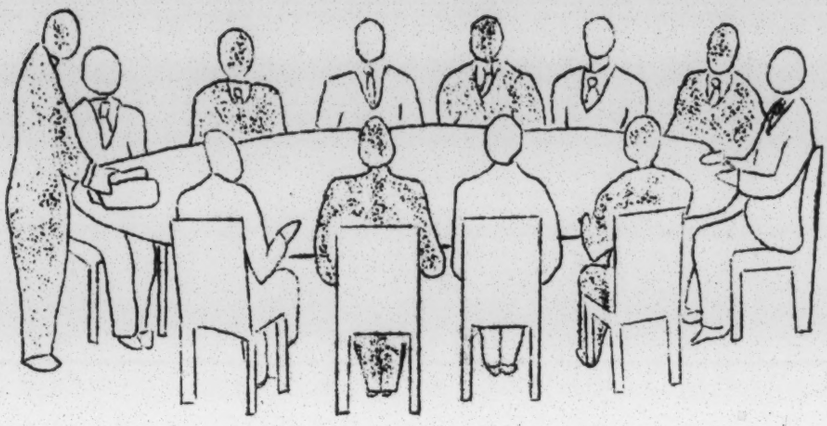
Any suggestions or comments that you would care to make would be appreciated.

Cordially,

Harry

Harold J. Weekley

HJW/da



GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA GROWS

The BIG IDEA refers to the Self Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population of the Greenville, South Carolina Area. The fact finding was conducted by more than 200 citizens of both Negro and white races during the summer and fall of 1949. Committees compiled reports and made recommendations.

The Community Council, working with citizen groups throughout, made these findings available to the public, thus encouraging the translation of the recommendations into action.

The Big Idea began to pay off in specific improvements even during the study, and many additional improvements have come about since. It is difficult to say how many of the results directly came from the study. Perhaps it would be better to say the study contributed to a "climate of opinion", which nourished the findings, stimulated thinking, physical improvements and long range planning. It is this "climate of opinion", undoubtedly, which has made many things possible, and which will continue to influence our people and bring about progressive changes in our community.

The study has been reproduced in two forms: "Everybody's Business", a mimeographed, detailed 85-page booklet, and "Greenville's Big Idea", a smaller, illustrated, printed summary of 32 pages.

"The Big Idea Grows" is an attempt to bring up to date the tangible results of Greenville's Self Survey, realized within two years of the completion and publicizing of the citizens' findings.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL
112 W. McBee Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina

April 1952

THESE THINGS HAPPENED WHILE THE STUDY WAS BEING MADE:

1. General interest was taken in improving recreational opportunities. An option was taken on land for a State Park.
2. The Greenville American, Negro Newspaper, was published January 1950 to November 1951. It was then combined with the Atlanta World, giving subscribers a larger weekly paper, with sections devoted to local Negro and community news.
3. A maternal care project was begun by the Auxiliary to the County Medical Society.
4. Blinker lights were installed at Negro school crossings for safety.
5. Interest was shown in improving educational opportunities throughout the county.
6. Negro doctors began attending meetings of Greenville Medical Society.
7. A Negro chapter of the Red Cross Gray Ladies was formed, volunteers to serve in Negro wards of the Greenville General Hospital.
8. The YWCA Branch Program for Negroes began experimentally.
9. Better housing was proposed and slum clearance projects got underway.
10. A new elementary school was planned for the Nicholtown area.
11. There was increased awareness of the unhealthful conditions under which many Negro families have had to live.
12. The City Health Department condemned several slum houses.
13. Daily newspapers improved noticeably in handling news about Negroes: the word Negro is now properly capitalized; newsworthy pictures of Negroes are used.
14. City Council appointed a special committee to investigate employment of Negro policemen.
15. Intangible gains of the study:
    a. brought people together, not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose
    b. strengthened Recreation-Education Division of Community Council
    c. promoted leadership and purpose in the Negro community itself
    d. opened channels of communication between white and Negro citizens
    e. gave citizens specific proposals for community social improvement

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE STUDY WAS COMPLETED?

Community Participation

1. Negroes conducted a very successful part of the 1950 Community Chest campaign.

2. Two Negro YWCA members were elected to the YWCA Board for the first time.

3. Community Council membership meetings are now open to all citizens of the community.

4. The Annual meeting of Community Chest was opened to all citizens. Thre Negro citizens are now serving on the Community Chest Budget Committee.

5. The number of places where inter-racial meetings are held has been increased. Prior to the study, Negro and white had met together in a few places, but only after the study were places opened broadly. Among the

Community Participation (cont.)

places where such meetings are held at present, are churches (Christ Episcopal, First Baptist, Fourth Presbyterian and others); schools, agencies (Salvation Army, YWCA, Phillis Wheatley, Community Council); public auditoriums (new County Court House, City Hall, County Office Building).

6. A Negro Business and Professional Men's Club has been organized for the purpose of fostering civic and social betterment of community life.

7. In a recent Polio drive to select the "most beautiful man", a Negro was given the greatest applause for being most popular among some thirty candidates for the "most beautiful man" contest. This recognition came from an audience made up of mostly white people.

Education

1. The State General Assembly set up an educational Finance Commission to direct an extensive program to promote the improvement of schools and their physical facilities. Emphasis is being given to the providing of equal facilities for Negroes. Such conditions as double sessions are to be eliminated.

2. The School District of Greenville County, Number 520 has been created replacing the former system of 82 separate school districts in the county.

3. Bus transportation for Negro and white children is now on the same basis. For example, at the beginning of the 1951-52 school term, five busses were transporting county students to Sterling High School and one school bus was transporting students between Lowndes Hill Section and Nicholtown School, both for the first time.

4. Free textbooks are now provided all school children in the county.

5. There is improved instruction and supervision of education throughout the county.

6. A new lunch room and rest room have been built in the Brutontown School and the West Greenville School in the Parker District.

7. A new elementary school of twelve rooms has been completed in the Nicholtown area of Greenville.

8. The Youth Service Center has extended services in the Negro schools beginning with the help of Junior League members as volunteers. Service include, to date, general ability testing, hearing tests and eye checks.

Health

1. The Gower Street School P.T.A. and City Health Department jointly sponsored a clean-up campaign in that neighborhood.

2. Greenville General Hospital Board made available staff privileges to Negro doctors, with the exception of surgery and maternal care.

3. Two Institutes on Human Growth and Development were planned jointly, the courses being offered Negro and white simultaneously, but at different locations.

4. Work progressed toward an enlarged General Hospital which will provide many additional facilities and services to Negroes.

Housing

1. The City Council took a strong stand relative to Negro housing to make possible a low income Federal Housing Project of 348 units in the Greenacre area. The Project will be completed during spring of 1952.

2. The Roosevelt Heights Housing Project of 300 units was completed during 1950.

3. The local Housing Authority completed the Slum Clearance Survey which disclosed that of all slum dwellings needing replacement 85% are Negro and 15% white. An effort is being made to improve the slum areas either by a complete re-development or renovation of buildings so they will conform with the City Code, which is considered adequate.

Industry and Employment

1. A local radio station was hired for commercial time for the first time in connection with the opening of a new Negro business.

2. Another Negro cab company with six cabs and its own radio system is now serving the population.

3. Greenville now has a Negro lawyer who came to the city late in 1951.

4. A Negro has been employed as Field Representative by a national distributing company to cover several states, including South Carolina.

5. Two Negroes have been regularly employed as announcers by a local radio station.

6. A local white-owned business promoted their Negro delivery man to a skilled job in their plant.

Law Enforcement

1. Newspapers are favorable to the appointment of Negro policemen, but no action has been taken by the Police Commission.

2. City Council passed an anti-mask bill.

Law Enforcement (cont.)

3. The Council of Church Women has secured considerable support in its request to establish two rehabilitation camps (one for Negroes, one for whites) for youthful and inexperienced prisoners who are sent to the county prison camps.

Recreation

1. Four Recreational Training Institutes (Social Recreation, Conduct of Playgrounds, and Crafts) have been offered by the Community Council and City Park and Recreation Department. Joint planning for the concurrent institutes was established as a method of work.

2. The Recreation-Education Division of the Community Council located a site for a Negro State Park in Greenville County; the County Legislative Delegation provided funds to purchase this 300 acre site; a five-year plan of development of the park is underway, with first year funds appropriated by the State Legislature. The park was named Pleasant Ridge State Park. The water dam has been completed and will provide a large area for swimming and boating. Picnic areas will be available, along with some shelters. A new house is being built for the superintendent, who is a Negro, formerly of Greenville. Although funds have not been provided by the Legislature for further development of the park during 1952-53, an effort is being made to secure funds to continue the development plan that has been started.

3. A new Negro commercial theater was opened January 1951, showing a better class of pictures.

4. A Negro USO for servicemen was opened in September of 1951. Plans for enlarging and improving the facilities were announced in January of this year.

5. The first Negro Recreation Supervisor was appointed by the city, February 1, 1951.

6. The City Parks and Recreation Department enlarged the playground staff. A new lighted softball field was opened, and plans made to develop recreation areas on land made available by two housing projects.

7. Municipal officials have ear-marked funds for the construction of a Negro swimming pool in the community. Construction is delayed because of building restrictions.

8. YWCA Branch program began operation under a full time professional leader, paid from Community Chest funds. A building is rented for the Branch Head quarters.

9. The Study of Phillis Wheatley was completed, as recommended in the Self Survey.

10. The number of Negro Boy Scout troops increased to 30 from approximately five.

Recreation (cont.)

11. Negroes are being admitted to several large community cultural and religious programs, for instance: Don Cossacks Chorus, Horace Heidt's Amateur Program, etc. Negro citizens are bringing Negro artists to the city: Hazel Scott in 1951, Marian Anderson in 1952 (a non-segregated audience with excellent attendance).

12. Happy Hearts Park provides a small combination wading-swimming pool. Limited leadership is employed.

13. Negro P.T.A. groups were stimulated to sponsor Recreation programs in Freetown, Oscar Street, Brutontown.

14. The Citizens Recreation Committee is promoting the financing of a long-range recreation plan for Greater Greenville.

Religious Resources

1. Several churches have sponsored week-day activities with volunteer leadership.

2. A Negro Council of Church Women has been formed.

3. The Episcopal Church has increased activities at the St. Philips Negro Church.

4. Presbyterian Churches of the city have joined together in buying land, raising money for the construction of a Negro Presbyterial Church in Nicholtown, and supplying a Negro Presbyterian minister during the past year. This will be continued for the present time through the joint support of all local Presbyterian Churches.

5. White and Negro Baptist leaders are completing plans for establishing a school for the training of Negro ministers and church leaders in upper South Carolina. A group in the First Baptist Church is providing funds for the education of a Negro minister.

Sanitation

1. Some street paving in the area of Sterling High School was partially completed.

2. Two downtown businesses, one a department store, have provided rest rooms for Negroes.

Transportation

1. White and Negro citizens appeared before City Council requesting city bus transportation for 600 local students attending Sterling High School.

2. Southern Railway improved Negro rest room and drinking facilities.

Welfare

1. The Mental Hygiene Clinic opened, serving white and Negroes.

2. A State Industrial School for delinquent Negro girls was built near Columbia.

Miscellaneous

1. Modern problems and social studies classes in local white high schools have studied the contents of the study, emphasizing the process. They have heard speakers on phases of the findings and visited Negro groups and facilities for first hand information.

2. Impetus was also given to people in other communities:
   a. Through Southern Regional Council bulletin
   b. Through newspapers and magazine stories appearing in the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, daily newspapers throughout the country, Community Chests and Councils of America magazine, National YWCA magazine and many others
   c. Through Conferences with leaders from other towns, held informally at:
      1. Blue Ridge Institute, Blue Ridge, N. C.
      2. YWCA Regional Meeting, Atlanta, Ga.
      3. Piedmont Regional (South Carolina) Conference of Social Work, Clemson, S. C.
      4. Southern Sociological Society, Atlanta, Ga.
      5. Southeastern Conference Community Chests and Councils, Edgewater Park, Miss.
      6. National Conference of Community Chests and Councils, Milwaukee, Wis.

   d. Through requests that have been received from leading libraries throughout the nation asking for copies of the study to be on file in the research departments. Several graduate students have written for more information on the study.

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

is interested in maintaining up to date records on all community wide improvements in the fields of health, recreation, education, and general welfare. If the list of improvements listed on the preceding pages is not complete please call the matter to the attention of the Community Council Office. You are also asked to help keep this list up to date in the future. The Council plans to issue annually a report similar to this one and will, therefore, need your help in keeping the list of improved services and opportunities current.

Telephone: 2-1589
112 W. McBee Avenue
P. O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OFFICERS 1952

President:	Mrs. David Wilson	Secretary:	Harold J. Weekley
First V. Pres.:	Marvin Cannon	Treasurer:	J. B. Hodges
Second V. Pres.:	Richard Foster		

SRC - Community Surveys, Greenville

April 10, 1952

Mr. Harold J. Weekley
Community Council of Greenville County
Box 1085
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Harold:

We think the new follow-up is wonderful!

Could you contrive 25 copies of it for us? It will cost something in mimeograph paper and postage, so I put in a check for two dollars to cover.

If you can't spare 25, may we have your permission to make up some exact copies? We would like to send it to other towns that have done or are doing surveys, and to have a few for people who inquire in general.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

SRC - Community Surveys

Same letter to heads of all State Divisions
and affiliated interracial organizations.

Greenville

April 22, 1952

Rev. Dan Whitsett, Chairman
Alabama Division, SRC
Methodist Church
Sylacauga, Ala.

Dear Mr. Whitsett:

You will be interested in these remarkable results in Greenville of the self-survey there.

The Greenville Community Council kindly sent us some copies of their report.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

SRC x Community Self Survey - Greenville

April 21, 1952

Mr. Carter Wesley
Box 3086
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Wesley:

Here is a right interesting document.

You remember the self-survey that was done in Greenville, South Carolina, in '49. They have a continuing committee that ticks off what they have accomplished. This is a report done this month.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Mr. M. J. Norrell
Dallas Chamber of Commerce
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Norrell:

You will be interested in this remarkable round-up just completed by the Community Council of Greenville of the results of their self-survey.

We continue to praise to various cities the Dallas effort that produced "Toward Better Understanding."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Professor John Boynton
Department of Geography
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear John:

Here's an interesting thing from Greenville, South Carolina giving up-to-date news of the consequences of the survey there.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Here is a most interesting round-up of results of the Greenville survey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

This is a sweat summary from Greenville of what they did. We got 25 copies from Weekley and have sent them around to other towns that have been or are doing surveys and to head sociology people.

I am reminded of your idea that some money for SRC could be found in Greenville. A delicate job, but could be done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Mrs. Elsie L. Wilson
Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
Box 141
Shreveport, La.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

Here is a beautiful round-up from Greenville of their results.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Professor T. Stanton Dietrich
Department of Sociology
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Tommy:

The people in Greenville sent us this good round-up of the results of their survey.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Dr. Howard W. Odum
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Dr. Odum:

You will be interested in this fresh round-up, done by the Greenville Community Council, of the results of the self-survey there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Mr. Gordon Blackwell, Director
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Gordon:

The people in Greenville who put through the self-survey have done this interesting round-up of consequences.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

April 21, 1952

Mr. Harold J. Weekley
Community Council of Greenville County
Box 1085
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Harold:

How very kind of you to send me on over the 25 copies of the new follow-up! We are very grateful, and will get them out to the new people.

Most interesting correspondence with the man Dickson. Thanks. You answered it perfectly.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Community Council of Greenville County

112 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

MRS. DAVID A. WILSON, PRESIDENT
MARVIN CANNON, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD FOSTER, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT
J. B. HODGES, TREASURER

Community Planning in Health-Welfare Recreation-Education

April 16, 1952

Mr. George Mitchell
Director of Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

It was good to hear from you and to know that you like the new follow-up to our **Self-Survey**. I am sending you under separate cover the 25 copies of the follow-up that you wanted. I am also returning to you the check for $2.00 that you sent since we do not feel it right to accept this money from you. Perhaps this is just one way we can repay you for the many things that you and your organization has done to help Greenville.

If at any time you want to mimeograph the report, you have our permission to do so. We shall also be glad to send you additional copies if you need them.

See Survey correspondence with Dickson file

I am also enclosing for you a copy of a letter I have just written to B. T. Dickson, Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Gastonia, North Carolina. I have also enclosed a copy of Mr. Dickson's letter to Tally Fox, Manager of our local Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Fox' reply asking me to answer the Dickson letter. I feel sure you will be glad to receive this information. I trust that my answer to Mr. Dickson's letter meets with your approval.

Cordially,

Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley

HJW/eb
Enc.

Membership open to organizations interested in the work of the Community Council

SRC – Comm. Surv.
Greenville

May 20, 1952

Mr. James N. Caldwell
Secretary of South Carolina Municipal League
University Campus
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

I am sure you will be interested in the experience of Greenville, South Carolina as a result of the Self Survey which that city conducted a year or more ago. This has been put in pamphlet form by the Greenville people and I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy for your examination.

We should like to renew our offer to have a member of our staff confer with you with a view to having other communities of your state undertake a similar enterprise.

Yours very truly,

M. A. Wright
President

MAW/raj

bc: Mr. George S. Mitchell

May 20, 1952

Mrs. Davetta Steed, Secretary
North Carolina League of Municipalities
Raleigh Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Steed:

I am sure you will be interested in the experience of Greenville, South Carolina as a result of the Self Survey, which that city conducted a year or more ago. This has been put in pamphlet form by the Greenville people and I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy for your examination.

We should like to renew our offer to have a member of our staff confer with you with a view to having communities of your state undertake a similar enterprise.

Yours very truly,

M. A. Wright
President

MAW/raj

bc: George Mitchell

May 20, 1952

Mr. Harold I. Baumes, Secretary
League of Virginia Municipalities
Travelers Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Baumes:

I am sure you will be interested in the experience of Greenville, South Carolina as a result of the Self Survey, which that city conducted a year or more ago. This has been put in pamphlet form by the Greenville people and I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy for your examination.

We should like to renew our offer to have a member of our staff confer with you with a view to having communities of your state undertake a similar enterprise.

Yours very truly,

M. A. Wright
President

MAW/raj

To - Prog. Pl. Com

In your hands -

Excerpt of letter to
Ex-of Governor Cox and
to Amer. Leader - re
greater freedom - of press
- among.

Mailed 3/22

Hamm
Griffin
Richardson
Abram
Wilkins
Bennett

A RED FEATHER SERVICE

Community Council
OF GREENVILLE COUNTY
112 WEST McBEE AVE. • P.O. BOX 1085
GREENVILLE • SOUTH CAROLINA

dial 2-1589

March 9, 1955

Miss Anna Holden
Information Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Holden:

We did not have a 1954 follow-up report on the Greenville Survey for distribution. We did have a meeting last August but found that the Negro representatives at our meeting had changed considerably in their approach to improving local services. It was our feeling at the meeting that the Negroes present wanted the Community Council and Follow-Up Committee to be a pressure organization such as the NAACP. It is our feeling that it would be a definite mistake for the Community Council to become labeled as a pressure organization for Negroes because such a label would not only defeat the projects which we are pursuing in regards to the Negro population but would also minimize our acceptance on other projects, too.

It is, therefore, the feeling of Dr. L. P. Hollis, Chairman of our Follow-Up Committee, and others, including our Community Council Board of Directors, that we should discontinue further follow-up meetings on the Self-Survey which was published in the spring of 1950. We feel that many fine things have happened as a result of this Study and we are glad to have been a party to this program. However, I believe that the Supreme Court decision on schools has caused several of our leading Negroes to forget that progress has been made without undue pressure.

At our meeting in August we did review some additional improvements to Negroes during the past year and I am listing these on the attached sheet. Even though we will not have a Follow-Up Committee meeting annually from now on, we will be working on improving services to citizens in the community and will be using all citizens on these projects.

Since we do not have a 1954 report, you have our permission to reproduce the 1953 report.

I will try to remember to send you a copy of the attendance roster for Blue Ridge this coming summer. If I should forget this, don't hesitate to remind me.

Cordially,

Harold J. Weekley

Harold J. Weekley
Executive Director

HJW:la
Enc/

A

~~[redacted] IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICES TO NEGROES~~ - JULY 1953 - JULY 1954 center

(1) The 4th annual Human Growth and Development Institute was held in September of 1953 and for the first time was inter-racial.

(2) The Social Workers Luncheon Club, which meets monthly, is inter-racial.

(3) A Negro Farm Bureau was organized.

(4) New Maternity Shelter built. This institution was formerly for all white; will now accommodate Negro women in one ward. Negro babies have been served here for some time.

(5) Happy Hearts Negro Park received funds from County Legislative Delegation to help operate a similar program.

(6) Negroes continue to be represented on more and more community boards, commissions and committees.

On Front Page of paper —

Note that Negroes and whit received the same courtesy titles in the news story. This would not have happened last year.

H. J. Moseley

Land Transferred For Negro State Park

REV. STEWART REV. MARTIN MR. VREELAND MR. SCHELLENBERG

E. R. Vreeland of the State Forestry Commission's parks division is shown handing the Rev. W. R. Martin a check for $6,000 as the purchase price of 300 acres in upper Greenville County to be developed as a Negro state park. The Rev. Martin is chairman of the board of trustees for the Enoree River Baptist Association, which is selling all but 57 acres of its original camp meeting ground property. The Rev. H. D. W. Stewart, drive director for buying the camp meeting ground four years ago, and Albert Schellenberg, landscape architect for the forestry commission, look on.—(Staff Photo by James G. Wilson, Jr.).

Tract Bought As Park Site

300 Acres In Upper County Be Developed For Negroes

BY JAMES WALKER

The State Forestry Commission has completed the purchase of a 300-acre tract of land in upper Greenville County for development of the first state park for Negroes in the upper Piedmont area, State Forester C. H. Flory disclosed yesterday.

The purchase price was $6,000, paid to the Enoree River Baptist Association, a Negro group which bought the land four or five years ago for a camp meeting ground.

It is situated in a mountain cove, through which a stream flows, on the north side of Highway 11 halfway between U. S. Highways 276, leading to Brevard, N. C., and 25, leading to Hendersonville.

About 21 miles from Greenville, the tract can be reached by turning onto Highway 11 from Highway 25 near Lima, or from Highway 276 near Cleveland.

The park has been at least four years "in the making," Mr. Flory said. "Now it is a certainty."

The Greenville Community Council was the prime force in the long struggle to get the park, after two previous efforts at Buckhorn in Paris Mountain State Park and in lower Greenville County had been rebuffed.

The council, of which Dr. W. F. Loggins is chairman, had the obtaining of a Negro park for this area as one of its projects.

Coordinating the several efforts at selecting a site and negotiations with the State Forestry Commission, the County Legislative Delegation, and the Negro Baptist group was the

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The council, of which Dr. W. F. Loggins is chairman, had the obtaining of a Negro park for this area as one of its projects.

Coordinating the several efforts at selecting a site and negotiations with the State Forestry Commission, the County Legislative Delegation, and the Negro Baptist group was the work of a sub-committee of the council's recreation-education committee. Miss Ethel Simpson is the committee chairman and Mrs. H. D. Lonneker is chairman of the sub-committee.

RETAIN SOME LAND

The Negro Baptist group is retaining 57 acres of the original tract for its meeting ground.

The $6,000 purchase price was provided by the County Legislative Delegation which turned it over to the State Forestry Commission for "an addition to the state park system."

The State Forestry Commission has taken responsibility for the selection of the site and the development of a park.

Trustees of the Baptist group, in whose name the transaction was completed, were the Rev. W. R. Martin, chairman; the Rev. D. S. Sample, and Deacon A. D. Avery.

Early development and operation of the park is dependent on funds being made available by the legislature next January, or in the next [illegible] session.

The tract of land is [illegible]

300-Acre Tract To Be Used As State Park For Negroes

(Continued from Page One)

a "well protected" water shed, and has a stream that can be dammed to make a lake and bathing area.

First steps, according to Mr. Flory, will be to provide a house for the caretaker, to develop the day use area, including picnic grounds, barbecue pits and tables, and to get the dam in shape for the construction of the bathing area.

Among the immediate needs are the following: repairing the system, $10,000; a water and sewerage system, $3,000, and the picnic area, $3,000.

The cost of a truck and other equipment and the caretakers salary for the first year of operations would run about $4,000.

TO DEVELOP AREA

The improvement of roads in the park and the development of a parking area and of playfields can probably be worked out with the State Highway Department or the county supervisor, Mr. Flory said.

A bathhouse and other recreational facilities will be developed in the "future," as money is available, Mr. Flory said.

Development of the park will take time and money, he pointed out, saying he did not want "to get up any false hopes about the park being there overnight."

He praised the "groups up in Greenville who have contributed to the establishment of this park, which is now a certainty."

The Greenville park, as yet unnamed, is the first Negro park purchased since before the war.

Other negro facilities are: a Negro area in Hunting Island State Park, on the coast; Campbell's Pond, park of the Sand Hills State Forest area, operated under supervision of Cheraw State Park; a Negro area in Greenwood State Park, and a Negro group camp in the Manchester State Forest, operated as part of Poinsett State Park, in Sumter County.

This park is expected to serve the Negroes of a wide area, including Greenville, upper Laurens, Pickens, upper Anderson, and western Spartanburg Counties.

The park area fronts about 1,000 feet on the highway, next to a corridor 300 or more feet wide which will lead up to the tract still retained by the Negro Baptists.

The park will run roughly 3,000 feet deep in a northwesterly line. Its boundary on the east is irregular. At the northside, it runs 1,800 feet.

Besides the main tract, there is a 23.9 acre area not connected to the larger one. It is expected that a joining strip can be obtained.

This land was part of the old AAbsalom Blythe property back in the post-Civil War days. The old dam built about that time will probably be utilized in construction of the lake.

COUNCIL HELPS

Last year, in helping to make a Negro needs survey, the recreation-education committee of the Community Council recognized the need for a Negro park to serve this part of the state.

It also had called to its attention the work of several groups to get a Negro park for the area.

The committee, through a sub-committee, began coordinating these efforts.

This sub-committee, including Whites and Negroes, headed by Mrs. Lonneker, included Mrs. J. F. Welborn, Jr., Miss Bernice Barton, Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Mrs. E. L. McPherson, Dr. McPherson, H.F.A. Lange, Judge Richard Foster Robert Waldrop, James Robinson, J. T. Carey and Edgar Smith.

This group looked at sites and conferred with the State Forestry Commission, which sent its landscape man, Albert Shellenberg, and others of its staff to look them over.

Finally, it was determined that the Enoree camp meeting ground afforded the best possibility.

Negotiations were begun with the Baptist association, which agreed in August to the sale of all but about 50 acres.

The Community Council, which by then had adopted the park as a definite project, agreed to take an option on the land.

Three times the options were renewed, because of the unavailability of funds.

The sub-committee began hammering at the delegation and at the legislature for funds for buying the land and for developing the park. Efforts to have the price of the land included in the state appropriations bill were unsuccessful.

The Greenville Legislative Delegation finally made the purchase price available.

One person identified with the program described the lengthy negotiations as "one of the finest examples of community cooperation possible through the

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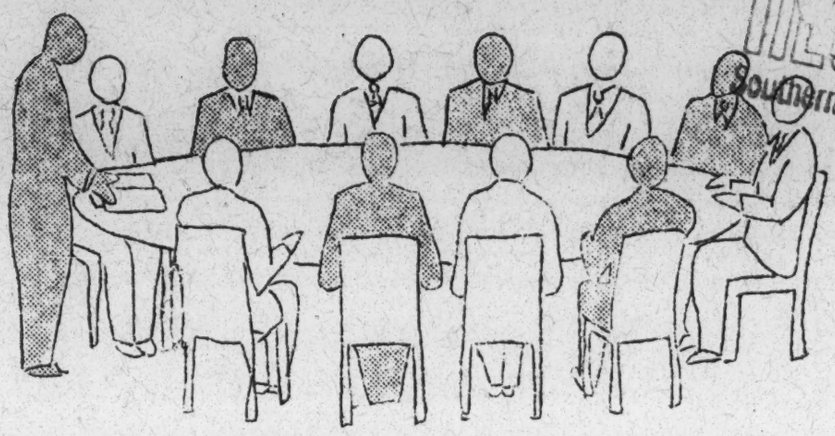
1953 EDITION

RECEIVED
NOV 9
Southern Regional Council



GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA GROWS

The BIG IDEA refers to the Self Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population of the Greenville, South Carolina Area. The fact finding was conducted by more than 200 citizens of both Negro and white races during the summer and fall of 1949. Committees compiled reports and made recommendations.

The Community Council, working with citizen groups throughout, made these findings available to the public, thus encouraging the translation of the recommendations into action.

The Big Idea began to pay off in specific improvements even during the study, and many additional improvements have come about since. It is difficult to say how many of the results directly came from the study. Perhaps it would be better to say the study contributed to a "climate of opinion", which nourished the findings, stimulated thinking, physical improvements and long range planning. It is this "climate of opinion", undoubtedly, which has made many things possible, and which will continue to influence our people and bring about progressive changes in our community.

The study has been reproduced in two forms: "Everybody's Business", a mimeographed, detailed 85-page booklet, and "Greenville's Big Idea", a smaller, illustrated, printed summary of 32 pages.

"The Big Idea Grows" is an attempt to bring up to date the tangible results of Greenville's Self Survey, realized within three years of the completion and publicizing of the citizens' findings.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL
112 W. McBee Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina

August 1953

THESE THINGS HAPPENED WHILE THE STUDY WAS BEING MADE:

1. General interest was taken in improving recreational opportunities. An option was taken on land for a State Park.

2. The Greenville American, Negro Newspaper, was published January 1950 to November 1951. It was then combined with the Atlanta World, giving subscribers a larger weekly paper, with sections devoted to local Negro and community news.

3. A maternal care project was begun by the Auxiliary to the County Medical Society.

4. Blinker lights were installed at Negro school crossings for safety.

5. Interest was shown in improving educational opportunities throughout the county.

6. Negro doctors began attending meetings of Greenville Medical Society.

7. A Negro chapter of the Red Cross Gray Ladies was formed, volunteers to serve in Negro wards of the Greenville General Hospital.

8. The YWCA Branch Program for Negroes began experimentally.

9. Better housing was proposed and slum clearance projects got underway.

10. A new elementary school was planned for the Nicholtown area.

11. There was increased awareness of the unhealthy conditions under which many Negro families have had to live.

12. The City Health Department condemned several slum houses.

13. Daily newspapers improved noticeably in handling news about Negroes: the word Negro is now properly capitalized; newsworthy pictures of Negroes are used.

14. City Council appointed a special committee to investigate employment of Negro policemen.

15. Intangible gains of the study:
    a. brought people together, not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose.
    b. strengthened Recreation-Education Division of Community Council
    c. promoted leadership and purpose in the Negro community itself
    d. opened channels of communication between white and Negro citizens
    e. gave citizens specific proposals for community social improvement

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE STUDY WAS COMPLETED?

Insert A Completion of Survey to July, 1953

Community Participation

1. Two Negro YWCA members were elected to the YWCA Board for the first time.

2. Community Council membership meetings are now open to all citizens of the community and a Negro is on the Council Board for the first time.

3. The Annual meeting of Community Chest is open to all citizens. Three Negro citizens are now serving on the Community Chest Budget Committee.

4. The number of places where inter-racial meetings are held has been increased. Prior to the study, Negro and white had met together in a few places, but only after the study were places opened broadly. Among the places where such meetings are held at present, are churches (Christ Episcopal, First Baptist, Fourth Presbyterian and others); schools, agencies (Salvation Army, YWCA, Phillis Wheatley, Community Council); public auditoriums (new County Court House, City Hall, County Office Building).

5. A Negro Business and Professional Men's Club has been organized for the purpose of fostering civic and social betterment of community life.

6. In a recent Polio drive to select the "most beautiful man", a Negro was given the greatest applause for being most popular among some thirty candidates for the "most beautiful man" contest. This recognition came from an audience made up of mostly white people.

7. On July 18th, 1953 at the Parker High School Auditorium, before an all-white audience, a Negro girl won first place among 41 participants on the USA Talent Show contest conducted by a local radio station. The applause meter record determined the winner.

8. The solicitation of Negroes in the Community Chest Campaign has been largely merged with solicitation of other business and professional divisions of the campaign. The term "Negro Division" has been done away with at the request of the Negroes.

Education

1. The State General Assembly set up an educational Finance Commission to direct an extensive program to promote the improvement of schools and and their physical facilities. Emphasis is being given to the providing of equal facilities for Negroes. Such conditions as double sessions are to be eliminated.

2. The School District of Greenville County, Number 520 has been created replacing the former system of 82 separate school districts in the county.

3. Bus transportation for Negro and white children is now on the same basis. For example, at the beginning of the 1951-52 school term, five

Education (cont.)

busses were transporting county students to Sterling High School and one school bus was transporting students between Lowndes Hill Section and Nicholtown School, both for the first time.

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5. There is improved instruction and supervision of education throughout the county.

6. A new lunch room and rest room have been built in the Brutontown School and the West Greenville School in the Parker District.

7. A new elementary school of 26 rooms has been completed in the Nicholtown area of Greenville.

8. Up to January 1, 1953, $1,729,407.28 had been allocated to Greenville County for the purchase of sites and the construction of additions or new buildings for Negro schools of Greenville County. These funds have been made possible through the South Carolina Sales Tax. Some of the major projects, either underway or to be completed in the near future, are: a High School in the southern part of the County in the Fountain Inn Simpsonville Attendance Area; an Elementary School in the Ellen-Woodside Attendance Area, the St. Mark's Elementary School in the Taylors-Greer Area, and the Travelers Rest Elementary School. Eight additional rooms will also be added to the Gower School in Greenville.

9. A full physical education and health education program for the entire County is now being conducted for all Negroes with special emphasis being placed on the opportunities after school.

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Health

1. The Gower Street School P.T.A. and City Health Department jointly sponsored a clean-up campaign in that neighborhood.

2. Greenville General Hospital Board made available staff privileges to doctors, based on medical qualifications and ethical standards.

3. Two Institutes on Human Growth and Development were planned jointly, the courses being offered Negro and white simultaneously, but at different locations.

4. Work progressed toward an enlarged General Hospital which will provide many additional facilities and services to Negroes.

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1. The City Council took a strong stand relative to Negro housing to make possible a low income Federal Housing Project of 348 units called Field Crest Village. The Project was completed during spring of 1952.

2. The Roosevelt Heights Housing Project of 300 units was completed during 1950.

3. The local Housing Authority completed the Slum Clearance Survey which disclosed that of all slum dwellings needing replacement 85% are Negro and 15% white. An effort is being made to improve the slum areas either by a complete re-development or renovation of buildings so they will conform with the City Code, which is considered adequate.

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1. A local radio station was hired for commercial time for the first time in connection with the opening of a new Negro business.

2. Another Negro cab company with six cabs and its own radio system is now serving the population.

3. Greenville now has a Negro lawyer who came to the city late in 1951.

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1. Newspapers are favorable to the appointment of Negro policemen, but no action has been taken by the Police Commission.

2. City Council passed an anti-mask bill.

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4. The County Delegation appointed a Rehabilitation Board and will approve a sum of $5,000 as extra funds to be used in beginning the rehabilitation program.

5. The County Delegation has a special Committee studying the entire penal system of the County. Much improvement in the handling of prisoners may come from this Study.

6. The City Civil Service Commission, the City Council, and other responsible groups have no objection to Negroes being appointed as policemen providing they meet the qualifications expected of others who pass examinations.

Recreation

1. Four Recreational Training Institutes (Social Recreation, Conduct of Playgrounds, and Crafts) have been offered by the Community Council and City Park and Recreation Department. Joint planning for the concurrent institutes was established as a method of work.

2. The Recreation-Education Division of the Community Council located a site for a Negro State Park in Greenville County; the County Legislative Delegation provided funds to purchase this 300 acre site; a five-year plan of development of the park is underway, with first year funds appropriated by the State Legislature. The park was named Pleasant Ridge State Park. The water dam has been completed and will provide a large area for swimming and boating. Picnic areas will be available, along with some shelters. A new house has been built for the superintendent, who is a Negro, formerly of Greenville. Although funds have not been provided by the Legislature for further development of the park during 1952-53, an effort is being made to secure funds to continue the development plan that has been started. The State Highway Department has promised to pave a road into the park from the main highway.

3. A new Negro commercial theater was opened January 1951, showing a better class of pictures.

4. A Negro USO for servicemen was opened in September of 1951. Plans for enlarging and improving the facilities were announced in January of this year.

Recreation (cont.)

5. The first Negro Recreation Supervisor was appointed by the city, February 1, 1951.

6. The City Parks and Recreation Department enlarged the playground staff. A new lighted softball field was opened, and plans made to develop recreation areas on land made available by two housing projects.

7. YWCA Branch program began operation under a full time professional leader, paid from Community Chest funds. A building is rented for the Branch Headquarters.

8. The Study of Phillis Wheatley was completed, as recommended in the Self Survey.

9. The number of Negro Boy Scout troops increased to 30 from approximately five.

10. Negroes are being admitted to several large community cultural and religious programs, for instance: Don Cossacks Chorus, Horace Heidt's Amateur Program, etc. Negro citizens are bringing Negro artists to the city: Hazel Scott in 1951, Marian Anderson in 1952 (a non-segregated audience with excellent attendance).

11. Happy Hearts Park provides a small combination wading-swimming pool. Limited leadership is employed.

12. Negro P.T.A. groups were stimulated to sponsor Recreation programs in Freetown, Oscar Street, Brutontown.

13. The Public Library Board purchased a building on East McBee Avenue and established a much improved Negro Branch Library.

14. The first out-door swimming pool (20 x 40 feet) was built at the Phillis Wheatley Center and opened for use in June, 1953.

15. The City Council purchased a 49 acre tract of land on which will be developed the first large City Negro Park. A large out-door swimming pool will be ready for use about September 1, 1953. Many other recreational opportunities will be available at this park. The house at the park is serving as an indoor recreation center.

16. The City Recreation Department opened the Mayberry Park Community Center Building for use on May 23, 1953.

17. The Greenville Kiwanis Club and the YWCA, in cooperation with the City Recreation Department, sponsored during August, 1953 the first Negro Day Camp for girls.

18. The County Legislative Delegation approved $500 for leadership at Happy Hearts Park for the summer of 1953.

Religious Resources

1. Several churches have sponsored week-day activities with volunteer leadership.

Religious Resources (cont.)

2. A Negro Council of Church Women has been formed.

3. The Episcopal Church has increased activities at the St. Philips Negro Church.

4. Presbyterian Churches of the city have joined together in buying land, raising money for the construction of a Negro Presbyterian Church in Nicholtown, and supplying a Negro Presbyterian minister during the past year. This will be continued for the present time through the joint support of all local Presbyterian Churches.

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6. Several Negro churches have improved their physical plants by making additions to their church and educational space.

Sanitation

1. Two downtown businesses, one a department store, have provided rest rooms for Negroes.

Transportation

1. White and Negro citizens appeared before City Council requesting city bus transportation for 600 local students attending Sterling High School.

2. Southern Railway improved Negro rest room and drinking facilities.

3. Extra busses are now being run during peak hours in Nicholtown and Fieldcrest Area.

Welfare

1. The Mental Hygiene Clinic opened, serving white and Negroes.

2. A State Industrial School for delinquent Negro girls was built near Columbia.

3. A volunteer sponsored Day Nursery has been operating in the Fieldcrest Village housing project. This program was initiated by the Tenants Association members who live there.

4. Several Negro citizens have been active in raising money for a Negro Day Nursery program. It is hoped that another Negro Day Nursery will be opened during the coming year.

5. A full time day nursery is in operation at the Allen Temple Methodist Church.

Miscellaneous

1. Modern problems and social studies classes in local white high schools have studied the contents of the study, emphasizing the process. They have heard speakers on phases of the findings and visited Negro groups and facilities for first hand information.

2. Impetus was also given to people in other communities:
   a. Through Southern Regional Council bulletin.
   b. Through newspapers and magazine stories appearing in the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, daily newspapers throughout the country, Community Chests and Councils of America magazine, National YWCA magazine and many others.
   c. Through Conferences with leaders from other towns, held informally at:
      1. Blue Ridge Institute, Blue Ridge, N. C., 1950-53.
      2. YWCA Regional Meeting, Atlanta, Ga., 1951.
      3. Piedmont Regional (South Carolina) Conference of Social Work, Clemson, S. C., 1950.
      4. Southern Sociological Society, Atlanta, Georgia, 1950.
      5. Southeastern Conference Community Chests and Councils, Edgewater Park, Miss., March 1951.
      6. National Conference of Community Chests and Councils, Milwaukee, Wis., February 1952.
      7. National Meeting of Community Welfare Council Leaders, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1953.
   d. Through requests that have been received from leading libraries throughout the nation asking for copies of the study to be on file in the research departments. Several graduate students have written for more information on the study.

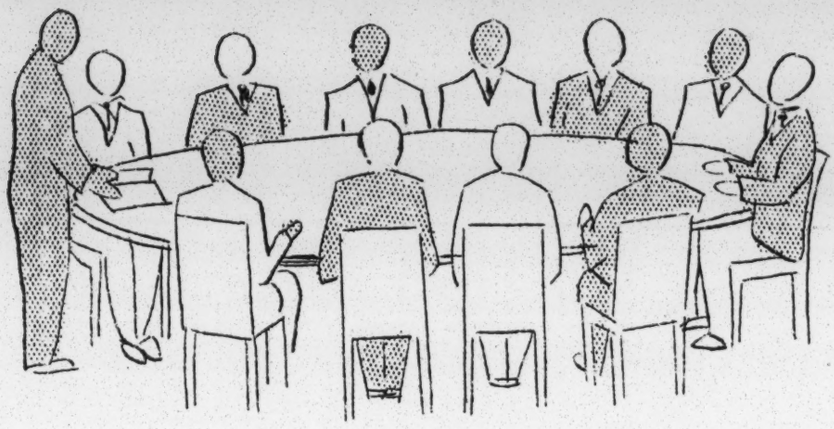
THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

is interested in maintaining up to date records on all community wide improvements in the fields of health, recreation, education, and general welfare. If the list of improvements listed on the preceding pages is not complete please call the matter to the attention of the Community Council Office. You are also asked to help keep this list up to date in the future. The Council plans to issue annually a report similar to this one and will, therefore, need your help in keeping the list of improved services and opportunities current.

Telephone: 2-1589
112 W. McBee Avenue
P. O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OFFICERS 1953

President: Mrs. David Wilson
First V. President: Marvin Cannon
Second V. President: Dr. Aaron Rutledge
Secretary: Harold J. Weekley
Treasurer: J. B. Hodges



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WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE STUDY WAS COMPLETED?

JULY 1953 - JULY 1954

(1) The Fourth Annual Human Growth and Development Institute was held in September of 1953 and for the first time was interracial.

(2) The Social Workers Luncheon Club, which meets monthly, is interracial.

(3) A Negro Farm Bureau was organized.

(4) New Maternity Shelter built. This institution was formerly for all white; will now accommodate Negro women in one ward. Negro babies have been served here for some time.

(5) Happy Hearts Negro Park received funds from County Legislative Delegation to help operate a similar program.

(6) Negroes continue to be represented on more and more community boards, commissions and committees.

COMPLETION OF SURVEY TO JULY 1953

Community Participation

(1) Two Negro YWCA members were elected to the YWCA Board for the first time.

(2) Community Council membership meetings are now open to all citizens of the community and a Negro is on the Council Board for the first time.

(3) The Annual meeting of Community Chest is open to all citizens. Three Negro citizens are now serving on the Community Chest Budget Committee.

(4) The number of places where interracial meetings are held has been increased. Prior to the study, Negro and white had met together in a few places, but only after the study were places opened broadly. Among the places where such meetings are held at present, are churches (Christ Episcopal, First Baptist, Fourth Presbyterian and others); schools, agencies (Salvation Army, YWCA, Phillis Wheatley, Community Council); public auditoriums (new County Court House, City Hall, County Office Building).

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(6) In a recent Polio drive to select the "most beautiful man," a Negro was given the greatest applause for being most popular among some thirty candidates for the "most beautiful man" contest. This recognition came from an audience made up of mostly white people.

Community Participation (continued)

(7) On July 18th, 1953 at the Parker High School Auditorium, before an all-white audience, a Negro girl won first place among 41 participants on the USA Talent Show contest conducted by a local radio station. The applause meter record determined the winner.

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Education

(1) The State General Assembly set up an educational Finance Commission to direct an extensive program to promote the improvement of schools and their physical facilities. Emphasis is being given to the providing of equal facilities for Negroes. Such conditions as double sessions are to be eliminated.

(2) The School District of Greenville County, Number 520 has been created replacing the former system of 82 separate school districts in the county.

(3) Bus transportation for Negro and white children is now on the same basis. For example, at the beginning of the 1951-52 school term, five buses were transporting county students to Sterling High School and one school bus was transporting students between Lowndes Hill Section and Nicholtown School, both for the first time.

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(2) Southern Railway improved Negro rest room and drinking facilities.

(3) Extra buses are now being run during peak hours in Nicholtown and Fieldcrest Area.

Welfare

(1) The Mental Hygiene Clinic opened, serving white and Negroes.

(2) A State Industrial School for delinquent Negro girls was built near Columbia.

(3) A volunteer sponsored Day Nursery has been operating in the Fieldcrest Village housing project. This program was initiated by the Tenants Association members who live there.

(4) Several Negro citizens have been active in raising money for a Negro Day Nursery program. It is hoped that another Negro Day Nursery will be opened during the coming year.

(5) A full time day nursery is in operation at the Allen Temple Methodist Church.

Miscellaneous

(1) Modern problems and social studies classes in local white high schools have studied the contents of the study, emphasizing the process. They have heard speakers on phases of the findings and visited Negro groups and facilities for first hand information.

(2) Impetus was also given to people in other communities:

a. Through Southern Regional Council bulletin.
b. Through newspapers and magazine stories appearing in the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, daily newspapers throughout the country, Community Chests and Councils of America magazine, National YWCA magazine and many others.
c. Through Conferences with leaders from other towns, held informally at:
   1. Blue Ridge Institute, Blue Ridge, N.C., 1950-53
   2. YWCA Regional Meeting, Atlanta, Ga., 1951

3. Piedmont Regional (South Carolina) Conference of Social Work, Clemson, S.C., 1950.
4. Southern Sociological Society, Atlanta, Georgia, 1950.
5. Southeastern Conference Community Chests and Councils, Edgewater Park, Miss., March 1951.
6. National Conference of Community Chests and Councils, Milwaukee, Wis., February 1952.
7. National Meeting of Community Welfare Council Leaders, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1953.

d. Through requests that have been received from leading libraries throughout the nation asking for copies of the study to be on file in the research departments. Several graduate students have written for more information on the study.

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

is interested in maintaining up to date records on all community wide improvements in the fields of health, recreation, education, and general welfare. If the list of improvements listed on the preceding pages is not complete please call the matter to the attention of the Community Council Office. You are also asked to help keep this list up to date in the future. The Council plans to issue annually a report similar to this one and will, therefore, need your help in keeping the list of improved services and opportunities current.

Telephone: 2-1589
112 W. McBee Avenue
P.O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OFFICERS 1953

President: Mrs. David Wilson

First V. President:	Marvin Cannon	Secretary:	Harold J. Weekley
Second V. President:	Dr. Aaron Rutledge	Treasurer:	J.B. Hodges

SURVEY OF NEGRO CONDITIONS
NOTES ON METHOD

The following general observations may be made as a result of our experience with the Study here in Greenville. Certainly we did not carry out all the steps below perfectly. Many omissions and mistakes were made. We pass these observations on to you in the hope that they may help in similar surveys undertaken in your own community.

1. NEED - There should be a real sense of need for the survey among some active group or groups in the community. If this sense of a need for, or an interest in, a survey is not present or cannot be stimulated, the project stands little hope of success.

2. DEFINE - The group instituting the survey should clearly define what they are after. The limits should be clearly set with respect to what should be included and what should be left out of the survey. It is important to be realistic as to the amount of work that will be necessary.

3. RESPONSIBILITY - The responsibility for the direction of the survey should be assigned to a Directing or Steering Committee. The composition of this Steering Committee is important in that it should include persons who are "sold" on the idea and should include Negroes and whites who have the respect and confidence of community groups.

4. STAFF WORK - Someone should be appointed that has the time and ability to direct the clerical activities of the survey. This includes keeping the minutes of meetings, sending out notices, mimeographing, etc. Usually there is much more of this work than is at first anticipated.

5. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY - The work should be divided among working committees with specific instructions as to what is wanted. If these committees do not have a clear idea of their job a great deal of confusion will result. Use can be made of the questionaires of the Southern Regional Council in giving instructions to these working committees. The time limit should be set for them to turn in their reports.

6. REVIEW - The material submitted by the Steering Committee should be reviewed immediately by the Steering Committee as a whole to pass on it's completeness and accuracy. Any time lag will make corrections difficult.

7. REVISION - It is advisable to submit to all organizations and individuals concerned the first approved draft of each section of the survey. For example, the Police Chief should see the draft of the Law Enforcement Section before it is put into final form.

8. RE-WRITE - When the comments and corrections submitted by the above groups have been received the first draft should be revised. If no important errors have been detected it is not necessary to re-submit the material to the Steering or Directing Committee.

9. PUBLICITY - It may be advisable for the group to write brief summaries of each section for release to the newspapers. This protects the survey from being misquoted or twisted in the newspapers.

10. FOLLOW THROUGH - The Steering or Directing Committee is now free to map out a campaign for implementing the recommendations made in the survey. It is important to begin this immediately upon release of the survey in order that public interest may be capitalized.

Democratic process

Flexible - Fit manual, other resources to individ. pattern of comm. — local self det.

Overflow - example of initiative & vitality generated.

Recreation
Prison - youthful offenders
Sanitation
Dairy Cow v. battleship

SRO offers -
Techn. resources
Manual - Tech. Consult
Editorial advice
College ties

Piedmont Reg. Conf. of Soc. Work

Ten Steps

SURVEY OF NEGRO CONDITIONS
NOTES ON METHOD

revised

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imagine

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Training speakers bureau

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(fall)

Committees - collected varied in size - imagination

THE BIG IDEA GOES ON

Greenville's Big Idea began to pay off in specific concrete improvements even during the Study. Many additional improvements have occurred since the Study was completed. Not all of these could be considered direct results of the self-survey alone; but in most cases the self-survey had a lot to do with making the forward step possible.

Some Things That Happened During Time Study Was Being Done

1. Better housing and slum clearance projects underway.
2. General interest in improving recreational opportunities with option taken on land for a State Park.
3. Greenville American, Negro newspaper, started January 1950.
4. Maternal care project started by Medical Auxiliary.
5. Blinker lights installed at school crossings for safety.
6. Interest in improving educational opportunities throughout county.
7. Negro doctors at meetings of Greenville Medical Society.
8. Negro chapter of the Red Cross Gray Ladies as volunteers in Negro wards of the Greenville General Hospital.
9. YWCA Branch Program for Negroes begun experimentally.
10. Funds allocated for additions to four elementary schools.
11. New elementary school planned for Nicholtown area.
12. Increased awareness of the unhealthful conditions under which many Negro families have had to live.
13. City Health Department condemns several slum houses.
14. Daily newspapers improved noticeably in handling news about Negroes: the word Negro is now properly capitalized, newsworthy pictures of Negroes used and courtesy titles are beginning to be used before names of Negro women.
15. City Council appoints special committee to investigate employment of Negro policemen.
16. Intangible gains: (a) it got people together, not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose.
    (b) strengthen Recreation-Education Division of Community Council.
    (c) growth of leadership and purpose in the Negro community itself.
    (d) opened channels of communication between white and Negro citizens.
    (e) gave citizens specific proposals for community social improvement.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE STUDY WAS COMPLETED?

Health

1. The Gower Street School P.T.A. and City Health Department jointly sponsored a clean-up campaign in that neighborhood.

2. Occasionally Negro doctors attend own patients at General Hospital; however all admissions to hospital must be through a white doctor.

3. Two Institutes on Human Growth and Development held and planned jointly.

4. Work progressing toward enlarged General Hospital which will provide many additional facilities and services to Negroes.

Sanitation and Safety

1. Some street paving in the area of Sterling High School partially completed.

Education

1. A new lunch room and rest room have been built in the Brutontown School and the West Greenville School in the Parker District.

2. All teachers in the Greenville and Parker School District received increase in pay.

3. School reorganization plan defeated at polls by people living outside Greenville city limits; leaving school opportunities for Negroes in most of county on a very limited basis.

4. Construction on additions to four elementary schools in Greenville progressing on schedule.

5. Several sections of county becoming more concerned about educational opportunities for Negroes; some new construction planned at Greer.

Religious Resources

1. Several churches have sponsored week-day activities with volunteer leadership.

2. A Negro Council of Church Women has been formed.

Law Enforcement

1. Newspapers are favorable to appointment of Negro policemen, but no action has been taken by Police Commission.

2. City Council is about ready to pass an anti-mask bill.

3. Council of Church Women active in trying to secure a camp for youthful and first offenders, to remove such persons from the Chain gang.

Recreation

1. Three Recreational Training Institutes (Social Recreation, Conduct of Playgrounds and Crafts) offered by Community Council and City Park and Recreation Department. Joint planning for concurrent institutes.

2. State Park land secured from County tax funds; a development plan made with hope that the State Legislature will appropriate necessary funds for complete development over a five year period.

3. A new Negro commercial theater (Harlem) opened January 1951, showing better class of pictures.

4. City Parks and Recreation Department enlarges playground staff, a new lighted softball field opened, and plans made to develop recreation areas on land made available by two housing projects.

5. YWCA Branch program under full time professional leader, paid from Community Chest funds.

6. Study of Phillis Wheatley underway, as recommended in Study.

7. Number of Boy Scout troops increased to 30 (was approx. 5).

8. Negroes being admitted to several large community cultural and religious programs; for instance, Don Cossacks Chorus, Horace Heidt's Amateur Program, etc.

9. Happy Hearts Park provides a small combination wading-swimming pool; some paid leadership.

10. Stimulation given to Negro P.T.A. groups to sponsor Recreation Programs - Freetown, Oscar Street, Bruntontown.

11. Citizens Committee appointed to study all recreation in area.

12. First Negro Recreation Supervisor appointed by city, February 1, 1951.

Transportation

1. White and Negro citizens appeared before City Council requesting bus transportation for 600 students attending Sterling High School.

2. Southern Railway improved restroom and drinking facilities.

Welfare

1. Mental Hygiene clinic opened, serving white and Negroes.

2. Community Council failed in its attempt to secure more adequate emergency relief allowances.

3. Industrial school for delinquent Negro girls now under construction in Columbia.

Community Participation

1. Negroes conduct very successful part in Community Chest campaign.

2. Negro YWCA member elected to YWCA Board for first time.

3. Community Council membership meetings now opened to all citizens of the community.

4. Annual meeting of Community Chest open to all citizens.

5. The number of places where inter-racial meetings have been held have been increased including several churches, (Christ Episcopal, First Baptist, Fourth Presbyterian, etc.) schools, agencies such as, Salvation Army, YWCA, Phillis Wheatley and Community Council; public auditorums such as the new County Court House, City Hall and several other facilities.

6. In the recent Polio drive to select the most beautiful man, a Negro was given the greatest applause for being the most popular among some thirty candidates for the most beautiful man contest. This recognition came from an audience made up of mostly white people.

Housing

1. The City Council took a strong stand relative to Negro housing to make possible a low income Federal Housing Project of 389 units in the Greenacre area. Construction on the project to begin soon.

2. The Roosevelt Heights Housing Project has been completed for some 300 residents.

3. The local Housing Authority completed the Slum Clearance Survey which disclosed that of all slum dwellings needing replacement 85% are Negro and 15% white.

4. A Negro apartment hotel of nine stories was approved by City Council after considerable opposition.

Commercial

1. Radio Station WESC was hired for commercial time in connection with the opening of the Huddle Soda Shop. This is the first Negro business to be opened with commercial radio time.

Miscellaneous

1. Impetus to people in other communities:
   a. Through Southern Regional Council bulletin.
   b. Through newspapers and magazine stories (New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, many daily newspapers throughout country, Community Chests and Councils of America magazine, National YWCA magazine, etc.
   c. Conferences with leaders from other towns informally and at:
      1. Blue Ridge Institute.
      2. YWCA Regional Meeting.
      3. Piedmont Regional (South Carolina).
      4. Conference of social work.
      5. Southern Sociological Society, etc.

2. Community education in Greenville.
   a. Series of newspaper articles on each phase of study.
   b. Distribution of study to many local groups.
   c. Talks before churches, schools, civic, cultural, social agencies, etc.

Survey by G'ville YWCA (done after SRC self-Survey)

SRC: Comm. Surveys Greenville, S.C.

WORK TOOL NO. I

ANALYZING THE ASSOCIATION'S PROGRAM

Variety-- The Adult Program Committee thought that as many mass activities as the building facilities, staff and the program allowed were scheduled.

1. Mass Activities
   - A. Y Co-ed
   - B. Open Forum
2. Spectator
   - A. Tennis Tournaments
3. Clubs
   - A. Three Business Girls Clubs
   - B. Tennis
   - C. Bowling
   - D. Two Y-Wives (one in process)
   - E. Garden Club
4. Classes and Interest Groups
   - A. Dancing
   - B. Bridge
   - C. Rug-Hooking
   - D. Millinery
   - E. China Painting
   - F. Residence Vespers
5. Exposure Program
   - A. Christmas Coffee Hour
6. Leadership Groups
   - A. Residence Council
   - B. Young Adult Council
   - C. BP&I Experiment Committee
   - D. Two Adult Program Committees
   - E. Club Cabinets
7. Special Events
   - A. Camp Week-ends
   - B. Money Raising Events
     - 1. Square Dance
     - 2. Hallowe'en Carnival
   - C. World Fellowship Party
   - D. World Membership Day
   - E. Membership Meeting
   - F. Hanging of Greens
   - G. Conference Preparation and Attendance

Quality --There has been little qualitative evaluation of the program made heretofore. The Adult Program Committee did think that individuals had grown personally and as leaders throughout the program and especially in the recently reorganized Y Co-eds. It was felt that the transition from the Allegria to Y Co-ed Club was a real achievement in democratic process. The clubs and other small groups are responsive to growth opportunities but have become rather ingrown as to membership and programming (new interests, etc.) and have not shown the growth that should have come about since the war.

The Bowling group felt that there had been a development of sportsmanship through the YWCA program. There is evidence of "at homeness" stated in questionnaires and democratic attitudes and procedures are worked for in these groups. There is evidence from the participants that they are searching for a point of view about the world and new techniques in human relationships that they believe the Y can help with.

Coverage--As to who comes to YWCA program, the statistics on program participants show:

1. The age range is between 19 and 50, with a few in the 17-20 bracket.
2. The nationality is chiefly native American, both white and Negro in parts of the program. There are a few representatives of other nationalities (a few Syrian, Greek, and an occasional war bride or student from another country.)
3. The religion is predominately Protestant with some Catholic participants and a few of the Jewish faith.
4. The majority have a high school education. Some have had a year or so of college and a few are college graduates, with more college graduates in proportion, in Branch Business Girls Club than in Central.
5. Jobs include clerical, production, telephone operators, clerks, some professional, and some college students, domestics.
6. The program is co-ed in a number of instances. There are more men than women in the Y Co-ed group, though the men are more likely to be spasmodic in attendance. The Open Forum is open to men and women. Men often attend special events, eat in the dining room, come to the bowling alley to watch wives or friends bowl and attend special meetings of the Y-Wives.
7. Marital Status. Many young women in the bowling league are married or divorced, often with children. A few couples in the Y Co-eds are married. All of the Y-Wives are married. Some of the residence girls have been married and some business girls. There are some employed married women among the Y-Wives, some in the classes and clubs, a number in the bowling league. The proportion of married women to the total is large and there is a good cross section among the married group..
8. In some phases of the program there seems to be a fairly good cross section. In the light of Greenville's being an industrial center, however, the representation from the industrial sections of the community is too small.
9. Recruiting has been limited except by newspaper publicity and personal invitation. There have been approximately 8 fliers a year distributed by the department. Some recruiting has been done by letters, cards, and telephone. The newspapers and some radio stations are very cooperative. Staff time places limits on personal recruiting though this seems to be the most effective means.

Leadership--

(a) Employed women. There is not enough balance between new and experienced leadership, new leadership is needed (failure of recruiting new members has made groups and leadership too static.) There is a need to have more sharing of responsibility although all the girls have been assigned duties at some time during the program year. There is some question about leadership development in the tennis club but other groups change hands at least annually with various duties assumed by as many girls. Staff does evaluation and more highly organized groups do self-evaluation. The Adult Program Committee helped with the Y Co-ed evaluation. Conference definitely helps girls to have a broader picture of the total program and stimulates some girls personally. They have had training in Y procedures. Democratic procedure is evident in most groups.

New members are given opportunity to work on committees and assume leadership. Elections are democratic. The majority of the club participants are active in many other organizations (church, sororities, and the telephone girls in their Union) especially those who are leaders. The organizations are open to minority groups but little attempt at recruiting has been made. However, there are a few large minority groups in the community, except the Negro, for which group there is a Branch program. Leadership at the Branch is being overworked because the need is so great. New leaders are being developed, though. The Young Adult Council, the BP&I Experiment Committee and conference delegates are organized on an intergroup basis-- Branch and Central.

(b) Co-ed Program. There is no dominance of one sex over the other, there are more men than girls on the roll in regular attendance. Democratic group work methods are followed (this process has been a sometimes painful one but real signs of growth are apparent now.) There is growth in leadership and a genuine attempt is made to develop Christian ideals in standards of conduct and cooperation.

(c) Personnel and Program. There are job descriptions but some interpretation is always necessary for a new staff person to enable her to understand the local community. The two (Branch and Central) staff members have had training and experience and feel that they understand their enabling roles with committee members, group leaders and other volunteers.

There are many satisfactions to be derived from the job in an Adult Program Department - the chance to help others grow, to play some part in the establishment of a better community, the spiritual experience of being a part of a real force for Christian democracy, an opportunity to create, the chance to find work with like-minded people with social vision, and, paradoxically, the chance to work with many different kinds of people in addition to the real satisfaction in being a part of an organization in which people come first.

The staff members feel keenly the need to work with the whole Association toward integrating employed girls in the total program. Working together on all association events helps in this regard. The new Young Adult Council will be of real value here. The technique of discussing total Y policy, structure, and philosophy in various groups is also helpful.

The BP&I Experimentation Committee is convinced that a staff member does a better job and is a more vital person if she takes time off regularly, makes an effort to keep her schedule to the prescribed work load, and develops interests outside the YWCA. The responsibility for keeping a normal schedule lies with her but she needs the encouragement of the Personnel Committee, Board, and other staff members in doing so. Part of the difficulty that the YWCA all over the United States has experienced in the past few years in securing and holding staff has been the time demands and the heavy work load. How to do an effective job and remain at the same time an integrated, whole person seems to be the problem.

(d) Volunteer leadership. Recruiting and developing volunteer leadership have been at a minimum because of the time and energy necessary from staff to interpret to volunteers. There is room for improvement on the part of committee members in the role they play in adult program but there is evident growth in this regard as committee members aid in expanding and enriching program. They have helped with the Y Co-ed group, with tennis, with bowling, and with dancing supervision and have acted as program resources. There is not enough volunteer leadership to make real evaluation of satisfactions and dissatisfactions of their job. However, it was suggested that the following could be done in recruiting volunteers and in helping those serving to do a better job.

1. Job description for volunteers - time requirement, etc.
2. Orientation and interpretation of total Y program and leadership training.

Content-- The attempt is made to relate the program to the need of employed women within the limitations of existing leadership and facilities, though the job problems of employed women have not been considered to any extent in program planning. However, as this BP&I Experiment study has pointed up more analysis and study done by the Adult Program Committee, staff, and participating members working for better program can help meet needs and interests more effectively. The areas mentioned are included in varying degrees by different groups. There has been no joint planning for integrated program emphases. The program includes religion, education and recreation, and social action is encouraged and on occasion stimulated, Talks and films are used to further health knowledge. Classes provide some physical activity. Individual services are rendered when asked for. As to the relation of the program to local association emphases and national emphases, this has been done in a rather haphazard way with some clubs showing more interest than others. Here again joint planning for an integrated program has not been done.

As to relation to regional and national conferences, this exists in club groups only - not in the various interest groups. World membership and World Fellowship are observed. Conference attendance is encouraged. There appears to be very little duplication of other community programs.

As to variety in the program throughout, they thought there was need for emphasis on serious study and discussion and cultural subjects. The Y Program Emphases were suggested as a guide for this - Health, the Arts, Family Relationships, Work Life problems were given and also Citizenship and Religion. The Arts, especially music, Family Relationships and Work Life problems were agreed on as needing most emphasis. It was suggested that the record library and films used more intensively would be two existing facilities that would help this phase of the program. The successful Hobby Night held two years ago was pointed out as a good beginning for study of the Arts. The question was raised as to the advisability of concentrating on one of these areas of study rather than attempting to include some of all in various club and group

programs, though in the course of a year most areas would probably be covered.

It was pointed out that YWCA interpretation (what the Y is and does) was needed in many of the interest groups and others not closely identified with the Y. This is true of the Y-Wives and some athletic groups. As for classes and short-time specials, the variety here has been governed by the demands of the program participants. Gymn, bridge, cooking, millinery, tennis, golf, swimming, horseback riding, and dancing classes have been arranged.

Leadership training is needed. An inter-group council was suggested as the way to help with leadership development and problems. It was suggested that a class in parliamentary procedure would help leadership throughout the Y.

Process and Planning

(a) There has not been enough evaluation. Objectives have not been thought out and therefore nothing has been on hand to evaluate from. The evaluation that has been done has been a byproduct; things were done because it was custom or because staff suggested it. The Adult Program Committee has not always been conscious of how program fits into total Y. Sometimes a conscious attempt has been made to live up to Y goals.

(b) New work gets started as a result of requests from Y members or outsiders. New program projects are usually staff planned and often follow the pattern set the previous year. The Adult Program Committee suggested that a new plan was needed for the Co-ed program; hence, the Y-Co-eds. The Y-Wives came as a request from former residence girls now married. Requests from outside groups should be studied carefully (that has not been done in the past) to see whether the request is valid, will overload the program, has a real place in Y program and whether we have staff, volunteer leadership and resources to meet it. Old work is dropped most often when it dies a natural death. Club groups are dropped when the members marry or their interests change. There has been no real evaluation as to whether part of the program should be discontinued.

(c) There has been little coordination of program up to this time. The Inter-Group Council was organized this fall (1950) to relate units to the whole, and meet this need.

(d) Unit Plans were started in March, 1950, as a part of this study. The Adult Program Committee thinks they have already proved helpful, pointing up many weaknesses that needed attention.

(e) There has not been enough joint planning of all leaders concerned with employed women. We are working toward an Association Program Committee which should help this problem. At present there is planning between staff and committee and staff and board but there is need between board and committee for more referral for action and policy.

Relatedness of Program

Do employed women know the total program? The leadership of the various groups know the total program. However, many club members and the majority of the interest group members do not know the total program.

The Inter-group Council should help this lack so that all adult Y members participate in the World Fellowship, annual meeting, Public Affairs, etc. The Branch members know total Branch program and are beginning to learn program of the total association. There is a real need to do interpretation so that all members understand and appreciate what it means to belong to the Y. The channels for this come from staff working with leaders. The special program techniques used are occasional skits, film and news sheets. Club and group dues are set by the group concerned and represent what they can afford to pay. It was felt that we need additional study of the policy in regard to class fees, especially in cases where the fee is set by the teacher with no consideration given of what the girls could pay. Willingness to participate is evident; sometimes there is need for additional guidance for program to function effectively and be most meaningful. It was pointed out that there is not enough coordination between individual groups and the Board - this points up the need for better program planning for the total YWCA. The Open Forum group makes more effort than the other groups to become related to the Community concerns. The public affairs committee has also helped and there have been discussions in individual groups on voting and local problems. As to participation in Community Chest drives there has been some but usually as individuals rather than because of Y membership. There has been no planned program to make Y members take part in community affairs but opportunities for service and participation are pointed up. The recently reorganized Community Council and the new League of Women Voters should prove new channels for this.

Building Facilities

The YWCA Building (Central) is used throughout the week from 7 a.m. to 11:30 p.m., often to capacity. There is room for 70 residents, a dining room and kitchen, a recreation room, canteen room, main and back lobbies, office space for five staff members, and an office reception room. There are 6 meeting places and preference is given first to YWCA groups and then to other Community groups. Joint planning is done by staff for use of the building.

The building seems a warm and hospitable place. The bowling group in answering a questionnaire about the YWCA mentioned repeatedly the friendliness of the YWCA. Such atmosphere is a definite asset in getting workers into YWCA program. Facilities such as the movie projector, records, books, etc. also add to the attractiveness of the YWCA.

Program is done at the YWCA camp for both children and adults. The bowling alley, city tennes courts, private homes are used for decentralized programs.

The YWCA Branch is a newly added extension of YWCA Program in Greenville. The Branch building is a cottage with 3 meeting rooms in which approximately 100 may be seated, a kitchen, a bath, a crafts room, and an office.

Finance

There is constant attempt to analyze costs of program in relation to need. The budget is not adequate to meet all needs; therefore there is continuous evaluation to meet the most important needs.

The Adult Program is partly self-supporting; the remainder of financial support comes from Chest funds. Employed women help in Chest drives but usually as individuals, not YWCA groups. An outstanding exception is the work of the YWCA Branch in the 1950 Community Chest campaign. As a general practice each club or group has some kind of dues.

Groups do not get sound training in finance. More needs to be done in this area.

Room rentals and meal prices at the YWCA are checked periodically to keep them in line with what girls can afford and with other rentals and dining rooms offering the same service. Residence rooms are $2.75 - $3.75 per girl per week with bath, closets, part-time maid service laundry, sheets furnished.

The program participants do not have a large part in paying salaries or program budget. Interpretation needs to be done here.

Classes are set up with a fee that takes care of the instructors salary with 25 per cent of the income going to promotion.

Camp offers recreational opportunities at $2.75 or $0.50 each per day for a cabin for groups. All participants in groups are becoming YWCA members.

Community 1. Program participants seldom take an active part in community service as a group or consciously as Y members. There is little group action on community problems. Some individuals are active in community drives, etc. In the last year there has been evidence that YWCA experience has been transferred to community problems. Citizenship in regard to voting has had special emphasis, especially in club groups.

2. YWCA program is known in the community through newspaper publicity and Chest and Community Council publicity. The Unions are not well organized and know very little of YWCA program.

Fifteen personnel directors our of 42 seemed to know something of the YWCA program; others did not. The same is true of churches and industrial leaders and there seems to be a willingness to learn.

Social agencies and schools do know program through Community Council.

An interpretive job is done through newspaper, radio, personal contacts, the use of Y facilities, the use of Y leadership, staff and volunteers, and volunteers who serve on other boards.

1/5/51
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TOOL No. II

THE COMMUNITY

I. The People

a. The total population of the City of Greenville is 57,749; of the township is 87,138; of Greater Greenville 111,451 (in 1950). In the 1940 census, the city's population was 34,734; that of Greater Greenville 74,767. Part of the increase in the city may be accounted for by certain annexed areas. There seems to be no one industry or business that has caused the increase but a combination of factors.

b. Since at this date figures are not available from the 1950 census as to the breakdown of the population by age, sex, race, etc., this information is taken from the 1940 census. It is felt that any changes in this ten-year period would not materially affect the YWCA program. (These statistics are from Greenville County. They are not available for the city, even in the 1940 census.)

Total population	34,734
Male	15,887
Female	18,847
Native (all races)	34,410
Male	15,690
Female	18,720
Foreign Born (all races)	324
Male	197
Female	127
White	20,750
Native	20,428
Foreign Born	322
Negro	13,982
Other races	2
Per cent native white	58.8
Per cent foreign born white	.9
Per cent Negro	40.3

Age

15 - 19	3,680
20 - 24	4,024
25 - 29	5,826
30 - 34	3,066
35 - 39	2,854

There is no information regarding marital status.

There are 220 churches, representing virtually all major denominations.

c. The composition of the population will probably remain unchanged in the next ten years. However, it is probable that there will be continual growth in the population with additional areas annexed to the city. According to E. E. Scott, Chamber of Commerce official, the protection afforded property owners by zoning restrictions is the primary inducement for annexation.

II. Where and how do people live?

a. The Real Estate Board said that information was not available concerning the number of people who rent and the number who own their own homes.

b. The neighborhoods vary as follows:

1. Value of homes vary from $6,000 to $75,000 with average value $12,500, according to Mr. Romayne Baines, president of the Real Estate Board. The Experimentation Committee thought this estimate too high for Greater Greenville. Homes in the industrial areas are priced fr $2,500. to $4,000. From the advertisements in the Greenville News, small homes are advertized as low as $3,600.

2. Although there is no section reserved for Negroes, members of this race do live in settlements scattered throughout the city. There are no other racial, religious or nationality groupings.

3. Though university professors and employees usually live in the general vicinity of the University, there is no university grouping at Furman. There are some university homes at Bob Jones. The majority employed in textile mills live in that textile community. Many of these people have bought their own homes in the last few years.

c. The community does have a planning authority of which E. E. Scott is head. Slum clearance projects are also underway. Areas have been surveyed and tentatively selected for redevelopment. Mt. View Homes (white) is the only large housing project in operation now, but 350 Negro residential units in Nicholtown are nearing completion. There is also a small project on Southland Avenue for Negroes. The public housing program is a $5,000,000 program, sponsored by the Federal Government. Mr. Scott explained that the money is borrowed with security of the government and is repaid from rentals, so that actually the projects are self-sustaining. On the last referendum, the public voted in favor of the housing projects 4 to 1.

d. Are public services adequate?

1. Schools. For white students there are two progressive school systems and a parochial school, two liberal arts, coeducational colleges. There is an acute shortage of buildings for Greenville's Negro children though one half million dollars has been spent within the past two years for Sterling (Negro) High School. It has been necessary to maintain double sessions in four Negro elementary schools though efforts are being made to alleviate the situation. There is equal pay for Negro and white teachers with comparable training.

2. Police protection is adequate, but there are only white policemen.

3. Street cleaning and repair, garbage disposal, etc. is adequate except that in newly annexed areas work is not complete.

e. People go to and from work on trolleys, buses, car pools. Those in industrial work often live in the communities where they work but those at a distance might require an hour on the bus. The Adult Program Committee is studying the meaning for location of program and this may mean that more decentralized program must be begun.

f. Many young workers live at home. There is planned provision for housing. Girls may ask for listing at the YWCA, advertise, ask friends. Older women usually have private room or apartment if away from home. Sometimes girls live with relatives. Duncan Mill has an apartment house; Judson, a hotel.

g. It is difficult to determine the cost of adequate maintenance. At home most girls share expenses some way. Perhaps $50.00 would cover cost for those living at home; $75.00 - $100.00 for those away.

h. For lunch many girls take sandwiches, eat at public places, cafeterias, etc. Prices for adequate lunch vary from $0.50 to $1.00. There are a few cafeterias in places and industry and usually a canteen room.

III. What are chief occupations of people in your community?
(All answers below relate to women workers.)

a. Total female employees in manufacturing industries 10,823
Non-manufacturing 1,968
Total in county 12,791

The largest percentage of women in manufacturing industries is in textiles. The next largest is (in the order of importance) clothing, printing, publishing, textile supplies, confectioneries. Of the above figures on manufacturing industries 5.5% are salaried workers, 91.3% are wage earners, and 3.3% are Negro--possibly all of whom are wage earners.

Of figures on non-manufacturing industries no such break-down is available, but it is presumed that the majority of them are salaried employees and the large per cent of them are white.

There are no figures available on domestic help.

The totals have probably increased over the past ten years but, according to the best information available the percentages are approximately the same with a slight tendency for Negro wage earners to increase.

b. The methods of finding a job are: State Employment Service, personal solicitation, newspaper ads, employment services operated by local Business and Professional Women's club, distributive and vocational educational departments of local high schools. It is the opinion of some people that the State Employment Service is the best method for getting employment. A testing system is used there and an up-to-date file is kept on jobs. Greenville and Parker High Schools (white) and Sterling (Negro) have facilities for vocational guidance. The Greenville High School has an excellent department of Distributive Education which works with local merchants and other employers to place boys and girls who wish part-time work in connection with their school studies.

c. The average salary for women employed in factories is $39.94 per week, the average salary of the white collar worker is $35.59 per week. No figures are available for domestic workers. General wages for cooks and maids in the Greenville area seem to run about $10.00 to $25.00 per week. Many have part-time jobs, working one day each week at a number of places.

No figures are available separating white collar jobs from professional but it is thought that the higher weekly averages among the white collar apply to professional; i.e. $50.00 to $60.00.

d. The State law provides that there be no Sunday work for women in manufacturing and mercantile establishments. A work week is not to exceed 60 hours in mercantile establishments or 12 hours daily or later than 10:00 p.m. for women.

e. The union movement is not strong in Greenville. Some few industries are organized and isolated firms of other industries are unionized but most of these are industries employing men. Women are in the TWCA and CWA divisions of the CIO. During the past few months the advisability of having union representatives on civic boards has been more and more recognized and is being developed. Unions have been contacted in reference to this survey.

IV. What are the opportunities for young adults to participate in educational, recreational, and group programs in your town?

a. Public Agencies

1. There is no community planning organization but the Community Council is working on coordination for all agencies - both public and private.

2. School buildings are frequently used for projects planned by a particular school, but seldom for other events. Both Parker and Greenville public schools offer an adult education program - at Parker, the People's College; at Greenville High School, the Citizen's Education Courses, and Furman University has an evening program for adults known as the Community School. School authorities seem eager to use schools further when public funds make maintenance and supervision possible.

3. There are some 38 parks and playgrounds in the area for whites; however, some of them are so small as to be almost useless. The city provides some playground equipment. There is no city park available to Negroes and only 8 summer playgrounds, small and inadequately supervised, are in the city for the Negro community. These 8 playgrounds cover only 22 acres-- part of which is school property - compated to a standard of 250 acres which would meet the minimum adequate requirement. The total playground areas are operated on a supervisory basis only in the summer. There seems to be no adequate overall plan and there is a dearth of leaders and an inadequate budget. The Community Council is working on the problem that is recognized by at least some of the citizens. There is one open golf course for whites in the area and two additional ones at the Country Club, and Paris Mountain. There is none for Negroes. There are a few swimming pools.

4. There is a central public library with five branches and some 200 other outlets. The central library is open from 9:00 to 9:00 each weekday and in the afternoons on Sunday. There is a one-room Negro Branch of the Public Library and, although it is well patronized and conveniently located, it is too small and crowded to serve its users adequately.

5. Those enrolled under the G.I. bill may secure a high school diploma while working. They take courses at the Veterans Training Schools and when the instructor feels that they are ready, they are permitted to take the examination for a high school diploma. A non-veteran can take the examination but there are no evening classes provided for needs of those who work but so far no one has been able to earn enough credits to receive a degree. Both of the city schools - white and Negro and Parker offer a wide variety of vocational training courses for which certificates are awarded. They also offer a series of non-vocational courses, partly financed through the adult education division of the State Department of Education.

6. There is a very active Little Theater group. Members participate in production.

b. Private and semi-public agencies, clubs and organizations

Agency or Organization	
American Association of University Women	advancement and improvement of education. Only women with degrees from speficied college elligible.
Business and Professional Women's Club	promote common interest and stimulate cooperation among business and professional women.
Department of Parks and Play Grounds	provides parks and playgrounds. Cleveland park has for whites - swimming pool, skating rink, playfield, tennis courts, fireplaces, and picnic area. Also Sears Community Shelter for club meetings.

Girl Scouts -- opportunities for volunteer service for young adults

Little Theater -- membership $5.00 per year, 4 productions a year.

Phyllis Wheatley Association for Negroes - social, educational, recrea- program for Negroes

National Association for Advancement of Colored People

Federated Clubs for Negroes

South Carolina School for Deaf and Blind - education and vocational training through 21 years of age.

Business Fraternities for Negro men.

State Training School - care and training of mental defectives

Union Bleachery Community House - golf, basketball, baseball, softball, tennis, clubs and special activities, camping, and community activities.

Vocational Rehabilitation Office - special training for physically handicapped in vocations suited to their physical conditions.

Woodside Recreation Association - provides recreation and athletics for the people of Woodside Community. Community building available for socials, parties, games, baths, athletics, etc.

Judson Community Association - to coordinate all social and recreational activities of the community.

Council of Jewish Women- fosters inter-faith and inter-racial cooperation.

Council of Church Women - Inter-faith group to keep informed on all questions affecting spiritual, mental and physical welfare of the community.

Dunean and Mills Mill have community buildings and some slight activity.

Community Concert Association - $6.00 per year
Clemson College Concerts - $6.00 per year
Greenville Symphony Orchestra - $3.60 per year
Bob Jones University drama and music program
Furman University drama and music programs
Civic Art Gallery
Greenville Fine Arts League - $5.00 per year
Town Hall - $3.00 per year
Cinema Guild - $3.50 per quarter
Greenville Camera Club - no prohibitive dues
Woman's Club - facilities and limited cultural program

2. Out of the questionnaires sent to 225 churches, 25 were returned. 11 of these have educational directors; 20 have educational buildings; 22 have kitchens; 18 have play areas; 15 have libraries; 14 have movie projectors; 19 have young adult groups; and 13 have continuous program. The churches replying probably are not average in that the well equipped seem to have answered.

3. Six firms out of 42 that replied to questionnaires have some kind of recreation program but only two of these were more than minor athletic programs. Eight had no facilities; eight had community buildings or club rooms; seven had available churches or schools. Employers at the Bell Telephone Company have organized a leisure time activity for their employees; Myers-Arnold has a kind of organization and a small meeting room; Ivey's has a meeting room. Many firms have occasional store parties. There are a number of industrial recreation directors in the Parker district but with almost no exception the program is athletic and designed chiefly for boys and men. No crafts are offered; occasionally there is some activity for families, but not often. At Woodside Mill there was a women recreational director, but she is no longer there and her place is not to be filled. A large part of her work was apparently to supervise a playground.

4. There are no workers of education programs in the labor organizations in this area, except for union education as such. Few women participate as was stated above except in the CWA and the TWUA and even in these participation is small.

5. There is a tennis club sponsored by the YWCA. Golf clubs were mentioned above. There are two, restricted in membership. There are several music clubs. There are seven business girls' sororities and they have a strong appeal. Some girls have left the YWCA program to participate in the sorority programs; many girls participate in both. There is an international program sent out by the sorority headquarters, an elaborate ceremonial of membership, high dues, restricted membership. There has been increasing interest and new chapters are a growing movement. There is an Altrusa Club, a Pilot Club, a B&P Club. The Altrusa has a membership of 33; the Pilot 35; and the B&P 175. The age in all is 21 and up.

c. Commercial

1. Commercial Recreation

Motion Pictures - 7 theaters for whites
4 drive-ins for whites
1 city theater for Negroes - also the balcony of Center Theatre for Negroes
No Negro drive-ins
A new Negro theatre proposed, at present tied up by governmental restriction.

Two bowling alleys - Lucky Strike and Brandon - for whites

Four billiard and pool halls - for whites and several for Negroes

Two dance halls - the Armory and Textile Hall - Textile Hall also used by Negroes

It is estimated that there are between 50 and 70 taverns, night clubs and Juke joints in Greenville.

Skating Rinks - three - New Buncombe Road, Brandon and municipal one in Cleveland park (pay basis)

Municipal Pool in Cleveland Park and the lake at Paris Mountain State Park are the two best swimming facilities for whites. There are 3 or 4 small commercial lakes in Greenville's environs. There is no adequate swimming facility for Negroes.

Commercial Golf Courses - Hallendale golf club.

No commercial tennis courts.

Yearly attendance of women at professional athletic events statistically not available - the following estimates are given:

Baseball ..... 1/4 in attendance - women
Basketball ..... 1/3 in attendance - women
Football ..... 1/3 in attendance - women
Boxing ..... None held except Golden Gloves, very few women in attendance

2. Excursions - Hollis Tours.

3. Education

Two universities - Furman and Bob Jones. Privately endowed, both religious, one Baptist, one interdenominational with strong evangelical tendencies.

Adult Education - covered elsewhere - Great Books course is being projected now.

Skills - Peoples College offered crafts, upholstering, furniture refinishing, sewing, etc. Greenville Citizen Education Center - annual project.

Occasional art instructions offered by Greenville Fine Arts League.

Private dancing, and music teachers, etc.

A new league of Women Voters is in the process of being organized and there will be an evening group that the employed girls may participate in. There are PTA's in all the schools, some of them very active.

V. To what extent do young employed girls make use of these varied opportunities? At a glance it would appear that young employed girls participate in several areas - in sororities, in church groups, in commercial recreation, and in the YWCA. Very few are in the service clubs, some few participate in Little Theatre and in the Community Concert Association.

VI. Health

a. Public Health in the Greenville Area is split between two authorities - the Health Department of the City of Greenville and the County Health Department. It is not always clear where the responsibility of each department ends. Over this point there is often a great deal of confusion with both departments denying responsibility over certain specified areas, e.g., insulin for city indigents. There would appear to be a great need for defining exactly the areas of responsibility for each, or affecting amalgamation or consolidation of the two operations.

1. It may be said that both departments have well trained and well paid staffs. Standards for the County Health Department are set by the State Board of Health which is considered to be one of the most progressive in the Southeastern part of the United States. The City Health Department is a much smaller operation with 18 full time staff members and 3 part time staff members. The pay for this department is not as adequate as the County Health Department nor the qualifications of the staff equivalent.

Dr. Holtzclaw (County Health) and Dr. Kitchen (City Health) state that they have enough public health nurses to adequately serve the people coming under their card.

2. Services in clinics for persons of small means.

County Health T.B. Clinics every Tuesday and Wednesday morning. X-ray for T.B. If active they are admitted to the County T.B. (Hopewell) or State Park Sanitarium. Applications to these are passed on by Jack Wilson, County Investigator.

Maternity Shelter The cost is $25.00 for delivery. Well baby clinics for whites held at the shelter. Negro pre-natal held at Public Health Office. Negro post-partum held 6 weeks after birth at Public Health Office. City Public Health is limited to charity patients.

Clinics at Greenville General Hospital Medical, obstetrcis, dental, pediatrics, surgical, fractures, orthopedic, cardiac and ear, eye, nose and throat, and Neurothorcoic. If glasses are needed the Lions club will give them. Anyone can go to the Clincis, through appointment as they can only see a certain number a day. The charge is $ .25. All patients from City Health and County Health are referred to these clinics - doctors also refer patients. If hospital care is needed they must be investigated by Mr. Jack Wilson to determine if free care should be given. If a person has an income of $15.00 per week, they are not eligible for free hospital care.

3. Venereal Disease Control
The County Health Department is responsible for venereal disease control work. They employ two full time and one part time investigator and follow up work in this regard. Persons needing treatment are sent to out-of-town institutions where rapid treatment methods are used. Rapid treatment facilities available in Greenville during the war have been discontinued. However, since the Air Base has been opened again, no doubt this will again be available.

4. Occupational or Industrial Diseases. The chief industrial disease in plants is dermatitis caused by fumes and use of chemicals. There are accidents such as strained backs, ankles, wrists, cuts and burns.

b. What is being done about tuberculosis and cancer detection among your adults?
A state mobile X-Ray Unit is available to all persons in Greenville. If any T.B. trouble is found a card is sent the person and he is urged to see a physician at once. County Health Department has a T.B. Clinic every Tuesday and Wednesday - if found active they are sent to Hopewell or State Park Sanitarium. City Health refer all T.B. Patients to County Department.

Cancer - No detection clinic in Greenville (detection clinics in Anderson, Columbia, and Orangeburg), but treatment Clinic under the State Board of Health. Patients are referred by their family doctor to the clinic for treatment - X-Ray, radium and surgical treatment is given when necessary, all free. All cases are referred to the Department of Welfare for investigation, sent by them to Dr. Holtzclaw who sends same to the State Office for final O.K. It takes about ten days for this to be returned to the Hospital and patient is admitted for treatment. The American Cancer Society will give 3 weeks terminal nursing when patient leaves the Hospital. Also pays for drugs, transportation from home to hospital for treatment, wheel-chairs, hospital beds, bed linen, etc. There is splendid cooperation between their Field Worker and the State Board Clinic Representative at the Greenville General Hospital.

c. What kinds of health insurance plans are in operation in your community? Are they adequate? Is cost within means of low paid worker?

Only the South Carolina Hospital Service Plan (Blue Cross) was contacted. The Blue Cross hospitalization cost is 1 person - $1.50 per month and family - $3.80 per month. Blue Shield covers surgical work to those with

income under $3,500 per year. Cost is for one person - $ .85 per month and family - $2.25 per month. Most of the mills carry group insurance, and many of the stores on Main Street.

d. Do you have sufficient hospitals? How are these facilities made available to persons unable to pay the cost of the service?

1. Greenville General Hospital has a total of 325 beds; 275 beds available for white patients and 50 available for Negro patients. There are no beds strictly set aside as charity, however, in the past approximately 22% of the 50 beds available to Negro patients have been on a charitable or semi-charitable basis.

   A new ruling has been mdae and all Charity Cases will be investigated by the Hospital and the Board of Directors of the Hospital will have the disbursement of the County Funds.

2. Greenville County Tuberculosis Hospital is a public tuberculosis hospital maintained in Greenville County with a total of 75 beds; 56 available for white patients and 19 available to Negro patients. This hospital is maintained on a free or charitable basis for both white and Negro patients. Emergency T.B. cases are handled in the Greenville General Hospital isolation ward.

3. Dr. Jervey's Hospital is a private hospital operated by Dr. J. W. Jervey as an eye, ear and nose hospital. There are 15 beds available for white patients only.

4. St. Francis Hospital is a private hospital maintained by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis (Catholic). Sister Alfonsina is Superintendent. This is a general type hospital with 120 beds available to white patients. No beds are available to Negro patients. There are no free or charitable beds maintained at this hospital.

5. Greenville Maternity Shelter Hospital is supported by Greenville County and the Community Chest of Greater Greenville. It maintains 35 beds for white patients only. These beds are maintained on a partially charitable basis. Mrs. Theo McCravy is superintendent.

6. McClaren Medical Shelter is a private general type hospital with 9 beds available to Negro patients only. There are no charitable facilities available.

7. Dr. McPherson's clinic keeps obstetrical patients three days.

When the new Greenville General Hospital is completed hospital facilities will be greatly increased. At the present time they are not sufficient.

e. What is being done in the field of mental health in your town?
Mental Health Clinic: has just opened offices in the old court house. Dr. I. O. Brownell, psychiatrist is in charge. There is also a trained psychiatric social worker and clinical psychologist in the office. This clinic will admit persons either through their own physician or social agencies who are not able to meet the full cost of psychiatric care. This is operated through Federal and State money.

VII. What are the attitudes of people in your town toward each other and toward the YWCA?

Greenville city proper is surrounded by more than fifteen mill villages, mostly textile. The life of the people in the villages is centered in their mill, their church, and their school. There is some inter-village activity and less of city-village. The Parker school does pull the villages together to some degree, especially through the Textile Club. Neither group feels at home with the other. Primary tensions exist in the field of labor organizations and race. There have been sharp dividing lines between the Parker District (industrial) and the city, but slowly these are being broken down. The YWCA, the Community Council, the Community Chest drives, the student bodies and faculties of the high schools have helped break the barriers. However, these are still to be reckoned with. The newspapers are conservative; however, some members of the press are quite liberal and are doing all that they can within bounds to affect public opinion. The churches - particularly the fundamentalist churches - wield a powerful influence upon the people, especially in the industrial sections. Greenville is a church town and all the churches have a certain strength. The opinion of the town regarding the YWCA is varied. Ministers gave such comments in regard to the YWCA and its place as:

Put more emphasis on girl club work
Establish as adequate Negro Y in the community as white.
Cease activities that are offensive to the use of the word Christian in the name of your organization. I refer to dancing, etc.
Train recreational leaders. Help find good movies, suggest speakers on child care, Christian family life, and continue to offer your club and forum plans.

Industrialists and business men said:

Fifteen said that the YWCA program would be valuable to their employees
Four said "no"
Four said that the value was doubtful since their employees were so scattered.
Two said that they did not know what the Y had to offer so couldn't answer.

The girls who belong to the YWCA Bowling League and who have not had very much contact with the YWCA in other ways said: (These girls are usually from industrial backgrounds)

They like the friendly poeple at the YWCA
They wish for a swimming pool
They like everything about the Y
They like meeting people
They like the socials but not the speeches
The Y makes you feel as if you were home

The Business and Industrial girls who are in YWCA clubs said that what they like about the YWCA is:

The fellowship
Camp
The Purpose
Being part of a world-wide organization
The variety of program
Discussions on politics and community
The feeling of belonging
An opportunity to express their own ideas
The liberal thinking
The principals

YWCA NEWS

Edited by The Interpretation Committee

VOL. II No 2 Spring - Summer Edition Greenville, S. C.

COMMUNITY CHEST PLANS IN THE MAKING

The YWCA is a participating agency in the Community Chest and plans for the 1949 Campaign hold unusual interest for our membership.

Under the Leadership of Dr.L.P.Hollis, President of the Chest, Mr. W. B. Poole, Campaign Chairman, and Mr.Harold Weekley, Executive Director, The campaign organization is now being perfected. A meeting of all Agency Boards, held at the Salvation Army Citadel last week served to point out the responsibility of the agencies for this year's Chest Campaign. As usual YWCA members will not only contibute, but will take part in the responsibilities of the campaign.

The 1949 budget of the YWCA is $98,749.08, of which amount the sum of $20,984.08 or 21.2% contributed by the Community Chest.

The Chest funds in the YWCA budget are applied to Administration, Building Overhead, Y-Teen and Adult Programs, and National Support.

The Residence, Dining Room and Camp are entirely self supporting and no chest funds are applied to these departments.

The Chest Sub-Committee to review the YWCA budget is composed of Mr. Ellis M. Johnston, Mrs. Jack Parker and Mr. J.A. Henry.

Recently the YWCA Finance Committee invited these persons together with Dr.L.P. Hollis, and Mr.M.C.Patten, who heads the Chest budget committee, to a supper. Following the meal, the visitors toured the building, and then spent over an hour discussing the YWCA budget from a general point of view.

Among the major questions considered were the method of YWCA budgeting, the need for renovation of the floors in the residence, the inadequacy of the building with reference to servants quarters and small club rooms, and the extension of program into the Negro Community.

The exchange of ideas in regard to these matters has proved helpful and the Finance Committee will soon work out the details of the budget.

The Finance Committee is composed of Mrs. Rex Rice, Mrs. J. T. Greene, Miss Lois Cody, Mrs. W. H. Earle, Mrs. John W. Arrington, Jr., Mrs.Dan Cochran, Miss Dorothy Fain, Mrs. Francis Hipp, Mrs.W. T. Potter and Mrs. N. P. Mitchell.

Moving pictures of Chest Agency activities are in the process of being made now - Friday afternoon the photographer found Y-Teens packing a box for World Fellowship, Business Girls in a Club program, Mrs.Bowen welcoming a newcomer to town, and a number of women in the extension program at work with a group of children in a garden project. You will want to see this movie of the interesting work being done by all the Chest Agencies.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

A very special welcome is extended the following new members who have come into the Association since February.

Mrs. Jo Newton
Mrs. W. H. Keith
Mrs. Nick Hunter
Mrs. M. D. Barton
Miss Kate Roberts
Miss Helen Fawcett
Mrs. Ben Sloan
Mrs. Jack L. May
Mrs. Mable Brown
Miss Carolyn Auld
Mrs. T. A. Roe
Mrs. E. V. Beemer
Mrs. Edna R.Lawson
Mrs. R.S.Ellington
Mrs. F. S. Webster
Miss Dorothy Blair
Mrs. Sam F. Floyd
Miss Nannie Batson
Mrs. James J. Reid
Mrs. W.B. Simmons
Mrs. J. B. Gwynn
Mrs. J. E. Hudson
Mrs. John T. Lucius
Mrs. C.A.Murchison
Mrs. Bill Donnelly
Mrs. J.L.Williams
Mrs. J. Robert Martin
Mrs. Phillips Hungerford
Miss Jacqueline Jones
Miss Cornelia Wallace
Miss Mozelle Jackson
Mrs. Robert L. Perry, Jr.
Mrs. Perry Woods, Jr.
Mrs. H. E. Chittenden, Jr.
Mrs. W. R. Crossfield
Miss Elizabeth Morgan
Mrs. F. H. Cunningham

WORLD FELLOWSHIP PLANS

The World Fellowship Committee is making plans for the fall emphasis on World Fellowship throughout the YWCA Membership. Members of the Committee are drawn from each YWCA Committee with Mrs. Orrissa Simpson as chairman.

The World Fellowship quota for 1949 is $325.00. YWCA Members in Greenville will take pleasure in thus sharing in the leadership development of women which the YWCA affords around the world.

IN MEMORIAM

We gratefully acknowledge memorial gifts in honor of the following friends:

Mrs. George Wrigley
Mr. R. S. Aiton
Mr. S. Benston
Mr. W. T. Potter
Mrs. Alvin H. Dean
Mrs. Sarah Harrison
Mrs. Ben Easley
Mrs. Wm. Gilmore Simms

Quotations from Humorous Skits presented at Convention.

"In speaking of our darling Chest
We henceforth will agree,
To speak of it not just as "They",
But now and then as "we",
We'll furnish workers for campaigns,
We'll march in Chest parades,
We'll sprout Red Feathers from our ears,
And stick them in our braids.
And if we find a naughty girl
Who's trying to resist,
We'll slap her on the wrist!"

"Does the YWCA have to decide about all legislation or do we still have congress?"
— From a Y-Teen

.....

"We may not solve all the problems of prejudice, injustice and war. But I see the YWCA as a constant dripping on the stones. And let me tell you this! You'll never find a steadier, finer bunch of drips." — From an Executive Director

.....

"Everything's simply darlin' in Atlanta,
The region of the juleps and the mints.
We had a little trouble back in Eighteen-Sixty-one,
But nothing like what has happened to us since!
Some of our problems jump the Mason-Dixon,
They're hot above as they are hot below.
We-all will fix the poll tax, the Dixiecrats and Klan,
You-all can take on Truman--and Margaret if you can.
We guarantee by any such a correlated plan,
We'll go about as far as you can go!"
— Sung by Mrs. Charles Rosenberg, Chairman of the Southern Region

****

THANKS EXTENDED

TO: Misses Gabrielle and Charlcy Austin for their gracious hospitality in the use of their home for Y meetings. The Board of Directors, the Adult Program Committee, the B & P Club and the Residence have all enjoyed meeting there.

TO: Mrs. Alida Cory of the National Staff for the lovely coffee cup recently received for the Coffee Cup Collection.

"The mighty imperative of our time is to create the conditions which foster peace.... The real enemy against which we must pit our lance is poverty..... Peace rests on reform not recovery" — Dr. Lawrence Sears.

IN THE ADULT PROGRAM

Mrs. Grace Rhodes has been employed by the Personnel Committee to serve as advisor for the Saturday Evening Open House Programs..... Misses Louise Kellett, Vera Batson and Elizabeth McNeill recently attended the Southern Business and Professional Conference at Camp Chelan in Indiana..... The Business and Professional Club held two successful supper-square dance evenings at Camp Burgiss Glen, for the benefit of their cabin there. They have recently added new slip covers, blankets and a water heater to the cabin..... The Coterie, Residence, B and P, and Live Y'ers each had weekends at Burgiss Glen this spring.

Recently Officers of B and P Groups

B & P Club
President - Elizabeth Shaw
V-President - Margie Foster
Secretary - Allene Vorsand
Treasurer - Marie Shockley

Coterie —
President - Marie Sparks
V-President - Marian Cely
Rec. Secretary - Doris Cabler
Corr. Secretary - Doris Moorehead
Treasurer - Nancy Field
Asst. Treasurer - Lucille Benston

Live Y'ers —
President - Nelle Haskett
V-President - Helen Harrison
Secretary - Bonnie Brown
Treasurer - Edna Robertson

Inter-Club Council —
President - Sydney Brockman
V-President - Christine Folsom
Sec-Treasurer - Meb Benston
Inter-State Council Member - Louise Kellett

Allegria Club —
President - Carolyn Goldsmith
V-President - Lillian Dow
Secretary - Lila Arms
Treasurer - Rebecca Wilson

The Mills Mill Bowling Team came out first in the Spring Bowling Tournament, with the Live Y'ers second. The Mills Mill team is composed of Juanita Hammond, Captain, Edith Hammond, Ruth Simpson, Margaret Simpson, Sara Simpson, Sara Cox and Dorothy Blair. The Captain of the Live Y'ers is Pat Guest of the Union Bleachery ..... Mrs. J. A. McCullough was declared Champion in the 1949 Tennis Tournament, and Miss Carolyn Auld was runner up.

EXTENSION PROGRAM

The Extension Program in the Negro Community is going forward under the leadership of Mrs. H. A. Orr, Chairman of the Extension Committee. Other members who have worked with Mrs. Orr and the various committees are Miss Mary Wilburn, Mrs. Rex Rice, Mrs. Orrissa Simpson, Mrs. T. Charles Gower, Mrs. Dixon Pearce and Mrs. James W. Moffitt.

Projects which have been undertaken for the summer are gardening, a cooking school, music, and the sending of 4 delegates to summer conferences. The interest is keen and the enthusiasm marked.

Members who would like to work in this program are asked to contact Mrs. Orr.

STUDY OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY PROPOSED

The Council of Social Agencies, Dr. W. F. Loggins, president, is now organizing a citizens' committee to make a study of such questions as Housing, Recreation, Education and Law Enforcement in the Negro Community.

If you would like to take part in this community project, please phone Ethel Simpson, Phone 2-7377.

"Our new frontier is our recognition that we are part of a world whose survival depends on the ability of all kinds of people to understand, to live and to work together." — Mrs. Grace Loucks Elliott

The Community Chest is a great American institution - It is but another manifestation of the Christian basis of our culture, for those who give are not only helping their fellow man, and also helping build a better community and a better world. We give not so much because of some direct service we may receive, but because we believe in service to our fellow man. The "more blessed to give that to receive" verse in the Bible applies to Chest giving.

Y-TEENS IN ACTION

Betty Iler, Senior Y-Teen was one of the group of students awarded the James F. Byrnes Scholarship of $500.00. Betty was in the group recently entertained by Mr. Byrnes..... Nancy Worrell, Doris Tulburt, Sara Worrell, and Maxine Garrett attended the Y-Teen Conference at Norfolk Virginia recently. Nancy served as worship leader and Doris as leader of the music..... The Y-Teens began their summer program with a camping orientation week-end at Burgiss Glen. Newly elected officers in Parker and Greenville worked together in reviewing club procedures, making plans for program and discussing their relation to the whole YWCA. There was time for fun and relaxation too. Thanks to Mrs. Stanley Ryan and Mrs. Lois Owens for their excellent management of the food service!

Thursday night is Senior Teen-Time at the Y this summer and Friday night there is a Junior High Y-Teen Frolic for boys and girls from both Parker and Greenville Schools. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Shirley are assisting Miss Gene Stokes in the leadership of these programs.

Y-Teen Swimming Classes conducted by Life Savers at the Pine Grove Lake are meeting with good response — as are the Monday night golf classes.

Y-Members can have a growing experience for themselves by serving as leaders for Y-Teen Clubs. Won't you call Gene Stokes or Doris Tulburt and volunteer for such service?

The Y-Teen Committee will bring Mrs. Lois Washer of the Richmond Professional Institute here September 13-15. Mrs. Washer has an attractive personality and has had remarkable success in leading informal educational groups. She is an authority in adolescent psychology and recreation. These meetings will be of interest to teen age girls, parents, and leaders working with teen age youth. Mark these dates on your calendar!

Quotation from an adult leader in regard to a Y-Teen in the Parker District —

"She has developed wonderfully in the years I have known her and she really wants to find the most worthwhile things in life ..... I appreciate all the Y clubs have done for her. I have felt definitely the influence they have had on her."

PAINTING AND RENOVATION

Under the leadership of Mrs. J.G.Cunningham, chairman of the Building Committee, the annual "face lifting" at the YWCA is under way.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR THE RESIDENCE.

The Residence Committee, Mrs. P. D. Meadors, chairman, has since before the war been in the market for dressers for the YWCA. Last week a sub-committee composed of Mrs. W. H. Ambler, Mrs. T. G. Davis and Mrs. H. E. Runge signed the contract for twenty new metal Simmons dressers. A dream of long standing is about to come to pass!

Have you noticed the good sun tans which young women in the YWCA Residence sport these days? Thats because they enjoy the sunning-roof which they equipped on top of the building.

The most popular place at the Y these days is the laundry room. Equipped with a coin Bendix, ironing boards, and sinks it is a busy place each evening as business girls seek to keep their clothes in order "for the job".

Why not have a good noon day meal - with a salad plate if you like - at the YWCA, on some of these hot summer days?

"What these countries of backward economic development and relentness population pressure need even more than technical assistance or capital is the training of their young women.....if the world had more of the leadership and the energy released by the work of the Y.W.C.A. at home and abroad, it would not only be cleaner and saner, but also economically more efficient." — Dr. John B. Condliffe

CAMP CORNER

The thirtieth season of the Greenville YWCA Camp got under way June 9th and has an almost capacity registration to the end of July. There were only three new staff members, which is a record at anytime.

For several years a policy of providing training for girls who have formerly been campers, but who are not yet ready for the full responsibility of leadership has been followed. Those in the group this year are Jo Simmons, Libby Crenshaw, Gloria Shockley, Helen Wills, Mary Bell, Becky Lynch, Jo Klein, Joyce Hall, and Jeannice Hammond.

The Garden Tour in April under the able leadership of Mrs. Jack Parker and Mrs. Jack Law of the Camp Committee was highly successful, with over 1000 persons in attendance.

It was planned to have a second day on which tickets would be good for admittance to another garden. Due to unexpected conditions this could not be arranged. However, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Law, hope that in the fall this further benefit may be available. Save your Garden Tour Ticket, if you still have it! With it you may be able to see roses blooming in October or November.

Members of the Camp Committee who assisted with the cleaning and preparation of facilities for the opening of camp were as follows: Mrs. W. B. Ellis, Mrs. Dean Rainey, Mrs. Pat Fant, Mrs. Charles Garrison, Mrs. Wyatt Aiken, Mrs. J. W. Vaughan, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Ryan, Miss Jane Cothran, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss Charley Austin, Mrs. James H. Woodside and Mrs. Jack Parker.

Members of the North Carolina Forestry Commission have agreed to work with the Burgiss Glen Camp Committee in making a plan for the conservation and development of the forest on the Camp property. They have also offered their services to the Camp Staff in making conservation a program emphasis with camping groups.

The Camp is greatly endebted to a number of friends for the following contributions.

A gift for the Construction of a staff Recreation building.

Scholarships amounting to $400.00 from the Rotary Club, the American Business Club and a number of YWCA Members.

A ship's bell - which can be heard from Wake Robin to the Tennis Courts - from Mr. J. M. Ryan.

The construction of a concrete dock for the new diving board by Mr.W.G. Perry Jr., Mr. F. L. Shackelford and Mr.Hugh Abee.

Sheets and blankets for the Health Hut by Mrs. R. S. Ellington.

An electric stove for the Business Girls Cabin by Miss Jane Cothran.

Wool draperies, coverlets, light fixtures from European countries, by Mrs. A.T. O'Dell.

A new cabin for staff living quarters was constructed this spring under the leadership of Mrs. J.M. Ryan, Miss Jane Cothran and Mrs. W.H. Allen of the Camp Committee.

BUSINESS AT CONVENTION

The Eighteenth National Convention of the Y.W.C.A. in San Francisco, in March, in the business sessions adopted the following:

1 - A Statement of Focus.
2 - A new National Constitution.
3 - A new basis for Membership.
4 - A new policy for National Support.
5 - The Public Affairs, and Foreign Division Programs for the next triennium.
6 - The Budget for the National Association.
7 - A basic set of standards for Community Associations.
8 - Authorized a study of the Program of Community Y.W.C.A.'s.
9 - Recommended changes in Retirement age.

"The rock which will bear our full weight as Christians in these fearful times is the great fact that God is the center of life, that Man has a destiny on earth, which he cannot find except in relation to God" — Mrs. Gladys S. Calkins

GREENVILLE SELF-SURVEY

If you know South Carolina, you know that Greenville is a special kind of a city—a textile town, busy, even rich, and always with more conscience than most cities. Textile cities are notoriously neglectful of their Negro populations.

Three years ago a group of Negro women asked the Greenville YWCA to set up a branch "Y" for the colored community. The YWCA turned to the Community Council for advice. The result: plans for an over-all study of conditions affecting Negro citizens. The Southern Regional Council was called in to advise on how to make a home town self-survey.

In the summer of 1949 the idea really took hold. Under the sponsorship of the Community Council, a Steering Committee of white and Negro leaders was formed. An editor, a lawyer, a couple of doctors, a judge, a railway porter, some teachers and school officials, people from the YWCA, several ministers, a janitor, and a woman professor. Thirty-eight altogether. With almost no paid help, they themselves and their friends dug out the facts about the Negroes of Greenville. The whole business about health, the sewer lines and street accidents. The schools. The law and the police and the courts. Playgrounds. Busses and railroads. All the welfare services, jobs, the churches, community life, housing. And in each field they listed the things that ought to be done. They printed a bigreport and an easier report for everybody to read. When they were finishing the job and the steering committee was meeting, one member said, "The best thing about the survey was that it got people together. We didn't know each other well enough. Now we do. Meeting and working together—not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose—has been a release and a relief."

That was early in 1950. Since then, every once in a while lists have been made of the results of that survey. Hundreds of brand new dwellings, new traffic lights where they were needed, Negro doctors at meetings of the city medical society, a Negro newspaper, more hospital beds, better pay for the teachers, a new school lunchroom, a new park open to Negroes, a new movie, a better YWCA program, a clinic for mental cases, thirty Negro Boy Scout troops instead of five, better PTA's, many more community meetings open to everybody, etc., etc. The last list is four pages long. These are good things and Greenville is proud of them. But the thing the city really got was friendship and understanding.

STEERING COMMITTEE OF SELF SURVEY

Mrs. C. C. Withington, Survey Chairman, ~~and housewife~~ Church & civic leader

~~Professor~~ J. E. Beck, Survey Co-Chairman and Principal Sterling High School

Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of Community Council and City Superintendent of Schools

~~Mr.~~ Wayne Freeman, Vice President of Community Council and Editor Greenville Piedmont

Mrs. A. T. ~~Odell~~ O'Dell, Vice President Community Council and ~~Publicity Director of~~ Director of Public and School Relations, Greenville City Schools

Mrs. J. B. Little, Treasurer of Community Council and housewife

Mrs. John M. Holmes, Vice President of Community Council and housewife

~~Mr.~~ Harry R. Stephenson, Vice President of Community Council and Lawyer

Dr. Dwight M. Chalmers, Chairman Community Participation and Responsibility Committee and Pastor of Westminister Presbyterian Church

Dr. E. A. Huggins, Co-Chairman, Community Participation and Responsibility Committee and Physician

Miss Bessie Boyd, Co-Chairman of Community Participation and Responsibility Committee ~~and housewife~~

Mrs. T. J. Mims, Chairman, Education Committee and State President and City President of P.T.A. Councils.

~~Mr.~~ S. O. Walker, Co-Chairman of Education Committee, Porter in Bonding Company

Dr. Thomas Parker - Chairman of Health Committee and Physician

Dr. E. L. McPherson - Co-Chairman Health Committee and Physician

Dr. L. P. Hollis - Chairman Housing Committee; President of Community Chest and Superintendent of Parker School District

~~Mr.~~ Henry Bivens - Co-Chairman Housing Committee and Custodian U. S. Post Office.

Miss Grace Ray - Chairman Industry & Employment Committee and Interviewer at State Employment Service ~~Office~~ Service

Mrs. Mamie C. Norris - Co-Chairman, Industry & Employment Committee and housewife

Judge Richard Foster - Chairman, Law Enforcement Committee and Judge of County Children's Court.

~~Mr.~~ Noah Robinson - Co-Chairman, Law Enforcement Committee and Porter at C. & W.C. Railroad

Mrs. John F. Welborn - Chairman, Recreation Committee; Board Member of Phillis Wheatley & YWCA., housewife

Miss Dorothy Brockman, Co-Chairman, Recreation Committee and President of Greenville American Newspaper.

Mrs. J. O. Dysart, Chairman, Religious Resources Committee and housewife

~~Rev.~~ E. J. Green, Co-Chairman Religious Resources Committee and Min. + Business man

~~Mr.~~ E. D. Fry - Chairman, Sanitation and Safety Committee and Superintendent Greater Greenville Sewer Commission

~~Mr.~~ Wilfred Walker - Co-Chairman, Sanitation & Safety Commi~~ssion~~ttee and Instructor Sterling High School

Rev. J. G. Forrester, Chairman, Transportation Committee and former Pastor Brandon Methodist Church

~~Mr.~~ S. A. Smith - Co-Chairman, Transportation Committee and Manager of Pilgrim Life Insurance Co.

Miss Laura Ebaugh, Chairman, Welfare Services Committee and Professor of Sociology, Furman University

Mrs. Mable White Butler - Co-Chairman, Welfare Services Committee and Visiting Teacher, Greenville City Schools

Mrs. R. M. Caine, Chairman, Family Care Division of Community Council and housewife

Miss Ethel Simpson - Chairman, Recreation-Education Division of Community Council and Y.W.C.A. Executive Sec.

~~Mr.~~ Allen Howland - Chairman Health Division of Community Council and Executive Sec. of South Carolina Hospital Service Plan (Blue Cross & Blue Shield)

Mrs. E. L. McPherson - Part time staff member Y.W.C.A. - Negro Branch. Housewife -

Harold J. Weekley, Executive Secretary Community Chest - Community Council

Frank A. Cleaver, Assistant Executive Secretary Community Chest - Community Council

J. E. Hammond - Principal of Oscar St. School

Also members of Steering Cttee

NEGRO STUDY COMMITTEES

Committee	Chairman	Co-Chairman
1- Community Participation & Responsibility	Dr. Dwight Chalmers, Westminister Presbyt. Church 18 Mt. Vista Ave. Phone 5-1371	Dr. E. A. Huggins, M.D. 110 North Calhoun Phone 5-1840 Miss Bessie Boyd, Attendance Teacher, G. City Schools 521 Anderson St. Phone 3-8026
2- Education	Mrs. T. J. Mims, State Pres., PTA; County ", PTA Augusta Rd. Phone 5-2492	S. O. Walker, Porter in Bonding Co. 402 Gower St. Phone 3-5800
3- Health	Dr. Thomas Parker, M.D. 311 E. Coffee St. Phone 2-3271	Dr. E. L. McPherson, M.D. 118 North Calhoun Phone 3-6232
4- Housing	Dr. L. P. Hollis, Pres., Community Chest; Supt. Parker Sch. Dist. Parker School Dist. Phone 2-2737	Henry Bivins, Custodian US Post Office 7 Logan St. Phone 5-1876
5- Industry & Employment	Miss Grace Ray, Interviewer at S. C. Employment Office Phone 2-5636	Mrs. M. C. Norris — Housewife 504 Oscar St.
6- Law Enforcement	Mr. Richard Foster, Judge, County Childrens Court 27 W. Court St. Phone 2-7361	Noah Robinson — Porter at C & WC RR 341 Gower St. Phone 5-5635
7- Population	Dr. W. F. Loggins, Pres. City Council of G. County; Supt. G. City Schools 17 Westfield St. Phone 2-2541	Prof. J. E. Beck, Principal Sterling HS Sterling High School Phone 5-3456
8- Recreation	Mrs. John Welborn, Bd. Member PW & YWCA 2801 Augusta Rd. Phone 3-7224	Miss Dorothy Brockman, Publisher of American, Housewife Rt. #7 Box 155 New Washington Hghts. Phone 5-3144
9- Religious Resources	Mrs. J. O. Dysart, Housewife 20 W. Earle St. Phone 2-7210	Rev. E. J. Green, Business man 103-A Trescott Phone 2-1723
10- Sanitation & Safety	Mr. E. D. Fry, Supt. G. Sewer Commission Emaxcee Bldg. Phone 3-7326	Wilfred Walker, Instructor, Sterling High School 500 University Ridge Phone 2-3249
11- Transportation	Rev. J. G. Forrester, Former Pastor, Brandon Meth. Church 1121 Pendleton St. Phone 3-6009	S. A. Smith, Manager Pilgrim Life Ins. Co. Phone 2-5377
12- Welfare Services	Miss Laura Ebaugh, Prof. of Soc., Furman U. 311 Pettigru St. Phone 2-3856	Mrs. Mable White Butler, Visiting Teacher, G'ville City Schools 41 Doe St. Phone 3-4443

(over)

Other members of Steering Ctee:

Mrs. C.C. Withington, Chairman – housewife

J.E. Beck – Co Chairman

Weekley, Exec. Sec., C. Council & Cleaver – ex officio, Asst Exec Sec, C. Council

Wayne Freeman, V.P. of C. Council, Editor, Gville Piedmont

Mrs. A.T. O'Dell, VP of C Council, Dir. of Pub. & School Rels., Gville City Schools.

Mrs. J.B. Little, Treas. of C. Council, housewife

Mrs. John M. Holmes, VP of C. Council, housewife

Mr. Harry R. Stephenson, Jr. – VP of C. Council; lawyer, ~~Pres.~~ Ch. of Bd., YMCA.

Mrs R.M. Caine – Ch., Family Care Div, C. Council;

Miss Ethel Simpson – Exec. Sec, YWCA; Ch. of Rec. Educ Div of C. Council.

Mr. Allen Howland – Ch. of Health Div. C. Council; Exec. Sec, S.C. Hosp. Service Plan (Blue Cross + Blue Shield)

Mrs. E.L. McPherson – Housewife; Part-Time Staff member of YWCA, Negro branch

J.E. Hammond – Principal, Oscar St. School (Negro)

MEMBERS OF STEERING COMMITTEE ("NEGRO STUDY COMMITTEE")

GREENVILLE (S.C.) SELF-SURVEY

(* attended meeting, 6 July 1949)

*Harold J. Weekley (ex-officio) - Exec. Sec., Council of Social Agencies

*Mrs. C.C. Withington, CHAIRMAN

Mr. H. R. Stephenson Jr. - young lawyer (Father owns the Union Bleachery)
(Bd. of Council of Soc. Agencies - 1st V.P.)

Mrs. R. M. Caine - Community leader, Bd. of Council of Soc. Agencies, Junior League, Phyllis Wheatley Center, etc. -- young.

Mr. Schaefer Kendrick - lawyer (Stephenson's partner)
(Bd. Council of Soc. Agencies - Gp. Work Cttee)

*Dr. Thomas Parker - an M.D. - very civic minded and active - father gave Phyllis Wheatley Center.

*Miss Ethel Simpson - Exec. Dir., YWCA

*Dr. L.P. Hollis - Supt., Parker School District (Mill area) -President of Community Chest - member of old Commission, Charter Member of SRC
Member of SC Citizens Cttee on Education

*Mr. J. E. Beck (Negro) - CO-CHARIMAN - Principal, Sterling High School
Board of Council of Social Agencies, Phyllis Wheatley Center

*Mrs. El L. McPherson (Negro) - wife of Doctor(who is cousin of Marie Saxon) - Community leader

Mrs. Mabel White Butler (Negro) - graduate of St. Augustine's - young and active, especially in recreation field
Teaches at Sterling High School
~~(Board of Council of Social Agencies?)~~

*Dr. W. F. Loggins - President, Council of Social Agencies
Supt., Greenville City Schools
(On State Board of Education?)

Mrs. John M. Holmes - community leader (Home for Aged)
(2nd VP, Bd. of Council of Soc. Agencies)

Miss Isadora Poe - General Hospital(County Hospital)
Now establishing Greenville Visiting Nurse Association
(Bd. of Council of Soc. Agencies, Health Cttee Chairman)

*Mr. J. E. Hammond (Negro) - Principal(?) [redacted] School (Negro ~~high~~ elem. school)

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* Mr. Wayne Freeman, Editor of Greenville Piedmont [redacted] - not on Committee but supporting survey.
Says he will be "of more help on the outside than as a member".

Henry Bivins

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES OF SURVEY OF NEGRO CONDITIONS

RECREATION COMMITTEE

Miss Dorothy Brockman
Mrs. J. F. Welborn, Jr.
Miss Inez Sheppard
Mr. Waddy Anderson, Jr.
Rev. John T. Amey
Miss Annie Mae Austin
Mrs. Susie Lee Bagwell
Miss Bernice Barton
Mr. James Bates
Capt. Robert Burchett
Mrs. Mable White Butler
Mrs. Frontis Keys Chandler
Mr. Winfred C. Daniels
Mrs. Hannah Davis
Mrs. Beaumonde Drake
Mrs. Hattie Duckett
Miss Annie L. Duren
Mrs. Curran S. Easley
Mr. Sam Francis
Mr. Tommy Fogic
Mrs. S. C. Franks
Mrs. Modestine Garrett
Miss Mary Gilliard
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Miss Felicia Hawkins
Mr. Heyward W. Hudson
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Miss Elizabeth Carter
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Rev. David W. Reese, Jr.
Mrs. Mary Lou Reid
Mrs. Rex Rice
Mr. James Robinson
Mr. Gil Rowland
Mrs. Helen B. Shaw
Mr. Aug. W. Smith
Mr. J. Edgar Smith
Mr. William I. Sullivan
Mrs. Ellen T. Taylor
Father Thomas
Mrs. Verona M. Thomas
Miss Aurelia Walker
Mr. Isaac White
Mrs. Bernice J. Williams
Mrs. Mamie Wright
Rev. C. R. Brown
Mr. Walter Ross
Mrs. John Dwyer
Rev. & Mrs. D. W. Walker
Miss Ethel Simpson

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Mrs. T. J. Mims
Mr. S. O. Walker
Mr. Elliott Byrd
Mr. J. H. Ledbetter
Mr. Ed Buckner
Miss Eula Barton
Miss Gabrielle Austin
Dorothy B. Morgan

POPULATION COMMITTEE

Dr. W. F. Loggins, Supt, Gville City Schools
Prof. J. E. Beck, Principal, Sterling H.S.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Mrs. J. O. Dysart
Rev. E. J. Green
Mrs. J. W. Fortner
Mrs. D. M. Richardson
Mrs. H. H. Hersey
Rev. E. Hopkins Weston
Mrs. Annie Mae Anderson
Miss Hattie Walker
Miss Xanthene Sayles

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

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Mr. Noah Robinson
Mrs. Connie Epting
Mr. E. Thomas McLaughlin
Mr. W. C. Nau
Mr. Don McKee
Mrs. John D. Smeak
Mr. Edward C. Thomas
Chief J. H. Jennings
Mr. W. F. Gaines

SANITATION AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

Mr. E. D. Fry
Mr. Wilfred Walker
Dr. Frank Kitchen
Miss Evelyn E. King
Mrs. Odessa Murray
Mr. Isaac Jones
Mrs. Thomasena Jones
Mrs. Edris Walker
Mr. Ralph Martin
Mr. Roy Williams
Mr. Giles R. Edwards

WELFARE SERVICE COMMITTEE

Miss Laura Ebaugh
Mrs. Mable White Butler
Miss Vivian Hargrave
Miss Anna M. Clark
Miss Mary DeLoach
Miss Doyle
Miss Inez Sheppard
Mr. William G. Hill
Mr. Charles Butler
Miss Frances Edwards
Mrs. Thomas Furman
Miss Elsie Hough
Mrs. Maudeline Smythe
Mrs. H. H. Hersey
Miss Freddie Stoddard
Mrs. Edna R. Butler
Mr. Thomas Jenkins

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Rev. J. G. Forrester
Mr. S. A. Smith
Mrs. L. P. Pitts
Mrs. R. J. Arthur
Mr. W. W. Clemmons
Mrs. Henrietta White
Mr. Jimmie Welton
Mr. Waymond L. Burton
Mr. T. D. Bennett
Mr. J. B. Oliver
Miss Betty Jo Oliver
Miss Jean Holroyd
Miss Jane Hersey

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Dr. Thomas Parker
Dr. E. L. McPherson
Mr. Robert Small
Mrs. R. S. Small
Mr. U. F. Henderson
Mr. Fletcher Jordan, Jr.
Mr. J. H. Lenhardt
Miss Mary Etta Woolridge
Mrs. Loee Bates Fuster
Mrs. George Wrigley, Jr.
Mrs. Charles New
Mrs. Waddy R. Thomson, Jr.
Mrs. Holmes Rose
Mr. L. A. Shelton
Mr. G. W. Thompson
Miss Lily Smith
Mrs. Eugene Wells
Dr. Peggy Fisher
Mrs. J. H. Parkins, Jr.
Mrs. Ora Lee Hollis
Dr. John E. Groce
Dr. J. Guy Douglas

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Dr. L. P. Hollis, Supt. Parker School District
Mr. Henry Bivins
Mr. D. F. Pearce
Mr. Wayne Freeman
Mr. W. L. Pickell
Mr. Paul Chapman
Mr. Walter Boone
Mr. Richard Lipsconbe
Mr. R. W. Anderson
Miss Frances McGowan
Miss Doris Smith
Miss Carolyn Sechrest
Mr. Ernest Sechrest
Miss Margaret Schumate
Mr. William Washington
Miss Louise Bryson
Mr. E. C. Murray
Mr. S. A. Smith

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Miss Grace Ray
Mrs. M. C. Norris
Rosa Lee Ligon
Bessie Sullivan
Olise Stagg
Rev. H. W. D. Stewart
Mr. J. Edgar Smith
Mr. R. W. Anderson
Mr. Bruce Bowers
Daisy Willis
Mr. S. C. Franks

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION & RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

Dr. Dwight Chalmers
Dr. E. A. Huggins
Mrs. E. L. McPherson
Dr. E. L. McPherson
Mrs. Alberta Grimes
Miss Ruth Walker
Mr. Louis Brookshire
Mr. W. F. Gaines
Miss Ethel Simpson
Judge Richard Foster
Prof. J. E. Beck
Mr. Luther M. Wallace
Miss Bessie Boyd
Mr. M. B. Tolbert
Mr. James Q. Brown

NEGRO STUDY COMMITTEES

Committee	Chairman	Co-Chairman
1- Community Participation & Responsibility	Dr. Dwight Chalmers 18 Mt. Vista Ave. Phone 5-1371	Dr. E. A. Huggins 110 N. Calhoun St. Phone 5-1840 Bessie Boyd 521 Anderson St. Phone 3-8026
2- Education	Mrs. T. J. Mims Norwood Ave. Phone 3-7512	S. O. Walker 402 Gower St. Phone 3-5800
3- Health	Dr. Thomas Parker 311 E. Coffee St. Phone 2-3271	Dr. E. L. McPherson 118 N. Calhoun St. Phone 3-6232
4- Housing	Dr. L. P. Hollis Parker School District Phone 2-2737	Henry Bivens 7 Logan St. Phone 5-1876
5- Industry & Employment	Miss Grace Ray S. C. Employment Office Phone 2-5636	Mamie Norris 504 Oscar St.
6- Law Enforcement	Mr. Richard Foster 27 W. Court St. Phone 5-3011	Noah Robinson 341 Gower St. Phone 5-5635
7- Population	Dr. W. F. Loggins 17 Westfield St. Phone 2-2541	Prof. J. E. Beck Sterling High School Phone 5-3456
8- Recreation	Mrs. John Welborn 2801 Augusta Rd. Phone 3-7224	Miss Dorothy Brockman Rt. #7 Box 155 New Washington Hghts. Phone 5-3144
9- Religious Resources	Mrs. J. O. Dysart 20 W. Earle St. Phone 2-7210	Rev. E. J. Green 103-A Trescott Phone 2-1732
10- Sanitation & Safety	Mr. E. D. Fry Emazcee Bldg. Phone 3-7326	Wilfred Walker 500 University Ridge Phone 2-3249
11- Transportation	Rev. J. G. Forrester 1121 Pendleton St. Phone 2-6009	S. A. Smith Pilgrim Life Ins. Co. Phone 2-5377
12- Welfare Services	Miss Laura Ebaugh 311 Pettigur St. Phone 2-3856	Mable White Butler 41 Doe St. Phone 304443

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

COMMUNITY COUNCIL - FIRST DRAFT

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE

TO

NEGRO POPULATION OF CITY OF GREENVILLE

GREENVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL - Public Hospital

Chairman, Trustees - Percival Gregory
President, Doctors' Staff - Dr. J. I. Converse
Superintendent - F. C. Haythorn

Facilities:

Greenville General Hospital has a total of 325 beds; 275 beds available for white patients and 50 available to negro patients. There are no beds strictly set aside as charity, however, in the past, approximately 22% of the 50 beds available to negro patients have been on a charitable or semi-charitable basis.

Hospital Services:

The services of this hospital are available to white doctors who are Staff Members and to their patients. Facilities are not available to negro doctors at the present time. There are 144 white doctors now registered on the Staff. Number of graduate nurses listed on the Staff are 75 white and 4 negro. There is maintained a training school for nurses and approximately 17 to 25 white nurses are graduated annually. Greenville General Hospital handles an average of 12,000 white patients and 2,000 negro patients annually. In addition to these facilities, clinics are held in the Out-Patient Department and are attended by interns, residents, nurses on duty and chief of services. These clinics include weekly crippled children's clinics, bi-weekly pre-natal care, weekly medical and surgical clinics, and weekly pediatric clinics. During the year 1948 a total of 28,000 patients visited these clinics. Patients accepted at the Greenville General Hospital do not have to reside in the County but have to be patients of Staff doctors. There is available Blue Cross Hospital Insurance to the public generally. An emergency clinic also is maintained.

GREENVILLE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Superintendent - Dr. R. Kyle Brown

Facilities:

This is a public tuberculosis hospital maintained in Greenville County with a total of 75 beds; 56 beds available for white patients and 19 available to negro patients. This hospital is maintained on a free or charitable basis for both white and negro patients. Emergency T.B. cases are handled in the Greenville General Hospital isolation ward.

Hospital Services:

There is one white doctor on Resident Staff and three white nurses. There are no facilities for nurses' training. The hospital is open to patients of all white and negro doctors. Average number of patients handled yearly in recent years - 40 white and 20 negro. Patient has to be resident of County to qualify for admission. A daily Out-Patient Clinic is held for both white and colored. Hospital insurance is available where required.

DR. JERVEY'S HOSPITAL

Facilities:

This is a private hospital operated by Dr. J. W. Jervey as an eye, ear and nose hospital. There are 15 beds available for white patients only.

Hospital Services:

There are 2 white doctors and 3 white nurses maintained on the Staff. There are no facilities for training nurses. The hospital is not open to patients of all white doctors nor is it open to patients of colored doctors. It is estimated that 350 white patients were cared for last year. There is an occasional negro patient accepted. No clinics are held at this hospital.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

Facilities:

This is a private hospital maintained by the Sisters of The Poor of St. Francis (Catholic). Sister Alfonsina is Superintendent. This is a general type hospital with 120 beds available to white patients. No beds are available to negro patients. There are no free or charitable beds maintained at this hospital.

Hospital Services:

The Staff consists of 1 white doctor and 3 interns. There are 20 white nurses. There are no facilities for nurses' training. The hospital facilities are open to patients of all white doctors but not to patients of negro doctors. Number of patients handled per year amounts to approximately 6,500 white patients. It is not necessary to be a resident of the County to be admitted. There is maintained at all times an Emergency Clinic with a resident doctor available. This clinic handles an average of 3,000 cases annually. Hospital insurance is available.

GREENVILLE MATERNITY SHELTER HOSPITAL

Facilities:

Mrs. Theo McCravy is Superintendent. This is supported by Greenville County and the Community Chest of Greater Greenville. It maintains 35 beds for white patients only. These beds are maintained on a partially charitable basis.

Hospital Services:

There are 3 white doctors and 3 white nurses on the Staff. The Shelter is available to white personnel only. It handles a total of 500 white patients annually. These patients have to be residents of Greenville County to be admitted. Clinics are held by-weekly on pre-natal care, monthly on post-natal care, and bi-ninthly on pediatrics. Hospital insurance is generally available.

McCLAREN MEDICAL SHELTER

Facilities:

Dr. E. E. McClaren is the owner of this private general type hospital with 9 beds available to negro patients only. There are no charitable facilities available.

Hospital Services:

There are 14 white doctors and 8 negro doctors on the Staff. There are 3 negro nurses on the Staff also. Hospital facilities are open to patients of all doctors. It should be noted, however, that the hospital has been in operation during the year 1949 only.

SOUTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM - State Park, S. C.

Facilities:

Wm. H. Moncrief, M.D., Superintendent
This is the State of South Carolina Tuberculosis Sanatorium. There are 328 beds available to white patients and 222 beds available to negro patients. All facilities are on a charitable basis. It should be noted that new construction recently started will provide for a net increase of 100 beds for negroes, making a total of 322 beds available.

Hospital Services:

There are 8 white doctors, no negro doctors, 18 white nurses and 15 negro nurses on the Staff. There are no facilities for nurses' training. Number of patients handled per year - 550 white and 500 negro. Requirement for admission is to be a resident of South Carolina. Clinics are held four days a week for tuberculosis patients. Hospital insurance is available.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL - Columbia, S. C.

Acting Manager - H . S. Kennerly

Facilities:

The Veterans Administration Hospital in Columbia is a general medical and surgical hospital with the following facilities:

General Medical - 195 white beds and 114 negro beds
General Surgical - 149 white beds and 93 negro beds
Tuberculosis - 0 white beds and 79 negro beds
NP - 56 white beds and 14 negro beds

This is a government hospital which is maintained for veterans.

Hospital Services:

There are 26 full time white doctors, 24 resident white doctors and 122 white nurses on the Staff. There are no facilities for nurses' training. Number of patients handled per year - 4,400 white and 3,200 negro. Clinics were held on mental diseases last year showing 538 white patients and 165 negro patients. Tuberculosis - 165 negro. General medical and surgery - 3858 white patients and 2811 negro.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL - Columbia, S. C.

Acting Superintendent - W. P. Beckman, M.D.

Facilities:

There are 2,700 white beds available and 2,300 negro beds available at this state maintained mental hospital.

Hospital Services:

There are 13 white doctors and no negro doctors on the Staff. There is 1 negro nurse on the Staff. Facilities are maintained for nurses' training and 4 white nurses were trained last year. It is necessary to be a resident of the State of South Carolina to be admitted. Mental Hygiene Clinics are held in Spartanburg and Charleston.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Hospital Facilities as Related to Community Health

It is apparent that the ratio of hospital facilities available to the colored population does not correspond to the ratio of those for the white population. The percentage of beds for colored at the General Hospital, where most of the general medical treatment the colored receive is given, is only 15.4. The colored population is 25 to 30 per cent.

This is also shown by City and County Health Department statistics of attended births. In 1946-47, one white baby is known to have been delivered by a mid-wife in the city, while 116 colored babies were. In the county, 10 white babies were delivered by midwives while 108 colored babies were. Doctors delivered 1,649 white babies and 367 colored babies in the city, and 1,834 white babies and 154 colored babies in the county.

Though the committee on health and medical care found the quality of service rendered by the midwives to be good, it did not imply that midwives' services are equal to those of a physician. It feels that consideration should be given in the near future to establishing a colored institution corresponding to the Maternity Shelter.

It is noticeable that white hospital admissions in the Greenville General Hospital increased from 7,555 in 1943 to 11,782 in 1947. The committee's interpretation of these figures is that the hospital facilities for white patients have increased and continued to operate at peak capacity, which indicates the same would have been true if colored beds had increased. The only colored facilities are ward accommodations.

There is no bathroom in the General Hospital for colored patients except the public bathroom on the floor below their ward.

Colored nurses are used on the colored ward to the extent they are available. There are no local facilities for training colored nurses.

Colored physicians are not allowed to care for any patients in the General Hospital. The only hospital facilities in the city they may use are those of the McClaren Medical Shelter, a private general type Negro hospital with only nine beds available. It is operated by a Negro doctor, Dr. E. E. McClaren. This medical shelter has been in operation during 1949 only and is not fully equipped.

There are only four Negro doctors in the city and none in the county. The nearest Negro doctors to Greenville are located in Newberry, Spartanburg, Anderson, Greenwood, Seneca and Asheville, N. C.

With so few Negro physicians, colored patients naturally must see white doctors. It was found that 90 per cent of white physicians see colored patients constantly in their offices, but that of these, seven per cent have no colored waiting rooms, 85 per cent inadequate waiting rooms, and only eight per cent adequate waiting rooms.

Dental Facilities

	White	Colored
City Population	53,000	17,000
	27	3

No white dentists see colored patients routinely in their offices; many, however, see them occasionally as referred patients. It is obvious that three dentists cannot care for from 25 to 30 per cent of the population.

A dental clinic is held once a week at the General Hospital which is open to both white and colored patients for emergency care.

There are two white dentists and one colored on the South Carolina State Board of Health staff. Funds are available for more, but no personnel is available. Therefore, this colored dentist spends only six weeks each year in the colored schools of the city cleaning, extracting and repairing teeth.

All patients at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children receive dental care by a part-time contract dentist.

The Greenville County Tuberculosis Hospital patients, the County Home inmates, and the county chain gang all receive emergency dental treatment from the county dentist.

It is the opinion of the dentists that in the colored population pyorrhea is the cause of more disability than dental carries, and that pyorrhea occurs much earlier in the colored race than in the white because of inadequate care of the teeth and gums by the individual.

The committee feels that the inadequate dental care of Greenville's indigent, both white and colored, is not true only of this area, but of many sections of the country because of the nationwide shortage of dentists.

Public Health Facilities

Before Greenville's recent increase in area, the population was about 42,000. The City Health Department was under-staffed at that time. It had four nurses, two colored and two white, and the accepted U. S. Public Health standard is one nurse for every 5,000 population. The city now has 70,000 people and no nurses have been added. (The county health department also has this unfortunate situtation --- it has one nurse for every 20,000 people.)

Prior to this city expansion, eating places were inspected twice a month. The two restaurant inspectors need more than one month now to make the rounds.

Dairies formerly were inspected routinely; at present dairies which had good records in the past are being skipped so the two dairy inspectors can concentrate on the unsatisfactory ones which have recently come under city jurisdiction.

The committee feels that the City and County Health Departments are doing as good work as can be expected with inadequate personnel.

The City School System has one nurse and part-time colored and white physicians. This is inadequate for the colored schools since such little medical care and instruction is given these students elsewhere. Dr. E. L. McPherson, the colored school physician, gives one day a week to conducting physical examinations to children in grades one, seven, and eleven. Aside from the showing of occasional health films supplied by the Greenville County Health Department, any form of health education is significantly lacking.

Free clinics for general medical care at the General Hospital are consistently used to capacity and often overcrowded. (Clinics at the city and county health departments are preventitive.) More personnel for the clinics is not forthcoming immediately, doctors have reported to the committee. Though the clinics are widely used, many indigent, because of ignorance or pride, do not obtain the care that is available.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. That, at the General Hospital, the number of beds for colored patients be increased; that some private or semi-private rooms be provided, that colored physicians be extended staff privileges; that adequate bathroom facilities be made available on the Negro ward, and that consideration be given to the training of Negro nurses.

2. That in the near future consideration be given to establishing a colored institution corresponding to the Maternity Shelter for white women.

3. That doctors provide adequate waiting rooms for colored patients wherever possible.

4. That the Piedmont Medical Association attempt to secure additional colored physicians and an additional dentist for the community, perhaps by contacting medical schools and universities.

5. That colored children be urged to have their teeth examined when entering public school, and required to if facilities become available.

6. That the officials of the City and County Health Departments be supported in their requests for additional personnel.

7. That more health work be done in the colored schools by more frequent examinations being administered, more hygiene taught, and a dental hygienist employed to teach mouth hygiene, to clean teeth and to apply sodium flouride.

8. That membership in the Blue Shield and Blue Cross (voluntary health insurance) be given favorable publicity since such membership would lessen the load on the clinics and make private medical attention more available. Blue Cross is hospital insurance and Blue Shield is medical insurance to which is added amounts agreed upon by doctor and patient.

THE
GREATER GREENVILLE PLAN

THOMAS DEVINE, Director

RALPH E. PUMPHREY, Ph.D., Associate

Survey under auspices of
Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

October 3, 1949
Dict. September 30

Miss Cassandra E. Maxwell
721 Russell Street, NE
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Miss Maxwell:

Thank you so much for the order for four copies of the self-survey manual. They are going out today.

We are delighted that there is prospect of a survey in Orangeburg. Let us help you in any way we can at all.

Meanwhile, turn up copies of the October 3 issues of Time and Newsweek, which have grand stories of Race in the News. We have found in Atlanta that the visit of a local bi-racial committee to the two editors, little green book in hand, has already worked small wonders.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

RC says these have been sent.
Sent also Race in the News.
MEJ

721-RUSSELL, NE

TELEPHONE 66

CASSANDRA E. MAXWELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

September 28, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

WC-K
1.00 ck

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me four copies of "The Home-Town Self-Survey Manual". Check for $1.00 is here enclosed to cover cost.

I am hoping to interest a local organization in making a survey of Orangeburg. If there is available any further information that your office can supply, please be good enough to supply us with the same.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

Cassandra E. Maxwell

Cassandra E. Maxwell

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

(Orangeburg, S.C.)

December 2, 1949

Mrs. George E. Davis
Community Missions Chairman
Woman's Missionary Union
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis

We have sent you under separate cover the two copies of the Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey which you requested. You will see that it is flexibly planned to cover as much or as little as a community wishes to undertake. The key to the proved success of this kind of survey is that citizens themselves, rather than outside experts, carry out the survey and are responsible for getting results.

You might be interested to know that Miss Cassandra Maxwell, lawyer and former law librarian at State College, Orangeburg, has also written us for information about the self-survey. She is hoping to organize one in Orangeburg. Perhaps you might be interested in talking with her about the possibilities of such a project.

We are enclosing a leaflet which briefly describes the self-survey and the services which the Council can provide to groups making surveys.

If we can be of help in any other way, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

write

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION

Auxiliary To South Carolina Baptist Convention

MISS VONNIE E. LANCE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
1301 HAMPTON STREET
COLUMBIA 29, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
1949
Southern Regional Council

MRS. GEORGE E. DAVIS
COMMUNITY MISSIONS CHAIRMAN
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Nov. 25, 1949

Dear Dr. Mitchell:-

Recently Mrs. Eugene Spearman of Newberry, S.C. wrote me regarding "The Home Town-Self-Survey" I would like two copies of this manual and for which I enclose ~~25¢~~ 50¢ for two. I am state chairman of the Christian social service program of S. Car. Baptist women. We call it Community Missions. I am familiar with surveys of all kinds and would like to see the Manual and can then see if by using it we can really accomplish something.

Sincerely yours, Mrs. Geo. E. Davis

17 March 1950

Miss Cassandra Maxwell
721 Russell Street NE
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Miss Maxwell:

I shall be going through Orangeburg on my way back from a trip to various points in South Carolina next week, and I should very much like to stop and see you.

The trip is being made in the interest of self-surveys, and since you have expressed interest in such a project for Orangeburg, I would like to stop and talk with you about it.

I shall probably arrive in Orangeburg some time on Thursday, March 23 and will hope to see you then. In any case, I shall call you before I come.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

Self surveys

17 March 1950

Mrs. George E. Davis
P. O. Box 354
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I expect to pass through Orangeburg on my way back from a trip to various points in South Carolina next week, and I should very much like to stop and see you.

I am making the trip to various communities which are either planning or actually doing self-surveys, and since you have expressed interest in the self-survey idea, I should like to stop and talk with you about it.

I shall probably arrive in Orangeburg some time on Thursday or Friday, March 23 or 24, and will hope to see you then. In any case, I shall try to call you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

March 30, 1950

Mrs. George E. Davis
Box 354
Orangeburg, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I am so sorry to have missed you when I was in Orangeburg last Thursday. I was particularly anxious to talk with you of the possibility of a survey in Orangeburg.

While I was there, I did see Miss Cassandra Maxwell and a group which she had interested in such a survey. Perhaps, if you are interested, you could help them in trying to plan and organize the kind of survey that would be most useful in Orangeburg.

Sincerely yours,

Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

JPS:wgd

3/18/50

MRS. GEO. E. DAVIS — P. O. BOX 354 — ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Dear Mrs. Simpson:- I will be glad to see you if you are in Orangeburg on Friday the 24th - but I will be in Columbia from Tues. a.m. to Thurs. p.m. the 23rd in a state meeting I will be glad to see you if you are in Orangeburg on the 24th -

Sincerely yours

(Mrs. Geo. E.) Kate Test Davis

(Orangeburg, SC)

March 30, 1950

Miss Cassandra Maxwell
721 Russell Street, N. E.
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Miss Maxwell:

I certainly enjoyed seeing you and the others of your survey committee last Thursday in Orangeburg. I think, with careful planning, you should be able to organize a really useful survey there.

I have sent to you separately both the follow-up story on the Jacksonville Survey and the pamphlet on local Federal housing, which your group requested.

I shall be most interested to hear what your committee works out. If there is anything else that I can do to help, please let me know.

Many thanks for all your time and hospitality. I hope I will see you again before too long.

Sincerely yours,

Jane P. Simpson
Survey Assistant

JPS:wgd

At Bd. Mtg of SRC in Atlanta, 22 Apr 50, Miss Maxwell bought 10 addl. cc. of Manual for use of groups their office is trying to interest in the Survey

JS

Orangeburg SC

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

RECEIVED
APR 25 1950
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ORANGEBURG

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ORANGEBURG

REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

29 E.Calhoun St.
Sumter,S.C.

April ~~May~~ 23,1950

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am told that Henry Ward Beecher once remarked that his trouble was "I am in a hurry and God isn't." That could be a grand and comforting alibi. Anyway, I did take up the matter of an Orangeburg Survey, with these rather vague results:

Adele Minahan says Mrs. Bell the chief of the Social Bureau in that city, is thoroughly familiar with the situation there, and that she would ask her to do some exploring and make suggestions about procedure in a very complicated situation as to relationships between the races.

Miss Cassandra Maxwell is in favor of working the scheme through the Junior League, and suggested that Alice Spearman would be a good person to make the approach. When I told her that Alice is working on the census and would probably not be able to do anything for two months, she said that would be time enough, for the matter could be advantageously in solution till that time.

I will let you know when I hear from Miss Minahan and Mrs. Bell, and when I get an opportunity I shall report on Alice's reaction. Best wishes, Faithfully yours,

Rebecca Reid

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mrs. Alice Anderson, Rev. E. A. Adams, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Mrs. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Earle R. Britton, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Franz Daniel, Mrs. Beautine DeCosta, Mrs. Louise J. DuBose, Laura Ebaugh, A. C. Flora, Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. Madge Harper, Rev. A. W. Hill, J. M. Hinton, Mrs. J. Roy Jones, Leila Johnson, Vonnie Lance, Mrs. Norman Lynch, John H. McCray, Mrs. Sarah McCullough, Mary Helen Oetzel, J. F. Potts, Josephine Pinckney, Mrs. Corrie Plyler, Dr. W. M. Ratliff, Julia R. Reynolds, Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Edwin G. Seibels, Gadsden E. Shand, Mrs. Andrew J. Simkins, Mrs. Albert Simons, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Marion A. Wright.

December 7, 1950

Mrs. James Birnie
721 Russell Street, NE
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Birnie:

Thanks so much for sending me the news about the Survey in Orangeburg. We are delighted that the Panhellenic Council has decided to go ahead with the project, and we shall certainly do whatever we can to help. I am writing Mr. Worthy and Mrs. Daniels to offer the Council's assistance whenever the Committee desires it.

We are sorry that you will be leaving Orangeburg so soon. SRC, Orangeburg, and the Survey will all miss your energy and leadership.

If this is the trip to England which you mentioned at the Annual Meeting, I'm most envious! I hope that you have a wonderful and interesting time. Bon Voyage from all of us.

And thanks again for writing us about the Survey. We shall do our best to help.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

THE TIMES AND DEMOCRAT, ORANGEBURG, S. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1950

Negro Pan-Hellenic Council to Study Community Problem

After a survey of Negro life in Orangeburg, the Pan - Hellenic Council of Greek Letter organizations here selected recreation as its first project.

Interested in improving the condition of Negro community life, the Council began last spring to concern itself with means for intelligent guidance.

With the first project selected, special committees will begin studies of the situation in the near future.

Data about recreation, housing, health and social welfare agencies were lacking. Problems in each area have been discussed and plans for detailed study have been approved, according to P. Palmer Worthy chairman of the Council.

721 RUSSELL, N. E.

TELEPHONE 66

CASSANDRA E. MAXWELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
DEC 5 1950
Southern Regional Council

December 4, 1950

Mrs. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Fleming:

I am here enclosing clipping which shows that the Graduate Panhellenic Council is getting underway in its survey of Orangeburg. Whatever assistance your office can render our group here will be very much appreciated.

Mr. P. Palmer Worthy of Claflin College, Orangeburg, is now chairman of the Panhellenic organization. Mrs. Dora Daniels of State College, SRC member Orangeburg, is chairman of the Survey Committee. Since I do not expect to be in Orangeburg too many more weeks, I hope you will correspond with these individuals. I regret that I cannot remain here to see this project through.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Cassandra M. Birnie

Cassandra Maxwell Birnie

December 7, 1950

Mr. P. Palmer Worthy
Claflin College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Worthy:

Cassandra Maxwell Birnie has just written us about the Survey which the Panhellenic Council has undertaken in Orangeburg. Last spring in Orangeburg, I talked with Mrs. Birnie and several others about the possibilities of such a survey, so I was delighted to hear that your organization has decided to go ahead with the project.

I am sure you know that the Southern Regional Council is prepared to offer professional advisory services to any community which wants help in making a self-survey. I believe that your Survey Committee has already been supplied with various Council materials on the self-survey, including copies of the survey Manual itself. If we can help you further at any time during the course of the Survey, please do not hesitate to let us know.

I am writing also to Mrs. Dora Daniels who, Mrs. Birnie tells us, is Chairman of the Survey Committee.

Best wishes for the success of your Survey.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

December 7, 1950

Mrs. Dora Daniels
State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Daniels:

Cassandra Maxwell Birnie has just written us about the Survey which the Panhellenic Council has undertaken in Orangeburg and of which you are Chairman. Last spring in Orangeburg, I talked with Mrs. Birnie and several others about the possibilities of such a survey, so I was delighted to hear that a Survey Committee had been organized to go ahead with the project.

I am sure that you know that the Southern Regional Council is prepared to offer professional advisory services to any community which wants help in making a self-survey. I believe that your Survey Committee has already been supplied with various Council materials on the self-survey, including copies of the Survey Manual itself. If we can help you further at any time during the course of the Survey, please do not hesitate to let us know.

I am writing in the same vein to Mr. P. Palmer Worthy who, Mrs. Birnie tells us, is Chairman of the Panhellenic Council.

Best wishes for the success of your undertaking.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

Orangeburg. - Thurs.

all-Negro ctte'e to do survey -
C. Maxwell
Mrs. Hazel (YWCA, State College)
Paul Webber (SRC Fellow; ex-Prof. of Ec., State College. Now with UA as Guidance Officer, Recreation work - Asst. City Rec. Dir. - wants center in slum area - baseball team.)
Presb. minister (Rev. Sample (?))
2 men teachers
1 woman teacher
Chairman - woman who is connected with ext. work.

Began with Pan-Hellenic Council but want to extend to include every group.

Problem of white participation:

Felton of Ch. of Commerce
Jr. league - 2 members ?
Episc. minister ?
Press & Radio support Ok.
(Sims family)

(over)

Suggested Points of Common Interest with White Community:

* Children – Recreation, Health, Delinquency } Tie-in with Mrs. Davis' group's nursery survey – + with Jr. league

Housing – for slum clearance + pub. housing.

Recreation – but city may feel satisfied on this score.

R. Reid

22 February 1948

Miss Kate Stadler
Jacksonville High School
Box 296
Jacksonville, Texas

Dear Miss Stadler:

In reply to your letter of 17 February, we are sending you under separate cover one copy of our Manual on the Home-Town Self-Survey, which we have prepared as a guide for local citizens who want to undertake a survey on their own community. The Manual contains suggestions for getting a survey started, organizing and carrying out the survey, getting the facts, and carrying out the recommendations which result from the findings. It is divided into several different sections -- each with an explanatory text, schedules, and questionnaires -- covering all parts of community life, so that local groups can use the Manual in surveying either selected fields or the entire community.

We also send you one copy of By the People, our account of the Jacksonville, Florida, survey, and one copy of the May 1948 New South which carries an account of Jacksonville 21 months after the survey. Both of these will be helpful to you, as they illustrate concretely the way in which a local self-survey can be carried out.

In addition to Dr. J. L. Clark, who is a long-time member of the Council, we have a Fellow of the Council in Huntsville. His name is Dr. R. C. Koeninger; he is at Sam Houston State Teachers College and is very much interested in this kind of survey. Perhaps, as you plan your survey, both he and Dr. Clark could help you.

We shall be very much interested in you plan in Jacksonville in the way of a survey. And if we can be of any further help, please let us know.

So that you will know more about what the Council is and what it does, we are also enclosing a small pamphlet describing the Southern Regional Council and its activities.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson, Research Assistant

1,000 pop

Jacksonville, Texas
February 17, 1949

Secretary to the Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am interested in making a study of the colored race as compared with the white race in the hope of bringing about better conditions for the colored people as extending the sewer and light service, improving street, etc.

5,000 pop

Dr. J. L. Clark of Huntsville, Texas advised me to ask your assistance in the way of blanks (questionnaire) or any forms or suggestion that might be helpful.

I would appreciate hearing from you with reference to this problem.

Yours truly,

Kate Stadler

Kate Stadler
Jacksonville High School
Box 296
Jacksonville, Texas

1421 W. 14th St.
Huntsville Texas
KS:jb

Div. of Social Science
Sam Houston State
Teachers College
(white)

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1949
HUNTSVILLE

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

January 28, 1949

To: Jane Simpson

One of our Fellows in Texas is much interested in surveys, and has done several himself. He is Dr. R. C. Koeninger, State Teachers College, Huntsville. — subscriber asked to be Fellow

We have him incorrectly listed as at North Texas Teachers College. He ain't.

Maybe he would be your guy to hook up with in Texas for surveys.

GSM

cc: Margaret Boyd
(Will you please correct Dr. Koeninger's address wherever necessary.)

Sent H-T Survey, 2 Mar 48
(see Fellows file)

Tex

THE HOGG FOUNDATION
FOR MENTAL HYGIENE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR AUSTIN 12

April 9, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N/E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We appreciate your sending the copy of "Home Town Self-Survey" and plan to use it at our next meeting of Hogg Foundation consultants concerned with community organization. Indeed, we are going to give this manual a good "push" and know it will prove valuable in our own planning with communities interested in doing the job themselves.

Cordially yours,

Jane Wyatt

(Mrs.) Jane R. Wyatt

RECEIVED
13 1949
Southern Regional Council

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APR 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

and / or GSM

May 25, 1951

Bishop A. Frank Smith
First Methodist Church
Cor. Main and Clay
Houston, Texas

My dear Bishop Smith:

Our Council has high hopes for getting at the root of things by spreading the method of the Home Town Self-Survey. I send you separately two copies of our newly done Manual and copies of reports of completed surveys from Greenville and Jacksonville. If you will look on page 31 of the Greenville report, under the heading "All these," you will quickly get what happens when a town does a survey of this kind.

The results in Greenville and Jacksonville, and in a good many other towns, have been remarkable and continuing. Nearer to you, Shreveport is well along with one, and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce has completed a survey which made a good deal of use of an earlier form of our Manual.

I asked advice from Mrs. William H. Hogue in Houston as to how best to get the idea understood and tried in Texas. She thought that we ought by all means to ask you to become familiar with the plan and submit it for consideration by the forthcoming Conference May 28 to June 1.

If some committee of the Conference will examine it and perhaps, if they agree, recommend the method, we would be extremely grateful. The Council could follow up from here by sending out to ministers in the Conference, if you should agree, further literature about the device.

The Methodist Church is a generous contributor to the Southern Regional Council from the Board of Education, the Division of Home Missions and Church Extension, and the Womens Division of Christian Service. And ten or a dozen of the Women's Societies

of Christian Service in various Conferences help us also. And our office here is in a Methodist Church building. So we feel very close to all the work of the Methodist Church.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

May 25, 1951

Mrs. William H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee Street
Houston 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hogue:

I am deeply grateful to you for your letter suggesting that I write Bishop Smith. Here is what I sent him. It will take some work from his side to get it tended to, I know.

I will write Dr. Eleazer, whom we know and love. He has retired, but has many effective friends.

We have circularized community chest headquarters in many cities about the manual, and quite a number have already bought it. We got a good chance to explain it to Chest executives in a Southwide meeting they held a couple of months ago at Biloxi.

I mail you some extra copies of the manual and of the Greenville and Jacksonville reports.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. I have sent Mrs. Crate some extra copies, too.

GSM:er

Mrs. WILLIAM H. HOGUE
5319 Cherokee Street
Houston 5, Texas

RECEIVED
MAY 22 1951
Southern Regional Council

Sunday Night.

Dear Dr. Mitchell.

The suggestion I have to make for the use of "Your Community Looks to Hell" is in broad outline as follows:

The use of Methodist ministers throughout Texas as helpful persons to call together a group to consider the use of it in their communities. I suggest this particular group because of their very cooperative attitude here in ~~Houston Texas,~~ etc.

I have just read today that the Annual Conference of Methodist ministers will be held here May 28-June 1. Bishop A. Frank Smith, First Methodist Church, cor. Main and Clay will be the

Presiding Bishop as usual. If you could communicate with him directly - to see if he would give its use his personal endorsement, during the Conference and later send you the list of the ministers - as you know, he will make the appointments at the Conference the use might be greatly heightened. Or, perhaps, you might prefer his mailing them out with his personal letter. Bishop Smith is a very general person, and knows both Margaret and myself. Margaret is out of town for the week end so I cannot speak for her, but I shall certainly be glad to have you use my name in making the contact, if you so desire.

Dr. Steger was in Houston a year or two ago, and he told me over the phone then - if I remember correctly that he was doing some educational

Mrs WILLIAM H. HOGUE
5319 Cherokee Street
Houston 5, Texas

work along minority group lines for the Methodists in the South, with his headquarters in Texas — or is it Atlanta? Would there be any helps in approaching him for the wider Southern area?

I think I wrote you I thought and I planned to bring the study to the attention of State Commission members. If the ministers had the name of any person she has in their communities, such information might act as a reinforcement.

Also, you might consider getting from National Community Chest headquarters the list of executives in the South and bringing it to their attention. The National Conference of Social Work meets shortly. How about a display there? Lester Granger.

the distinguished National Urban League Director, is either the President, or 1st Vice-President, is he not?

I now have two copies of "Your Community Looks at Itself" for which I am very grateful. The one now discussing the use of it next winter.

Pardon errors - but I want this to make the morning's mail.

With my good wishes

Sincerely,

Olivia Hague

Dallas, Tex.

September 15, 1950

Mr. M. J. Norrell
Inter-Racial Committee
Dallas Chamber of Commerce
Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Norrell:

We are grateful for your letter, so full of wisdom and right action.

Your memoramdum to the members of the Inter-Racial Committee saves me a long paragraph here. It is proof that you understand the spirit in which these things must be done if they are to contribute soundly to community growth.

We have looked closely at the proposed organization and work plan, and like it. Our Council has found that the master device is for people of influence in a town or city themselves to find out the facts. Thereafter changes come, rapidly. We have called this device the home town self-survey. You have got hold of the same device and are calling it a series of active committees plus associate committees.

After the facts are in and published in one way or another, there is still another thing to do. Arrange machinery which will convene every six months or so the group who took the lead in getting the facts together. There you tick off what has been done and what is yet to do, and agree on who is to get what done and how. This latter is the real fruits of the whole effort.

And yet there is still another fruit which is really the real fruit, and that is the new quality of understanding and of agreement and of citizenship.

I will guarantee you that if you and your friends carry through what you have laid out, Dallas will go naturally into local practices of which the people of both races will be proud and the accustomed us of which will defend you from the evil things that bitterness and injustice can do in a bi-racial society.

I send you separately a bundle of printed things. Each is worth a few minutes of your time. I regret that we do not have a copy left of our manual for making surveys. We have distributed hundreds of them and are entirely out, and haven't the $600 it is going to cost to print it. But we will send you one when we can get one.

You perhaps know that Texas has a Statewide Commission on Interracial Cooperation, of which Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Avenue, Houston, is Chairman. The Texas Commission has a Dallas chapter. The Commission is an independent affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. If you don't know Mrs. Crate and her friends, you will find them wise and helpful.

The two surveys at Jacksonville, Florida, and Greenville, South Carolina, ought to be of the very greatest interest to you. Something of the same sort is working out at Shreveport, Louisiana, but I am not closely in touch with it and don't know more than that.

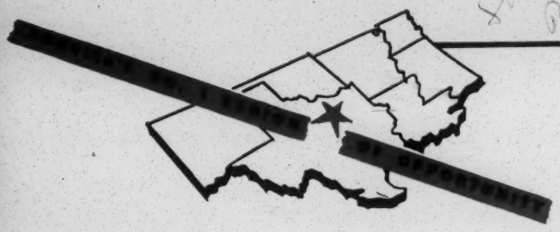
We would be eager to meet with your group or work with some of the committees for several days, or do whatever you might think helpful. We will have to ask for our travel to be paid, but that would be all.

In any case, let us know how you move along. We rejoice that you are on so good a track.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.



Dallas
Chamber of Commerce
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
Dallas 2, Texas

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE.

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue , N. E.,
Atlants 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

On August 1st, an Inter-Racial Committee was constituted, and I was named Chairman and Executive Director. I am quite anxious to follow through with a constructive program. Your long experience, and that of the Southern Regional Council, will enable you to help us in Dallas work out our program. I am asking for your help.

I am inclosing a preliminary program that was approved at our meeting last week. I also inclose a statement read to the Committee relative to our program. Will you be good enough to check these and express your frank opinion of both of these.

Too, I would like information relative to membership in the Council. A member of our Committee has given me several pieces of your literature, and I have profited from reading them. I want our work in Dallas to be constructive - a program of action. Any suggestions you may give me will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

M. J. Norrell.

M. J. Norrell.

P.S.

I am fimiliar with group organization work - having in the past served for six years as General Manager of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and more recently, for fifteen years as Director of Industrial and Public Relations , Magnolia Petroleum Company - with 14,000 employees.

MJN

MEMBERS OF THE INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE:

Prompted by a desire - one I am sure you share - that the Inter-Racial Committee shall not be just another committee - but a committee with a constructive and a sincere purpose - I sent each of you on August 21st, a suggested outline of work for your study, and for your approval, amendment or rejection at this meeting of the Inter-Racial Committee today.

From a recent book that merits your reading - "INTO THE MAIN STREAM - A Survey of Best Practices in Race Relations in the South" - by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee, and Associates, I quote: "It appears, therefore, that a new basis of accomodation must be reached; that both groups should cease to demand what is for the present impossible, but undertake together programs of action in those areas where there is agreement - programs which offer Negroes better facilities, more equal opportunities, and a fuller participation in the obligations and privileges of citizenship".

Satisfactory Inter-Racial relationships are not accidental, nor do they result from a resort to temporary expediences. Good relationships are built slowly but surely out of the materials of justified confidence, better understanding and mutual respect. Honest differences in personal opinions are to be expected and encouraged - they are evidences of growth - and these opinions, where they are freely discussed in an atmosphere of sincerity, unselfish purpose and mutual confidence, offer an opportunity for agreement. But if one group approaches unanswered questions in a patronizing or superficial manner, and the other group with a feeling of mistrust or resentment - then both groups work on impossible terms. It is futile to imagine or to believe that Inter-Racial problems will solve themselves - they won't. Good will - sound judgment - fair decisions should mark all our deliberations.

A program that expects any reasonable success must be thought through - planned through - worked through. Such a program is never finished - for each passing year writes new problems on your blackboard, and mine. Tensions, misunderstandings, working at cross-purposes are all EFFECTS. Back of these are CAUSES. Our concern should be not alone over WHAT has happened - but WHY. An old proverb says: "If you know well the beginning, the end will not trouble you much".

Good Inter-Racial relations is a responsibility too large for a single committee to accomplish and maintain - but it is my belief our Committee can point the direction toward, and lead the way into and across the frontiers of better understanding. It can, I think, develope a program that will be constructive, effective and fair - one that will merit and have the cooperation and active support of many interested citizens. My judgment - not hastily reached - is our Committee has within its province possibilities that rank high among the NECESSITIES if Dallas is to be a BALANCED city. Know the facts and face them with courageous action - then lasting results may be expected. It's every citizen's obligation - much more - every citizen's opportunity to assist in translating a program into performance - proposed plans into practice - a good citizen's creed into unselfish deeds.

We face facts today, not fiction - realities, not theories. Refusing to accept or to admit a fact does not make it any less a fact. We need, I think, and should seek to secure, true information about our existing Inter-Racial relations, to know where we are strong, to find where we are weak. There must be an inventory taken before a balance sheet is possible. With facts found, let the public be told these facts. But we can't share what we do not have. Lack of information and unsatisfied curiosity create suspicion - and suspicion is the drag-line that digs a gulf between individuals and between groups of people. This man-made gulf CAN be bridged across - but work must be carried forward simultaneously from each side - and the bridge must be constructed of the materials of confidence, simple faith and mutual respect.

My hope for our Committee - for its members - is that we may be bridge builders - engaged in building bridges across any gulfs of misunderstanding that exist today --- ready to build bridges across any gulfs that the future may dig between groups of Dallas citizens. Bridge building is much more rewarding - much more interesting than fence building.

If it be the Committee's determination to go forward there will be work for each member to do. May we seek out the road of HUMAN UNDERSTANDING, find it, and have the patience and the courage to follow it.

What is the pleasure of the Committee?

PROPOSED

ORGANIZATION AND WORK PLAN

FOR

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Divide the work of the Committee into NINE Divisions:

1. Housing
2. Health - Hospitals - Sanitation
3. Education and Cultural Resources
4. Legal
5. Parks - Playgrounds - Recreation
6. Welfare - P. T. A. - Social Service
7. Employment and Professional Recognition
8. Churches - Religious Resources
9. Citizen's Participation and Interpretation

Build the program around Committees for each Division appointed from the membership of the Inter-Racial Committee. Each Committee would have a three-fold responsibility:

1. A study and inventory of what we have now
2. Corrections, additions and changes that the study suggests
3. Recommendations for immediate and for long range programs

Each Committee would report its findings and recommendations to the whole Committee for review at an early date. From the NINE reports, the Committee would approve such parts of each report as it decided necessary for a BALANCED program. These would then be consolidated into a printed booklet of approximately sixteen pages for distribution, to acquaint citizens of Dallas with our program and to seek the understanding support and cooperation of the people of Dallas and of Dallas County.

In its assigned field, each Committee will be expected to solicit and secure advice, information and professional experience from those qualified to give it, and who have the data sought in the area of the Committee's work. It is also suggested that ASSOCIATE Committees, composed of men and women not members of the Inter-Racial Committee, is contemplated, to supplement the work of the ACTIVE Committees. In the event of the adoption of the ORGANIZATION and WORK PLAN, a work-sheet, suggesting each Committees major objectives will be furnished. No comprehensive program can be accomplished quickly, but detailed study of its many phases will make mistakes fewer.

If lasting, constructive good is to be accomplished, CAUSES need to be studied. From sound, understood CAUSES, the EFFECTS we seek may be expected.

There is work to do - lots of it. Unselfish leadership and even sacrificial service are called for today - but unselfish service is the rent we pay for the space we occupy in a troubled world. The possibilities for constructive work are beyond estimate - our horizons grow broader as we approach them - our reward can be a personal consciousness of a needed task well done.

*****

TOWARD BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Mutual Good Manners and Simple Courtesy Promote Inter-Racial Understanding.

"If this nation is to remain strong, and this it must do to survive in the present unsettled world, it is imperative that the PHYSICAL, MENTAL and SPIRITUAL health of ALL its people must be maintained and improved."

—Dr. Charles Richard Drew, M.D.
Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Report of

JOINT COMMITTEE ON NEGRO HOUSING

of the

DALLAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

and

DALLAS CITIZENS COUNCIL

May 24, 1950

and of the

DALLAS INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

January 24, 1951

Dallas Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas — Texas

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

J. C. Anderson, Jr.
Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson
Mrs. Raymond B. Bennett
William Burrow
John W. Carpenter
Jerome K. Crossman
Rev. E. C. Estell
Canon Edward B. Ferguson
Will C. Grant
Dr. Luther Holcomb
Howard P. Holmes
James S. Hudson
Sam W. Hudson, Jr.
B. C. Jefferson
Albert Sidney Johnson
M. Boyd Keith
Louie Kimple
Lynn Landrum
R. H. McKay
B. F. McLain
J. G. Moffitt
Mrs. J. M. Moroney
M. J. Norrell
John W. Rice
A. Maceo Smith
Louis Tobian
Mrs. J. C. Vanderwoude
John T. Wallace
Harry C. Withers
R. V. Works

OFFICERS

M. J. Norrell, *Chairman*
Will C. Grant, *Vice Chairman*
Sam W. Hudson, Jr., *Secretary*

COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

Will C. Grant, *Chairman*
Jerome K. Crossman
B. F. McLain
John W. Carpenter
Sam W. Hudson, Jr.
William Burrow
Mrs. J. C. Vanderwoude

Contact Committee

Appointed by the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce

Rev. L. R. Rucker, *Vice Chairman*
Rev. A. L. Schley
Dr. J. A. Williams
R. A. Hester
R. V. Allen
Sam W. Hudson, Jr., *Ex-Officio*
Prof. T. W. Pratt, *Chairman*
Prof. T. D. Marshall
Mrs. Lillian Downey
Mrs. Nell Lowery
Rev. Matthew G. Carter
John W. Rice, *Ex-Officio*

THE BEGINNING

A need recognized suggests the finding of ways and means to meet it.

When a true inventory of any city's Inter-Racial Relations is made, adequate Negro housing will be its major resource—its lacks, its major liability. A lack of standard housing results in sub-standard living, and is the direct cause of much of the misunderstanding, friction and tension between the races. The pressing need for additional Negro housing in Dallas is apparent to any observant citizen—helping meet the need every citizen's responsibility.

Early this year, two representative organizations accepted the joint responsibility of making a comprehensive housing survey that would reflect in their findings the actual need for Negro housing. The Dallas Chamber of Commerce, represented by its President, John W. Carpenter, appointed an able committee to study Negro housing, composed of James W. Aston, Chairman, Austin F. Allen, W. C. McCord, Julius Schepps and R. L. Thornton. George L. MacGregor, President of the Dallas Citizen's Council, appointed an equally able committee—John E. Mitchell, Jr., Chairman, Nathan Adams, T. E. Jackson, S. J. Hay, Austin F. Allen and J. B. O'Hara.

The two committees worked as one, and on May 24, 1950, filed their Joint Report—a document that merits the study and the constructive support of every Dallas citizen. It reflects painstaking investigation, a full grasp of the problem and sincere convictions, and offers specific and definite recommendations.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEES
Of
DALLAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND DALLAS CITIZENS COUNCIL
ON NEGRO HOUSING IN DALLAS COUNTY

BASIC FACTORS

The Committees approached the problem of Negro Housing on the basis that its studies, findings and recommendations should be as comprehensive as possible in the hope that a plan could be evolved which would provide for the present needs of the Negro population of our city as well as for their future needs. In order to achieve this purpose, it appeared necessary, from a practical standpoint, to establish two fundamental factors to which any successful and satisfactory plan should adhere.

(1) The Committees feel that no housing program should be undertaken except within the corporate limits of the City of Dallas or in such areas where Government regulatory service can be provided in such manner as to insure that future construction will not develop into slum areas. In other words, the Committees feel that police, fire, and health protection, proper zoning laws, transportation, school, recreational and shopping facilities, and other benefits of Governmental supervision are essential in the proper solution of this problem.

(2) The Committees feel that the only satisfactory and permanent solution to this problem can be realized where there is racial segregation. It is the opinion of the Committees that this basic factor is recognized by the Negro leadership of our community, so long as segregation in the sense that it is applied here does not mean discrimination.

These two underlying basic factors, therefore, provide the foundation on which this survey and study was made.

PLAN OF PROCEDURE

The Joint Committees over a period of several weeks have met with the Negro leaders, representing the interests of the colored people of Dallas, the Dallas Home Builders Association, the Dallas Housing Authority, residents, business men and ministers of South Dallas, and with the entire City Council. (Personnel of the Committees herein referred to are listed in EXHIBIT B of this report.) In addition, numerous individual authorities have been consulted. Finally, in company with all the delegations, the joint Committees made a five-hour bus tour and inspection of several of the Negro communities and prospective residential sites, for the purpose of studying first-hand and on the ground, prevailing conditions, and possibilities for relieving the situation.

FINDINGS

The joint Committees find, in general, that the shortage of housing for Negroes in Dallas is acute and critical; that a serious tension has resulted, not only among the colored people, but also among a considerable portion of our white population; that the Negroes of Dallas, in many cases, are living under conditions that threaten the health and welfare not only of themselves but also of our entire community; that, in short, the condition of Negro housing in Dallas today is fraught with dangers which, unless promptly and wisely corrected, can bring about in the near future bad inter-racial relations, economic losses, much sickness, with the possibility of epidemics, and many other serious consequences.

It has been estimated that the Negro population of the Dallas metropolitan area has increased from about 50,000 in 1940 to 80,000 in 1950, an increase of over 30,000 in the ten-year period. These 30,000 people probably comprise about 8,000 families, needing 8,000 places in which to live.

During the ten-year period between 1940 and 1950, approximately 2,000 new dwelling units for Negroes have been constructed. This number includes shacks and other sub-standard dwelling places. During the ten-year period probably 1,000 units were lost by fire, demolition and other causes, thus reducing the net gain to about 1,000 dwelling places. In other words, the total number of dwelling units available for Negroes today is only about 1,000 more than ten years ago, whereas there are 8,000 more families needing places in which to live.

The result is that about 7,000 Negro families are living "doubled up" and, in some cases, "tripled up." No doubt it is often the desire of families to live together, but in many cases, they live together only because of economic necessity. It is believed that at least 4,000 additional dwellings are needed in the immediate future to relieve the distress and tension.

The problem of providing these additional 4,000 dwelling units is aggravated because of (a) limited incomes and (b) limited building sites.

Many of the Negro families wanting and needing places in which to live do not have the income necessary to purchase or rent a dwelling which meets minimum standards of sanitation, safety and decency. Dwellings of this type are selling to Negroes today, in very limited quantities, for about $50.00 a month, and are renting, in still more limited quantities, for about $40.00 to $45.00 per month. Applying the 5-to-1 rule, this means that the family must have a monthly income of at least $200.00 a month to rent, and $250.00 a month, or more, to buy. It is estimated, therefore, that only 20% of the Negro families can afford to rent or buy standard dwellings, on the present market. If this is true, then there appears to be only four alternatives for the remainder of the families, comprising the 80% group: (1) they must either live doubled up, or (2) they must build or rent a shack, which is usually sub-standard, or (3) standard type rental units must be provided by private builders, with

or without Government assistance, to rent or sell for $25.00 to $30.00 per month, or (4) they must be provided with public housing.

We have already referred to the first alternative. Negro families are living doubled up. It is not uncommon to find as many as ten people of two or three families living in one house with two bedrooms. The result is living conditions that are not conducive to good health or to good citizenship.

The second alternative for the low-income group, is to build or rent a shack. Much of this is being done, to the great discredit of our city. The members of the joint Committee visited one slum section, which was typical of several, where a number of families totaling perhaps 50 persons were living in nine shacks, less than three feet apart, all 50 people using one outdoor dry toilet, and all using, close by the toilet, one outdoor hydrant for their drinking water, bathing water and laundry water; the whole settlement being almost inaccessible in rainy weather because of standing water and mud. Such places are a disgrace to our community. Dallas is not only acquiring slums by the slow process of economic obsolescence; Dallas is actually building brand new slums. This is folly and a disgrace, and will be prevented through adherence to Basic Factor Number One as adopted by the joint Committees.

The third alternative for those Negro families in the "80% group" is to have provided for them to rent or purchase standard type dwelling units which will rent or sell for $25.00 to $30.00 per month. It is believed that this is possible, but lower standards must be adopted by the Federal Housing Administration so as to attract private capital for such purposes. Necessary amendments will perhaps be slow to obtain, but it is believed that the Dallas Home Builders Association, working closely with the Federal Housing Administration, can develop a program whereby this type of housing can be made possible.

The fourth alternative for those Negro families in the "80% group" who cannot afford to build or rent homes that will meet the minimum standards of sanitation, safety and decency, is so-called public housing. At the present time there are 900 such units, housing 3,954 individuals of which 1,922 are minors. The Dallas Housing authority, which has charge of these units, advises the joint Committee that they have currently on file applications from about 7,000 Negro families for housing in the two housing projects, Roseland Homes and Frazier Courts, and these applications have come in without any effort on the part of the management to solicit or build up such a file.

The other group of Negroes needing houses, the so-called "20% group" *can* afford, and are extremely anxious, to buy or rent houses that will meet the minimum standards of sanitation, safety and decency. Such dwellings, as already stated, rent for a minimum of about $40.00 a month and sell for a minimum of about $50.00 a month.

It is estimated by authorities that there is an immediate market for about 2,000 homes of this type. One of the private builders, who is

currently doing an excellent job in providing highly desirable rental apartments for a rental of $40.00 per month, advises that he has on file 2,000 applications in excess of available apartments. This is merely one proof that the demand for dwellings of this kind is great, and it is believed that dwellings of the type approved by Federal Housing Administration and by Veterans Administration would find ready buyers or renters.

The main problem in this type of Negro housing is the lack of building sites. Some of the present Negro residential districts are "hemmed in" and cannot possibly be expanded without the consequent displacement of white residents. This makes for forced sales and losses, disturbed and distressed communities, unrest, tension and trouble. Portions of South Dallas particularly have been subjected to this kind of disturbance.

In this connection, the Committees would like to report that we found the leaders of the South Dallas community to be most cooperative, patient and helpful.

We would also like to say that Dallas is fortunate in having a very high type of Negro leadership, the leaders being men of intelligence, vision, and a fine sense of civic responsibility.

We are pleased to report also that the private builders, who are members of the Dallas Home Builders Association, have tackled this problem with an earnest, sincere and unselfish desire to do their part in full measure in the solution of this problem. For the most part, they are building very attractive dwellings, which represent excellent value for the colored people who buy and rent them.

We were also much impressed with the excellent job being done by the Dallas Housing Authority, under the management of a Board of Directors of leading Dallas citizens, appointed by the City Council.

We feel that in these various groups we have men who are willing and anxious to work together to solve this problem in the best possible manner.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) We recommend that the City Council of the City of Dallas take prompt steps to annex into the corporate limits of the city the area referred to as "West Dallas" and all other unincorporated areas contiguous to the city limits which contain housing projects of a "slum-type" or which are destined to become slums. It is further recommended that the City of Dallas take prompt steps to clean up West Dallas and other slum areas through the enforcement of zoning and platting laws and other city ordinances of a health, police and fire character.

(2) We recommend that the Dallas County government take immediate steps to initiate in the Texas State Legislature at Austin such legislation as will permit the County government to impose zoning and building restrictions in the County. Unless the County government, in cooperation with the City government, can and will carefully zone areas now

contiguous to the city limits of Dallas, our community will be faced with the problem of having slums created outside the city at the very time we are eliminating slums within the city. In other words, we should not only take steps to remove the slums of West Dallas; we should also take steps to prevent the creation of new West Dallases outside the city but inside the county.

(3) It is the unanimous conviction of the joint Committees that it is important to have a number of Negro residential sections in various parts of the city which will provide convenience and accessibility to places of work, and it is therefore recommended that suitable segregated sites for Negro housing be made available in many different sections of the city where schools, churches, transportation facilities, parks, and shopping facilities are either available or can be made available. In this connection the Committee would like to point out two important facts:

(a) The Negro housing sections, if carefully zoned and properly restricted by the City or county, will attract Negro families of good character, people who, under proper environment, make citizens of whom our community can be proud.

(b) We remind the people of Dallas that if we do not provide home sites for Negroes who want to, and can afford to, buy or rent suitable and decent homes, the alternative is terrible overcrowding, dissatisfaction, disease, tension resulting from Negroes buying into white neighborhoods, and many other serious consequences. The white citizens must choose between some inconveniences that may be involved by providing suitable new residential districts for the Negroes in various areas or, what would be a thousand times worse, the bad results that inevitably will follow if we continue our present course of action, or lack of action.

(4) As a result of this study and survey, the joint Committees feel that the following sites either meet or can be made to meet the standards herein set forth for suitable Negro housing in the City of Dallas.

(a) The area known as Wahoo Plaza immediately adjacent to Frazier Courts and Wahoo Park, on which a project is proposed for the construction of a Negro shopping village and a minimum of 288 apartments.

(b) Property on the north side of Hatcher Street presently owned by the City of Dallas extending from Central Boulevard along the north side of Hatcher Street to Woodlawn Cemetery, on which some 300 apartments can be constructed. In this connection, it is recommended that all interested groups and parties respect the present boundaries between white and Negro sections in South Dallas, and it is believed by the joint Committees that the other recommendations of this report, if adopted and carried out, will so relieve the pressure and tension that there

will be no further encroachment of Negroes into areas of South Dallas that are now occupied by white people.

(c) The area to the south and east of the present Negro area south of Hatcher Street, for the most part in scattered lots, on which some 600 single family or muliple family units can be constructed.

(d) The area bounded by Corinth Street, 8th Street, Compton Street and Moore Street, on which 172 single family units can be constructed.

(e) The Ross Smith development on the tract which is bounded by Records Crossing, Hines Blvd., Hampton Road and the railroad, on which tract some 300 single family units can be constructed.

(f) The area known as Bellaire Addition contains 320 lots, 300 of which have been sold to Negroes and on which a number of houses have already been constructed. It is recommended, however, that this area be developed for not more than 500 single family Negro residences, and that this development be planned in such a manner and in cooperation with the Park Department of the City of Dallas as to provide for a park boulevard completely surrounding the area.

The above areas which are not controversial as suitable sites if properly developed will provide for housing for at least 2,100 Negro families who seek individual ownership and multiple dwelling units of a standard type in respectable neighborhoods which meet the requirements heretofore enumerated for a satisfactory residential community.

The Committee also inspected the site of Diamond Hill, which lies west of Cockrell Hill and which is considered highly desirable as a residential section by the Negro people. This site, however, is not considered desirable by the joint Committees for several reasons, the principal one being transportation and the absence of Negro development in that area at the present time.

(5) We recommend that the City Council of the City of Dallas be urged to take immediate action, in cooperation with private builders, to provide for the areas herein recommended as suitable Negro housing sites with adequate water and sewerage facilities, streets and transportation. The private builders who are doing an excellent job with the areas now available to them have assured the joint Committees that they stand ready and willing to build 2,000 Negro dwelling units within the next twelve months if suitable sites are provided. They have also assured the joint Committees that they will build these homes at a close margin of profit so as to give the Negro purchasers and renters the best possible value for their investment.

(6) We recommend that the Dallas Housing Authority be requested to proceed with all possible dispatch to construct within the coming twelve

months, in the present corporate limits, at least 1,000 dwelling units for the low-income Negro group, and another 500 units within the succeeding six months, making a total construction of 1,500 units in the eighteen months' period.

There has been considerable publicity of late, controversial in nature, on the subject of public housing versus free enterprise. It is the unanimous opinion of the joint Committees that there is more than enough constructive work for all groups to perform in our community, and each has its merit. For an excellent analysis on this subject, we refer interested parties to a series of articles written recently by Dr. Arthur A. Smith and published in one of our newspapers. The Dallas Home Builders are men of the highest integrity and ability, and an unselfish desire to serve their community and their country. They have done a grand job, and a great deal remains to be done in this program, and the joint Committees are confident that the Dallas Home Builders as a group, whether they belong to the Association or not, will do their full part with aggressiveness and patriotism. Likewise, we should like to point out that the Directors of the Dallas Housing Authority are appointed by the City Council and are citizens of the highest integrity and ability, who also are "free enterprisers" in the strictest sense of the term. They have given Dallas an excellent administration of public housing, economical, unbiased and entirely free of political considerations. So long as the citizens of Dallas are alert to provide good government at the City Hall, we will always have the proper administration of so-called "public housing" in Dallas.

We would also like to point out that the Negro families living in these housing projects have an excellent record for citizenship: low disease rate, fine fire record, practically no crime or disturbances. They are trained for home ownership and as soon as their income reaches a certain specified minimum, they are required to move out. Eighty-two Negro families have in the past two years moved out or "graduated" from Roseland Homes.

All of us, if we had our preference, would like to see the colored families now living in public housing units move out or "graduate" into homes of their own. But the fact is that many of our Negro families at the present time cannot afford to buy or rent homes of even minimum standards of sanitation, safety and decency. Therefore, so far as they are concerned, the only alternative to public housing, with its small subsidy, would be shacks and slums. As between these two alternatives, so-called public housing is far preferable.

(7) We recommend that the City Council of the City of Dallas be urged to cooperate with the Dallas Housing Authority in the urban redevelopment program, for in the opinion of the joint Committees this program provides a vehicle by which slum areas of our community can be converted through the cooperation of private developers into a high-class residential and business district, which will reflect credit upon our city and will pay great dividends in better citizenship.

(8) We recommend the creation of an inter-racial committee consisting of not less than 15 outstanding citizens representative of our community, the primary function of which would be to promote better understanding among the various peoples of our city, and which committee, among other functions, would become a clearing house for the problems of an inter-racial character. Such an organization would command the respect of everyone, and through guidance and counsel could prevent the disgraceful bombings which have occurred in our city in recent weeks, and we urge the formation of such a committee. We urge the cooperation of our entire citizenship in seeking the counsel and guidance of the committee.

(9) We recommend that all of our citizens assume a full share of individual responsibility in the meeting of this problem in the spirit of Christian helpfulness and civic interest.

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THE INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Reference to Recommendation 8, of the Joint Report, will supply the reason for, and the purpose of the present Inter-Racial Committee: "We recommend the creation of an inter-racial committee composed of not less than 15 outstanding citizens representative of our community, the primary function of which would be to promote better understanding among the various peoples of our city, and which committee, among other functions, would become a clearing house for the problems of an inter-racial character." To make effective this part of the Joint Report, an Inter-Racial Committee was appointed by John W. Carpenter, President of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. The Committee was organized on July 19, 1950. M. J. Norrell was elected Chairman and Executive Director, Will C. Grant, Vice-Chairman and Sam W. Hudson, Jr., Secretary. On August 1st, the Committee's office was opened in the Dallas Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Inter-Racial Committee is neither unmindful of the housing problem in South Dallas, nor of the tensions that have resulted therefrom. At its first meeting on August 8, the Committee set as its major objecive the securing of additional housing units to relieve existing tensions, and still recognizes this as its primary purpose, for the Committee sees no chance to relieve existing pressure for housing and the resulting tensions until additional units are provided. It was also an early decision of the Committee to undertake a study of the whole field of inter-racial relations in Dallas—to seek "causes" for "effects" that have resulted in misunderstanding. To accomplish this survey, the task involved was divided into nine sections, and an Active Committee for each section was appointed from the membership of the Inter-Racial Committee, to survey its assigned field and to report its findings and its recommendations to the Inter-Racial Committee for review and for approval of these recommendations in whole or in part—so that those given committee approval could be consolidated into a BALANCED program for Dallas. An Advisory Committee was likewise appointed to assist each Active Committee in securing dependable data—but not asked to join the Active Committees in their reports and recommendations.

This report is a condensed summary of the work of these committees—intended for distribution to interested individuals and groups in Dallas. The recommendations herein are submitted to the citizens of Dallas that they may better understand the aims, plans and purposes of the Committee, and understanding them, will assist in making them realities.

The problems are too many and too large for a single committee to solve them. The Inter-Racial Committee earnestly asks for the understanding goodwill and cooperation of all the people of Dallas, and of Dallas County.

HOUSING

"The condition of Negro housing in Dallas today is fraught with dangers which, unless promptly and wisely corrected, can bring about in the near future bad inter-racial relations, economic losses, much sickness, with the possibility of epidemics and many other serious consequences.

"It is believed that about 4,000 additional dwellings are needed in the immediate future to relieve the distress and tension."—Joint Report.

The Inter-Racial Committee accepts and is working to help implement the recommendations of the Joint Housing Committee. Plans for so large an undertaking must necessarily fall into two classifications—*immediate* and *long range* programs.

It is generally accepted that a family can properly spend one-fifth of its monthly income for housing—in rent or in the purchase of a home. Thus, it may be seen that a Negro family's income should be $200.00 per month to support a monthly obligation of $40.00 per month for rent or as a payment on a home—$250.00 to insure regular monthly payments of $50.00.

It is estimated that 20% of the Negro population of Dallas have sufficient monthly income or savings to purchase a home, or to pay a rental that will insure a satisfactory dwelling place. It is estimated, too, that there is an immediate market for approximately 2,000 homes, built for sale or for rent. These 2,000 units offer an opportunity for private builders of single family houses—of duplexes and of apartments.

For at least a major portion of the remaining 80%, public housing seems to be the only answer. The Dallas Housing Authority advised the Joint Housing Committee that it has now authority to build 2,800 additional units, and said it was planned to build 1,000 units the first year, 500 the second and the remaining 1,300 units at a later time.

Two Committees have been appointed from the Inter-Racial Committee—one primarily concerned with an immediate—a nearby program —the other to plan a long range program. Both Committees are at work.

Immediate Program:

(a) It is the sincere plan and purpose of both Housing Committees to work in close harmony with private builders and contractors in Dallas —and they pledge their best efforts to help make effective any constructive plans that will expedite the building of these 2,000 units.

(b) The two Committees yield to no group in their belief in and adherance to the principle of "free enterprise," but they feel there is a large segment of the Negro population that cannot be adequately housed except through the medium of public housing—a conclusion they share with the Joint Housing Committee's report.

Long Range Program:

The Inter-Racial Committee has approved in principle the organization of a non-profit corporation for the purchase and development of a large tract or tracts of suitably located land into a planned Negro community, and a Committee has been appointed to promote and to organize such a corporation. It is planned to provide suitable sites for schools, parks and churches—and for a shopping center. It must be realized, however, that a project of this magnitude will require time, patience and capital, but the Committee believes that such a plan can be made an ultimate reality.

West Dallas:

The two Housing Committees feel a very deep interest in the recently announced plans for West Dallas, and herein express their sincere approval of these plans. They tender their active support in any way they can be of service—particularly in the proposed construction of 3,800 units of public housing for white, Negro and Mexican occupancy.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That private builders undertake the early construction of approximately 2,000 units—residences, duplexes and apartments—for sale and for rent to Negro occupants.

2. That public housing as proposed be carried through with as little delay as conditions make possible. The Dallas Housing Authority state that 7,000 applications are now on file—all without solicitation of any kind—for apartments in Roseland Homes and Frazier Courts.

3. That the business and financial interests of Dallas join in organizing the non-profit corporation to purchase land for and develop a modern Negro community.

4. That the Inter-Racial Committee give its sincere endorsement to the proposed program for West Dallas and pledge its support and cooperation in helping carry through these plans that are absolute necessities for the future welfare of Dallas and of Dallas County.

5. That both white and Negro citizens cease provocative exchanges of houses in the disputed areas, pending an attempt to promote and build additional housing for Negroes.

HEALTH - HOSPITALS - SANITATION

HEALTH is everybody's business—and should be everybody's concern. Each individual and every group can contribute to the solution of common problems, and help meet common dangers that result in sickness, disease and even epidemics. It is actually constructive selfishness and prudent self protection for individuals, communities and governments to concern themselves about the health of ALL people—for illness levies a terrific toll, and collects in suffering and in economic losses.

For the past 100 years, Negro life expectancy in the United States has averaged 10 years less than white—and the diseases which show excess rates among Negroes all are classed as preventable. More health education and more adequate facilities are evident necessities. Dallas needs more Negro doctors for its population, more hospital facilities, more graduate Negro nurses.

Negro Doctors - National - Texas - Dallas:

The United States Public Health Service fixes as a satisfactory standard—one doctor to each 850 population—one to 1,000 as a minimum. In the United States, there is one Negro doctor to 3,337 Negro people—in the South as a whole, one to 4,913—in Texas, one to 5,569—in Dallas, one to 4,210. 40% of all Negro doctors are in 7 Northern states which have only 19% of the nation's Negro population. There are presently 19 Negro doctors in Dallas, 5 dentists and 16 graduate nurses.

There are but TWO Negro Medical Colleges in the United States—Meharry, at Nashville, Tennessee and Howard, at Washington, D.C. These Colleges can accept but approximately 140 students per year—and are forced to turn away many more eligible candidates than they can accept. No State in the Union provides a Medical College for Negroes. Only 2.2 per cent of the 190,000 physicians in active practive in the United States are Negroes, though Negroes represent about 12 per cent of the total population. Twenty-seven other Medical Schools in 1948 were admitting Negro students—but only 93 were in the 27 schools, as against a total of 502 in the two Negro Medical Colleges.

Hospital Facilities:

There are 2.5 hospital beds per 1,000 Negroes in Dallas—5.65 beds for whites. The United States Public Health Service estimates a minimum need for 4.5 for each 1,000 population. If this estimate is accepted, Dallas lacks approximately 360 additional hospital beds for Negroes. Negro doctors are not permitted to practice in Parkland Hospital. A principal reason given for Dallas' inability to secure additional Negro doctors is a lack of staff privileges in public hospitals in Dallas.

Free Clinics: (Out Patient)

Parkland Hospital—Out Patient

Venereal Disease Clinic—Basement—Parkland Hospital (City-County Clinic)

Tuberculosis Control Clinic—Oak Lawn and Maple (City-County Clinic)

Child Health Conferences:

St. Paul AME Church, 2420 Metropolitan, held each Tuesday
Frazier Courts, 4880 Spring Avenue, held each Wednesday and Friday
Hall Street Clinic, 1825½ Hall St., held each Thursday and Friday
Bethlehem Primitive Baptist Church, 1606 Bourbon St., held each Thursday
Oak Cliff Health Center, 712 E. 13th St., held each Thursday and Friday

Special Services:

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—Dallas County Chapter:

Assists persons attacked by infantile paralysis by providing for hospitalization, medical care, physical therapy, braces, crutches and shoes as may be needed. During 1950, there have been 278 cases of polio in Dallas County, of which 78, or 28% were Negroes—a higher than usual percentage.

Association for Blind:

Teaches Braille and home occupations with teacher sent into the homes. Served approximately 100 Negro blind during the past year.

Dallas Day Nursery and Infant Welfare Association

Provides day care for children of employed mothers. Seven (7) employees in day nursery for Negro children. Four (4) additional employees give part time to nursery and Infant Welfare Program. White doctors and nurses serve in clinic. Three clinics held weekly for Negroes. There were 2,993 clinic visits made to 930 Negro patients during the past year.

Community Guidance Clinic:

Provides diagnostic and supervisory care for both white and Negro children with emotional problems.

Dallas Hearing Society:

Service given in hearing conservation and rehabilitation of hard of hearing—for both white and Negro children.

Dallas Society for Crippled Children:

During the past year 84 Negro children were treated at the Cerebral Palsy Treatment Center where two clinics a week are held for Negroes. Thirty-one (31) Negro children were treated for Aphasia (Speech) Center.

Dallas Visiting Nurse Association:

Gives bedside nursing care of the sick. Two graduate Negro nurses on staff. During last fiscal year 2,769 of the total 5,855 patients were Negroes.

Dallas Tuberculosis Association:

Service given is largely educational, case-finding, and prevention of tuberculosis. There is one graduate Negro nurse on the staff.

Red Cross:

One nurse teaches home nursing, maternity and baby care in two Negro High Schools. Safety Division provides training in first aid and water safety to white and Negro children and adults. In 1950 an estimated 400 Dallas Negro youths were taught to swim in these Red Cross classes.

Dallas County Health Department:

Conducts weekly maternity clinics where instructions are offered in nutrition, mother's physical care and preparation for the new baby by specially trained nurses. Chest X-ray, physical examination and complete laboratory tests are done. Also, conducts well child conferences once each month. Immunization is given against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and typhoid fever. In the schools for Negro children in the County, nursing supervision, physical examinations and immunization against communicable diseases are offered.

Dallas City School System Health Service:

The health service program is supplied to both white and Negro schools alike. The nurse-pupil ratio of one nurse to 1,000 Negro pupils is better than the ratio that exists between white nurses and white pupils. There is one audiometer for 10,000 Negro students—two for 50,000 white. There is one Negro technical assistant for dental, audiometer and vision testing as compared with four for 50,000 white pupils. The School Board provides Negro doctors at Negro football games, and for practice injuries incurred at Negro High Schools.

Sanitation:

Proper sanitation is accepted to be an open door to better health—its lack an open invitation to sickness, disease and epidemics.

The relative standard of sanitation for Negroes in Dallas is quite below that of the average white area, due to low income, lack of information and poor housing, plus failure on the part of owners and landlords, in many cases, to provide runing water and inside toilets connected with the city sewage system.

Little relief appears in sight for this condition until slum clearance can be engaged in, and standard housing becomes available. It is suggested, however, that all proper means available to the City Health Department be resorted to in a continuing effort to improve a bad situation. It is to be remembered that this condition affects not only the occupants of unsanitary houses, but affects the general health standards of Dallas.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Negro doctors be made eligible for membership in the Texas State Medical Society, which in turn would make them eligible for membership in the Dallas County Medical Society.

2. That when and if this is done, that Negro physicians be given sufficient staff privileges to enable them to treat their patients in public hospitals.

3. That Parkland Hospital institute a Training School for Negro nurses.

4. That our larger private hospitals give consideration to the establishing of free out-patient clinics for Negroes at their hospitals, if their study indicates a need for such additional clinics.

5. That Medical Schools be encouraged to provide post-graduate courses for all practicing physicians who wish to avail themselves of these courses, to which Negro physicians would be admitted.

6. That thought be given to a weekly or monthly clinic for Negro doctors—directed by the Dallas County Medical Society in cooperation with Southwestern Medical School—to enable Negro doctors to better keep abreast of the advances being made in their profession.

7. There is an 80% shortage of Negro doctors in the United States. It is recommended that detailed study be given to the building of a combined Negro Hospital, Medical School and Nurses Training School—to serve all the Southwestern states.

8. That in the building of the new City-County Memorial Hospital, which will provide additional hospital beds for Negroes, that some private and semi-private rooms be provided, for which a charge would be made, a facility not now available.

9. That local medical and civic agencies lend their support in helping secure additional Negro doctors for Dallas.

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

At a rather recent meeting of Governors of eleven Southern States, it was agreed unanimously that a major objective of the Southern States should be, "The equalization of educational opportunities for ALL citizens of the South."

Negro schools in Dallas approximate this objective, and reflect deserved credit upon the School Board, the School Administration and the Principals and Faculties of our Negro Schools.

There are 71 grade and elementary schools in Dallas—13 of which are Negro grade and elementary schools—13 high schools—2 of which are Negro. The Negro population of Dallas is estimated to be 80,000—or approximately 17% of the total population. Thus it is seen that the percentage of Negro grade and elementary schools is 18.3% of the total—high schools, 16%.

Two additional Negro grade and elementary schools are under construction—the H. S. Thompson and Fannie C. Harris—and still in the planning stage are additions to the Julia C. Frazier School and an additional school in West Dallas. At the present time, $785,621 is being spent for improvements to Booker T. Washington High School which will make available additional science rooms, R.O.T.C., permanent shops, enlarged lunch room, home economics rooms, needed class rooms and two gymnasiums. Also R.O.T.C. addition to Lincoln High School is being completed.

There are in Dallas 60,555 white eligible pupils—12,276 Negro pupils. The average daily attendance in white elementary schools is 33,174—Negro, 6,762—white high schools, 9,625—Negro, 1,501—70% for white pupils—67% for Negro attendance.

Negro teachers are paid upon the same scale as white teachers.

The annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance is:

High School	$241.21
Grade and elementary	149.77
Average	187.66

The average for the United States in 1945-46 was $135.00. A comparison of these figures reflects a healthy condition for Dallas Public Schools.

In common with older white schools, some of the older Negro schools lack adequate playground space, but provision is made at each new school for required room. As an instance, at the new C. F. Carr School in West Dallas, the campus is five acres in size, and it joins ten additional acres owned by the Park Department—and the campus of the H. S. Thompson school, now under construction, is seven acres. Entire city block adjoining Booker T. Washington now being acquired, and will cost almost $100,000.

All Negro schools are equipped with libraries for use of students, and by special arrangements, the Dallas Public Library and the S.M.U. Library may be used. The Dunbar Branch Library is available for students and adults alike.

All facilities in the two Negro high schools are available for vocational and manual training courses—and both schools are equipped for such courses. Adults and young adults may use the school facilities and G.I. schools now in operation.

All schools are used as community centers with reservations. The use must fall within stipulated standards set by the Dallas Board of Education.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The growing increase in living costs makes up-grading of workers, with increased earnings, a necessity—and better opportunities for Negroes to prepare themselves for skilled and semi-skilled work imperative. Relatively few opportunities are open to Negroes. It is recommended that a study be made of a much broader and more comprehensive use of the facilities at Booker T. Washington and Lincoln High Schools for manual training—carpentry, brick laying, plumbing and other trades such courses might include—night courses, open to adult and young adult Negro men.

2. That a joint study be made by the Principals of the Negro Schools, Churches, YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scout executives, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls—their findings and recommendations to be transmitted through administrative channels to the School Board—for a more integrated and better coordinated recreation program for the Negro schools—campus activities for the several schools, and a program looking to a larger utilization of Negro Parks.

3. That a study be made of the possibilities of a more general use of the school buildings as community centers—and that P.T.A. and Dad's Club organizations be encouraged to become increasingly active in promoting the broader interests of the schools—showing a pride in their schools which will in turn be reflected by the student body of each school.

4. That a study be made relative to adult Negroes being given access to the Dallas Public Library for the securing of books they desire.

PARKS - PLAYGROUNDS - RECREATION

Parks - Playgrounds - Recreation combine to provide a "safety valve" for a City's youth and young adults—a "breathing space" for its older citizens—not luxuries, but necessities for a balanced city.

A normal boy or girl—white or Negro—is a bundle of nervous energy —energy that can be converted into *force* or *power*. Channeled, disciplined directed into streams of clean activities it becomes *power*—a MUST for a city's youth—allowed to run wild, this energy becomes *force*, and results in what is improperly named a bad boy—a bad girl. Channels must be kept open, clear, clean or else this stream of natural energy becomes a stagnant pool that poisons, dwarfs and warps personalities. Parks - Playgrounds - Supervised Recreation are investments—not an expense—and will pay ample dividends on the investment.

Facilities for recreation are indispensable in a city's health program—in its school life and in its crime prevention plans—a deterrent to juvenile delinquency. The normal boy or girl is going to do SOMETHING—and that something can be either constructive or destructive.

The City of Dallas—its Park Board—its Director of Parks have shown a real understanding of the problem and cooperation in its solution in their efforts to meet the need for Negro Parks. In 1946, Ernest T. Attwell of the National Recreation Association was engaged by the City of Dallas to survey its existing recreational facilities for Negroes, and to recommend a program for Negro parks and their improvement. His report, "Recreation Available to Negroes," has been followed in large measure in expanding and equipping Negro parks—and still serves as a guide for meeting future needs.

There are now eight parks, with a combined area of 150 acres—Griggs, Hilliard, Moore, Oak Cliff, Rochester, Wahoo Lake, Hampton and Wheatley. As a whole, Negro park improvements compare favorably with other similar areas. Of the twelve year-round supervised centers, three are for Negroes. During the summer, other areas on school sites or housing sites are available. These include Lincoln High School, Roseland Homes, Polk School, with a lighted soft-ball diamond, and Thompson School. During the summer months, nine of the fifty one supervised centers are for Negroes. Planning and supervision of Negro recreation facilities within the Park Department are upon the same level as for white.

OTHER FACILITIES—Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A. - Boy Scouts - Girl Scouts

Moorland Branch YMCA represents a building cost of $182,668.41—Moorland Boy's Camp, $12,000—and there is budgeted for early additions to Moorland Building, $75,000.00, and to Moorland Boy's Camp, $29,000.00. The operating budget for 1949-50 was $55,657.00. Ably directed by its own Board of Management, Moorland Branch is more than a YMCA—it is in fact a Community Center for Negroes in Dallas—adult and youth.

Maria Morgan Branch—YWCA—represents an investment of $50,000.00 in its main building, an annual budget of $14,000.00 and $1,500.00 expended for improvements and repairs during the current year. In addition to the activities engaged in at the Branch Building, an extensive pro-

gram is carried on through twelve Negro Schools, summer camps are conducted, a Room Registry service is maintained, insuring good Negro homes for girls and women away from home and an Employment Service assists in job placement for Negro girls.

The work of the YMCA and the YWCA are correlated with other Community Chest agencies to avoid duplication of effort, and to lend all possible cooperation in the working out of common problems. As Moorland Branch YMCA has its own Board of Management, so Maria Morgan Branch YWCA has its Board, to give direction to its activities.

Boy Scouts:

There are 57 units—Packs, Troops and Posts—of Negro Boy Scouts—with a membership of 917—under the direction of a full-time executive—all a section of Circle 10, Boy Scouts of America.

Girl Scouts:

There are 19 Troops of Girl Scouts, directed by a full-time executive.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That our Park Program continue to keep full pace with a fast increasing population, and with other municipal improvements—and that in areas to be developed or under development, an effort be made to have included in their plans sites for future parks.

2. That funds be provided for the acquisition of additional park and recreational areas at such locations as may be deemed necessary, particularly in advance of expensive development, and that thereafter, money be allocated for the development, maintenance and operation of such areas.

3. That the proposed Levee Park be given painstaking study. It is the opinion of the Committee that this possesses vast potentialities for all the people of Dallas.

4. That in the building of the public housing in West Dallas, the Park Board be urged to secure additional acreage as may be required to provide adequate park and playground space for these units, and for neighboring areas that will require park facilities in the future.

5. That a study be made of the matter of providing an area at White Rock and at Bachman's for Negro use, equipped as other sections are at the present time.

6. That the work of Camp Fire Girls be extended to include a section for Negro girls.

7. That thought be given to a year-round program in the parks, and a larger use of public school facilities in such program.

8. That consideration be given to the employment of a competent and experienced Director of Negro Activities, whose responsibility would be, under the general supervision of the Director of Parks and the Park Board, to coordinate the programs and work of all agencies engaged in recreation work for Negroes, and to enlarge and expedite future programs.

9. That Negro schools, churches, YMCA, YWCA, PTA, Dad's Clubs, parents, all recognize a larger opportunity for service, and combine their interest and activities into a coordinated program. A recreation program for a city like Dallas can't be left to any one agency—its success depends upon the combined, willing work of all.

WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Committee charged with the responsibility of making a study of Welfare and Social Service as these constitute an important and vital part of the general program of Inter-Racial Relations in Dallas, did not deem it within its province to pass judgment upon, or to express an opinion about the adequacy or the inadequacy of the total funds presently available for welfare and social service needs of Greater Dallas. Rather, the Committee concerned itself with the current distribution of these funds by the several agencies of the Community Chest, and others, charged with the responsibility of relief—financial and case work.

A study of the distribution of these several funds has been painstakingly made, to find if there appeared to be any discrimination or favoritism shown as between white and Negro clients who deserved to share in their distribution.

For the purpose of this survey, the fiscal year, November 1, 1949 to October 31, 1950, was used for each agency reviewed. Four major agencies were checked—*Family Service*, supported by the Community Chest; *School Lunch Association*, supported by the Community Chest; Dallas Chapter, *American Red Cross*, its funds supplied by an annual campaign, shared by the people of Dallas and Dallas County; and the *City-County Department of Public Welfare*, supported by joint funds appropriated by the City Council of the City of Dallas, and the Commissioners Court of Dallas County.

No evidence has been found in the administration of these agencies and in the distribution of the funds allocated to them for distribution that would support a charge of discrimination or of favoritism—white clients over Negro clients. The *need* of the applicant for relief is the approach made by the agencies surveyed—and an effort made to find the better way to extend the relief—not the race, color or creed of the person who asks for help—and this is as it should be. The yardstick used to measure the service given white and Negro clients was the *number of cases* administered by each agency—these then divided to reflect the number for each group. The Committee used for its estimate of the Negro population of Dallas, 17% of the total—or, 80,000 persons. Based upon these figures which are believed to be substantially correct, the survey reveals the case-load of each of the four agencies, and the percentage of Negro cases of each.

FAMILY SERVICE: The primary concern of this agency is preservation of family life through prevention of family breakdown. Efforts are made to strengthen the foundations of the family that has been weakened from various causes—helping them through consultation, through understanding case work, and through financial assistance when such assistance can be used to correct the cause of the difficulty. One Negro case worker is a member of the staff of Family Service. During the year under review, this agency had under its care 1,443 cases. Of this total, 274 cases were Negro—19%.

SCHOOL LUNCH ASSOCIATION: This agency supplies lunches for school children lacking means to supply their own. Lunches can be provided by School Lunch Association only in those schools which have lunchroom facilities. In the elementary school group, 6 of the 13 Negro schools and 6 of the 58 white schools do not have lunchroom facilities. In one school, the School Lunch Association provides half pints of milk to supplement whatever lunch the child may bring from home. It should be noted, therefore, that the figure on lunches provided in the Negro schools would probably be considerably increased if there were lunchrooms in all Negro elementary schools. It should also be noted that families whose children receive only milk are not included in the figure on families whose children receive lunches.

During its last fiscal year, School Lunch Association had 857 cases under its care—197 of them were Negro children—or 23% of the total.

AMERICAN RED CROSS, Dallas Chapter: This agency, supported by annual membership dues and public contributions, performs a multitude of services—local, national, international. At the local level, it had, during its last fiscal year, a total of 8,497 cases under its care—2,124 of these were services to Negroes—25% of the total.

CITY-COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: As a tax supported agency in the sense that its operating and relief funds are jointly and equally shared by the City of Dallas and the County of Dallas, it must of necessity serve many individual and family needs. Its program is largely direct financial relief, supplemented by case work, for families and individuals that are unemployable—or relief to meet unexpected emergencies. It may be said that this agency is a stand-by, an emergency relief agency, equipped to meet immediate and more extended needs of families and individuals. Five Negro case workers and one clerical employee are members of the staff. It had under its care during its last fiscal year 5,115 cases, of which 1,637 were Negro clients—32% of the total.

A summary of the figures of the four agencies under review reveals a total number of cases under their care of 15,912 during their past fiscal year. Of this total 4,232 cases were Negro clients—or 26.6% of the total. When, for the purpose of a comparison, the 26.6% is balanced against a population figure of 17%, the result would indicate that our Negro population is not being discriminated against, but is receiving the consideration and the relief funds according to its needs—equitably and fairly.

RECOMMENDATION:

It may be a bit outside the scope of this Committee's intended activities but in the interest of a closer and more coordinated functioning of the entire Inter-Racial Program, it wants to conclude its report with the following Recommendations:

1. That the President and Board of Directors of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce appoint a CONTACT COMMITTEE of nine members, to which the President and Secretary-

Manager would be added as ex-officio members, to which Negro citizens may refer any and all inter-racial matters of concern to them.

2. That the CONTACT COMMITTEE make a study of the matters submitted, and make such recommendations as in its judgment it deems proper.

3. That if and when the CONTACT COMMITTEE desires the assistance of any one of the several Special Committees or of the Inter-Racial Committee, the request be made to the Chairman of the Inter-Racial Committee.

4. It will be the duty of the Chairman to submit the request to the Special Committee having under its direction the matter in question for its study and determination.

5. If the matter should require action by the whole Inter-Racial Committee, the Chairman will call a meeting promptly for a determination of the matter under consideration, and the Chairman will be responsible for carrying through the instructions of the Inter-Racial Committee—it being understood that this plan of procedure will not bar any individual from bringing matters to the Chairman or members of the Inter-Racial Committee.

It is believed by this Committee that the above plan will insure prompt attention to any and all matters so submitted, and would result in a more interested hearing and more careful consideration than if presented by an individual or by a special committee that might be appointed. There may be times when matters of marked importance are called up for determination. If the Inter-Racial Committee is to be as effective as it can be and should be, it must reach determinations—then *follow through* any determination the Committee decides upon.

EMPLOYMENT AND PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Across recent years, the Southwest has changed from a "colonial economy"—an economy that depended primarily upon the land—agriculture, minerals, forests—upon the production and sale of raw materials that were processed in other areas—to a better balanced economy—agriculture and industry. With this change has come the need for the better use of our labor supply—for the recognition and utilization of skilled and semi-skilled workers more efficiently—a growing acceptance of the principle that employment opportunities should be measured by training, ability and experience—upgrading it to higher pay levels as ability justifies—making possible more earning power that would in turn materially increase the buying power of a larger number of people—white and Negro and raise the economic level of all this area.

There are no dependable statistics available from which to determine Negro employment in Dallas. When the 1950 Census figures are compiled, a better estimate will be possible. It is known that in the Postal Service there are 21 Negro mail carriers, 20 Post Office clerks, 79 mail handlers and 12 elevator operators. Other Negroes are employed by the Public Building Administration.

In the building trades there are known to be approximately 10 master brick layers and 15 journeymen brick layers, 3 master plasterers and 10 journeymen, 5 master plumbers and 10 or 12 journeymen plumbers, 1 licensed master electrician who employs 8 journeymen. Plumbers are examined and licensed under the State Plumbers License Law. No racial identification is noted on the cards issued by the State. Electricians are examined and licensed by the City of Dallas, but no record is made of race. The examination is based upon standards compiled from the National Electric Code.

There are 4 Negro policemen employed by the City of Dallas. The Texas Employment Commission's Office in Dallas has 3 Negro interviewers.

There are 19 Negro doctors, 5 dentists, 16 graduate nurses, 9 attorneys. The attorneys are members of the Texas State Bar Association which includes participation in the Dallas County Bar Association.

Efforts are being continued to assemble reliable data that will include a breakdown of Negro employed into unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled occupations. It is known there are Negro carpenters, cement workers, truck drivers, workers in shipping departments of some wholesale houses and factories, operators of road building equipment and various other trades and occupations, but it has been found impossible to assemble true facts that would reflect the numbers employed. Some repressive measures in certain areas have been reported—but as a whole, it appears to be a fair statement to say that Negro employment is on a fairly even keel.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Opportunities and facilities for training adult Negroes for skilled and semi-skilled jobs appear to be major needs—training that will better their economic opportunities.

2. That ability, experience and training be taken more into account in the employment of Negroes.

3. That a study be made of ways and means to better enable employers to place Negro employees in jobs that will use their skills acquired through training or experience, or both.

4. That a study be made of a broader use of the manual training facilities of Booker T. Washington and Lincoln High Schools, with courses for adults in the trades, in skilled and semi-skilled occupations. To earn more, learn more. In World War II, Negro soldiers were given training in many lines—training and experience of value to them in civil life. They should be given a chance to continue this training if they wish to do so.

5. That Negroes be encouraged to pool their own resources in the establishing of Credit Unions, Building and Loan Associations, Insurance Associations, better stores, and related activities—and that advice and counsel be tendered them by those now engaged successfully in like undertakings. The lifting of the economic level of Negroes in Dallas, would help lift the level of ALL Dallas.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Religion types civilization. Whether admitted or denied, the fact remains that the church is the axis around which revolve the other constructive cross-sections of a people's life and of living.

The history of the world—of every nation—of every race—ancient, medieval or modern—has actually been written in its religions rather than in its political programs—by its Priests, Rabbis and Ministers—not by its political or military leaders. This is better understood when it is remembered that men and women of every race and time possess an innate desire for—feel a personal need of a power higher than themselves—a power that gives courage to living—direction to life—that makes them equal to the responsibilities life imposes upon them.

The history of Negro Americans is no exception as it reveals the church as their first organized channel of racial expression—and the church, quite properly, looms large upon the horizon of their constructive activities and in the purposes that prompt them in the plans they make for today and for their future.

The Negro citizens of Dallas and their Ministers deserve sincere commendation for their constructive work across the years—for the work they are doing now—for their plans for future years. Their churches have served well as they have worked to increase the outreach of their congregations—the upreach of their members.

There are approximately 350 Negro churches in Dallas and Dallas County. A majority of these are fairly well housed and equipped. To these churches belong approximately 50,000 members. All churches—white or Negro—provide both a conscious and an unconscious influence upon the lives of those who participate in their programs. Dallas is fortunate in the type of its Negro churches and in their leadership.

Certain of these churches have planned and are busily engaged in carrying through excellent programs—particularly for the children—the boys and girls and the young adults of their congregations—the men and women—the church of tomorrow. Boy Scout and Girl Scout work is sponsored and encouraged. Kindergartens are maintained in several of the churches. Some of the Negro churches have grown into vital *community centers*—with week day programs of marked value and efficiency. There is a Pastor's Association—an interdenominational organization of Negro ministers—and an Association composed of the wives of ministers. Both of these serve to better coordinate and make more effective the collective responsibilities and opportunities of the churches.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Negro churches, Maria Morgan Branch, YWCA, Moorland Branch, YMCA, and other agencies that have for their purpose a service to young people, seek ways and means to more effectively coordinate

their individual programs with the programs of all the others, thus making possible an enlarged recreational, cultural and religious program for the Negro youth of Dallas, to the end that juvenile delinquency may be reduced—a constructive program may be provided, and a "team spirit" built within the church, the YWCA and the YMCA, rather than letting a "gang spirit" grow among the young people. One or the other is inevitable—the "team" or the "gang."

2. That both the Dallas Pastors Associations—white and Negro—be requested to appoint from their memberships Committees on Cooperation and Coordination—to the end that jointly a larger program can be made more effective—that each Committee be invited to attend the other's Association regular meetings as they wish—and that at least quarterly meetings of the two Committees be held for the free discussion of mutual church, civic, moral and religious education matters.

3. That a study be made by the Negro churches—particularly by the downtown churches—of ways and means to make their churches into "seven day" *church home centers*—with major emphasis upon programs for youth—so that their organizations will become increasingly the *center* for the activities of their youth and young people—with an understanding and understood attitude toward them upon the part of the older members of their congregations—thus providing a congenial atmosphere where the younger people will feel perfectly *at home* in their *church home.* Sooner than we realize, these boys and girls—young men and young women—will be the citizens—the church of tomorrow. They are entitled to a chance to become accustomed to responsibility. The church can help them fix worthy ideals for living. This is a challenge ALL churches face. The question is, will the church measure up to its opportunity?

LEGAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

As an American citizen, it is axiomatic that Negroes are entitled to their civil rights—to equality before the law. Equal protection under the law is the right of every man, woman and child—without regard for nationality, race, creed or color.

The most frequent criticism expressed by certain individuals and groups charges the South with discrimination in the treatment of Negroes in their courts, and mistreatment of Negroes by arresting officers at the time of, and following their arrest. A survey of Dallas Courts and of the Officers charged with law enforcement gives little support to either charge as applied to Dallas and Dallas County.

There is a growing consciousness among thinking people—both North and South—that in a Democracy, all men and women, of every country, creed or color, are equal when they stand before the bar of justice—presumed innocent until declared guilty by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

It is a well known fact that neither our Sheriff nor our Chief of Police condone brutality toward or mistreatment of Negroes under arrest. It must be remembered though, that professional, hardened criminals—white and Negro—are sometimes difficult to handle—and stern measures become necessary in these cases. In the few instances where Negro prisoners have been unfairly treated, those responsible have been properly disciplined.

Our Courts are fair in their official attitude toward Negroes—our Judges conscious of their responsibility for dealing justly, fairly and impartially, with whites and Negroes alike. It is of course recognized by the Courts that color lends no license to discriminate in their administration of the laws as they are written. Known and recognized equality before the law—not expressed as a platitude—but practiced—builds respect for the law, the Courts and the Judge who preside over them.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS BEFORE THE LAW:

Too little attention is given to juvenile delinquency—white and Negro—by the public at large. The term used—*juvenile delinquent*—may not be an apt one—for *juvenile* delinquency usually results from *adult* delinquency—from sub-standard living conditions—from broken homes. The percentage of Negro juvenile delinquents of the total cases has shown an encouraging decline since 1944—33⅓% that year—30% in 1949—24.7% in 1950—1,273 white cases—418 Negro cases.

Until an Industrial School can be provided similar to that at Hutchins for white offenders, plans are being matured to place Negro juveniles in St. Paul Industrial School, at Malakoff. Presently, approximately ten are due to be sent there. Their board and care will be paid jointly by the City and County of Dallas. With the completion of the new County Juvenile Detention Home that is now under construction, equal facilities will be provided for white and Negro boys and girls. Dependent Negro children are cared for in licensed County Foster Homes. The County Juvenile Court is doing well a difficult and all important job.

CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION AND INTERPRETATION

"It appears, therefore, that a new basis of accommodation must be reached; that both groups should cease to demand what is for the present impossible, but undertake together programs of action in those areas where there is agreement—programs which offer Negroes better facilities, more equal opportunities, and a fuller participation in the obligations and privileges of citizenship!"

—Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, President
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Mutually satisfactory Inter-Racial relationships are not accidental, nor do they result from a resort to temporary expediencies. Good relationships are built slowly but surely out of the materials of justified confidence, better understanding and mutual respect. Honest differences in personal opinions are to be expected and encouraged—they are evidences of growth—and these opinions, where they are freely discussed in an atmosphere of sincerity, unselfish purpose and mutual confidence, offer an opportunity for agreement. But if one group approaches unanswered questions in a patronizing manner, and the other group with a feeling of mistrust or resentment—then both groups work on impossible terms. It is futile to imagine or to believe that interracial problems will solve themselves—they won't—but goodwill, sound judgment, fair decisions CAN help solve them.

A fact, seldom recognized, is that Negroes know much more about white people than white citizens know about Negro citizens. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television programs, motion pictures and their own observation—all combine to give Negroes a composite picture of the plans, purposes, ideals, practices and activities of white people—but few avenues of approach toward a better understanding of what the Negro is thinking, what his aspirations are, what he purposes to do for himself, what he can do for his community, city or state, have been explored by white leadership. Mutual understanding, mutual respect and a sincere desire to appraise the Negro fairly, together with a willingness upon the part of white leaders to assist Negroes in an unselfish and constructive way will lead to better interracial relationships.

Now this is not to say that blind and unreasoned paternalism or insincere platitudes should ever be indulged in by either white or Negro citizens—for each citizen must earn his own place in the esteem of others through *living* the accepted characteristics of a good citizen. By the same token, good conduct, constructive thinking and helpful service should be recognized and rewarded through a more understanding cooperation in the working out of common causes—of common problems. No right thinking person—Negro or white—wants to be *given* anything except a chance. Given a chance, if he improves it, he is entitled to recognition for what he has accomplished.

A program that expects any enduring success is never finished—for each passing year writes new problems on our personal blackboards. Tensions, misunderstandings, working at cross-purposes are all EFFECTS. Back of these are CAUSES. Our concern should be not alone WHAT has happened—but WHY. An old proverb says: "If you know well the beginning, the end will not trouble you much!"

Good interracial relations is a responsibility too large for a single committee to attain and to maintain. A committee can point the direction toward, and lead the way into and across the frontiers of better understanding. It can develop a program that will be constructive, effective and fair—one that will deserve the cooperation and the active support of interested citizens. The Inter-Racial Committee feels it has within its province possibilities that rank high among the NECESSITIES if Dallas is to be a BALANCED city. When facts are known and faced with courageous action, lasting results may be expected. It is every citizen's obligation—much more—every citizen's opportunity to assist in translating a proposed program into performance—proposed plans into practice—a good citizen's creed into needed deeds.

In common with the rest of the world, we face facts today, not fiction —realities, not theories. Refusing to accept or to admit a fact does not make it any less a fact. No person's judgment can be better than his information. We need and should seek to secure true information about our existing interracial relations. From such an inventory, a balance sheet is possible. But we can't *share* what we do not *have*. Lack of information and unsatisfied curiosity create suspicion—and suspicion is the dragline that digs a gulf between individuals and between groups of individuals. This man-made gulf CAN be bridged across—but work must be carried forward simultaneously from each side—and the bridge must be constructed of the materials of confidence, simple faith and mutual courtesy.

It is the hope of the Inter-Racial Committee—of its members—that they may be bridge builders—engaged in building bridges across the gulfs of misunderstanding that exist today—ready to build bridges across any gulfs that the future may dig between groups of Dallas citizens. Bridge building is much more rewarding—much more needed—much more interesting than fence building. An old Indian Chief said it this way: "Don't criticize or condemn another until you have walked in his moccasins for two moons!" Everyone, at some time, has "tacks in his shoes"—but tolerance and better understanding help get them out—and help make the road easier to find and to follow.

But words and plans and wishful thinking will accomplish little. These put in work through vigorous action will make them real—of lasting value—and will accomplish much.

So, may we seek out the road of HUMAN UNDERSTANDING—find it—and have the strength and the patience and the courage to travel it.

THE BEGINNING

A need recognized suggests the finding of ways and means to meet it.

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When a true inventory of any city's Inter-Racial Relations is made, adequate Negro housing will be its major resource - its lack, its major liability. A lack of standard housing results in sub-standard living, and is the direct cause of much of the misunderstanding, friction and tension between the races. The pressing need for additional Negro housing in Dallas is apparent to any observant citizen - helping meet the need every citizen's responsibility.

Early this year, two representative organizations accepted the joint responsibility of making a comprehensive housing survey that would reflect in their findings the actual need for Negro housing. The Dallas Chamber of Commerce, represented by its President, John W. Carpenter, appointed an able committee to study Negro housing, composed of James W. Aston, Chairman, Austin F. Allen, W. C. McCord, Julius Schepps and R. L. Thornton. George L. MacGregor, President of the Dallas Citizen's Council appointed an equally able committee - John E. Mitchell, Jr., Chairman, Nathan Adams, T. E. Jackson, S. J. Hay, Austin F. Allen and J. B. O'Hara.

The two committees worked as one, and on May 24, 1950, filed their Joint Report - a document that merits the study and the constructive support of every Dallas citizen. It reflects painstaking investigation, a full grasp of the problem and sincere convictions, and offers specific and definite recommendations.

THE JOINT REPORT

(The Joint Report in full)

THE INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Reference to Recommendation 8, of the Joint Report, will supply the reason for, and the purpose of the present Inter-Racial Committee: "We recommend the creation of an inter-racial committee composed of not less than 15 outstanding citizens representative of our community, the primary function of which would be to promote better understanding among the various peoples of our city, and which committee, among other functions, would become a clearing house for the problems of an inter-racial character." To make effective this part of the Joint Report, an Inter-Racial Committee was appointed by John W. Carpenter, President of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. The Committee was organized on July 19, 1950. M. J. Norrell was elected Chairman and Executive Director, Will C. Grant, Vice Chairman and Sam W. Hudson, Jr. Secretary. On August 1st, the Committee's office was opened in the Dallas Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Inter-Racial Committee is neither unmindful of the housing problem in South Dallas, nor of the tensions that have resulted therefrom. At its first meeting on August 8, the Committee set as its major objective the securing of additional housing units to relieve existing tensions, and still recognizes this as its primary

purpose, for the Committee sees no chance to relieve existing pressure for housing and the resulting tensions until additional units are provided. It was also an early decision of the Committee to undertake a study of the whole field of inter-racial relations in Dallas - to seek "causes" for "effects" that have resulted in misunderstanding. To accomplish this survey, the task involved was divided into nine sections, and an Active Committee for each section was appointed from the membership of the Inter-Racial Committee, to survey its assigned field and to report its findings and its recommendations to the Inter-Racial Committee for review and for approval of these recommendations in whole or in part - so that those given committee approval could be consolidated into a BALANCED program for Dallas. An Advisory Committee was likewise appointed to assist each Active Committee in securing dependable data - but not asked to join the Active Committees in their reports and recommendations.

This report is a condensed summary of the work of these committees - intended for distribution to interested individuals and groups in Dallas. The recommendations herein are submitted to the citizens of Dallas that they may better understand the aims, plans and purposes of the Committee, and understanding them, will assist in making them realities.

The problems are too many and too large for a single committee to solve them. The Inter-Racial Committee earnestly asks for the understanding goodwill and cooperation of all the people of Dallas, and of Dallas County.

HOUSING

"The condition of Negro housing in Dallas today is fraught with dangers which, unless promptly and wisely corrected, can bring about in the near future bad inter-racial relations, economic losses, much sickness, with the possibility of epidemics and many other serious consequences.

"It is believed that about 4,000 additional dwellings are needed in the immediate future to relieve the distress and tension."-----Joint Report.

The Inter-Racial Committee accepts and is working to help implement the recommendations of the Joint Housing Committee. Plans for so large an undertaking must necessarily fall into two classifications - immediate and long range programs.

It is generally accepted that a family can properly spend 1/5 of its monthly income for housing - in rent or in the purchase of a home. Thus, it may be seen that a Negro family's income should be $200.00 per month to support a monthly obligation of $40.00 per month for rent or as a payment on a home --- $250.00 to insure regular monthly payments of $50.00.

It is estimated that 20% of the Negro population of Dallas have sufficient monthly income or savings to purchase a home, or to pay a rental that will insure a satisfactory dwelling place. It is estimated, too, that there is an immediate market for approximately 2,000 homes, built for sale or for rent. These 2,000 units offer an opportunity for private builders of single family houses - of duplexes and of apartments.

For at least a major portion of the remaining 80%, public housing seems to be the only answer. The Dallas Housing Authority advised the Joint Housing Committee that it has now authority to build 2,800 additional units, and said it was planned to build 1,000 units the first year, 500 the second and the remaining 1,300 units at a later time.

Two Committees have been appointed from the Inter-Racial Committee - one primarily concerned with an immediate - a nearby program --- the other to plan a long range program. Both Committees are at work.

Immediate Program:

(a) It is the sincere plan and purpose of both Housing Committees to work in close harmony with private builders and contractors in Dallas - and they pledge their best efforts to help make effective any constructive plans that will expedite the building of these 2,000 units.

(b) The two Committees yield to no group in their belief in and adherance to the principle of "free enterprise," but they feel there is a large segment of the Negro population that cannot be adequately housed except through the medium of public housing - a conclusion they share with the Joint Housing Committee's report.

Long Range Program:

The Inter-Racial Committee has approved in principle the organization of a non-profit corporation for the purchase and development of a large tract or tracts of suitably located land into a planned Negro community, and a Committee has been appointed to promote and to organize such a corporation. It is planned to provide suitable sites for schools, parks and churches - and for a shopping center. It must be realized, however, that a project of this magnitude will require time, patience and capital, but the Committee believes that such a plan can be made an ultimate reality.

West Dallas:

The two Housing Committees feel a very deep interest in the recently announced plans for West Dallas, and herein express their sincere approval of these plans. They tender their active support in any way they can be of service - particularly in the proposed construction of 3,800 units of public housing for white, Negro and Mexican occupancy.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That private builders undertake the early construction of approximately 2,000 units --- residences, duplexes and apartments --- for sale and for rent to Negro occupants.

2. That public housing as proposed be carried through with as little delay as conditions make possible. The Dallas Housing Authority state that 7,000 applications are now on file - all without solicitation of any kind - for apartments in Roseland Homes and Frazier Courts.

3. That the business and financial interests of Dallas join in organizing the non-profit corporation to purchase land for and develop a modern Negro community.

4. That the Inter-Racial Committee give its sincere endorsement to the proposed program for West Dallas and pledge its support and cooperation in helping carry through these plans that are absolute necessities for the future welfare of Dallas and of Dallas County.

5. That both white and Negro citizens cease provocative exchanges of houses in the disputed areas, pending an attempt to promote and build additional housing for Negroes.

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES:

At a rather recent meeting of Governors of eleven Southern States, it was agreed unanimously that a major objective of the Southern States should be, "The equalization of educational opportunities for ALL citizens of the South."

Negro schools in Dallas approximate this objective, and reflect deserved credit upon the School Board, the School Administration and the Principals and Faculties of our Negro Schools.

There are 71 grade and elementary schools in Dallas - 13 of which are Negro grade and elementary schools -- 13 high schools - 2 of which are Negro. The Negro population of Dallas is estimated to be 80,000 - or approximately 17% of the total population. Thus it is seen that the percentage of Negro grade and elementary schools is 18.3% of the total -- high schools, 16%.

Two additional Negro grade and elementary schools are under construction - the H.S. Thompson and Fannie C. Harris - and still in the planning stage are additions to the Julia C. Frazier School and an additional school in West Dallas. At the present time, $785,621 is being spent for improvements to Booker T. Washington High School which will make available additional science rooms, R. O. T. C., permanent shops, enlarged lunch room, home economics rooms, needed class rooms and two gymnasiums. Also R. O. T. C. addition to Lincoln High School is being completed.

There are in Dallas 60,555 white eligible pupils - 12,276 Negro pupils. The average daily attendance in white elementary schools is 33, 174 - Negro, 6,762 -- white high schools, 9,625 - Negro, 1,501 -- 70% for white pupils - 67% for Negro attendance.

Negro teachers are paid upon the same scale as white teachers.

The annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance is:

High School - - - - - - - - - -	$241.21
Grade and elementary - - - -	149.77
Average - - - - - - - - - - -	187.66

The average for the United States in 1945-46 was $135.00. A comparison of these figures reflects a healthy condition for Dallas Public Schools.

In common with older white schools, some of the older Negro schools lack adequate playground space, but provision is made at each new school for required room. As an instance, at the new C. F. Carr School in West Dallas, the campus is five acres in size, and it joins ten additional acres owned by the Park Department -- and the campus of the H. S. Thompson school, now under construction, is seven acres. Entire city block adjoining Booker T. Washington now being acquired, and will cost almost $100,000.

All Negro schools are equipped with libraries for use of students, and by special arrangements, the Dallas Public Library and the S. M. U. Library may be used. The Dunbar Branch Library is available for students and adults alike.

All facilities in the two Negro high schools are available for vocational and manual training courses - and both schools are equipped for such courses. Adults and young adults may use the school facilities and G. I. schools now in operation.

All schools are used as community centers with reservations. The use must fall within stipulated standards set by the Dallas Board of Education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The growing increase in living costs makes up-grading of workers, with increased earnings, a necessity - and better opportunities for Negroes to prepare themselves for skilled and semi-skilled work imperative. Relatively few opportunities are open to Negroes. It is recommended that a study be made of a much broader and more comprehensive use of the facilities at Booker T. Washington and Lincoln High Schools for manual training -- carpentry, brick laying, plumbing and other trades such courses might include --- night courses, open to adult and young adult Negro men.

2. That a joint study be made by the Principals of the Negro Schools, Churches, YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scout executives, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls - their findings and recommendations to be transmitted through administrative channels to the School Board - for a more integrated and better coordinated recreation program for the Negro schools - campus activities for the several schools, and a program looking to a larger utilization of Negro Parks.

3. That a study be made of the possibilities of a more general use of the school buildings as community centers - and that P. T. A. and Dad's Club organizations be encouraged to become increasingly active in promoting the broader interests of the schools - showing a pride in their schools which will in turn be reflected by the student body of each school.

4. That a study be made relative to adult Negroes being given access to the Dallas Public Library for the securing of books they desire.

HEALTH - HOSPITALS - SANITATION

HEALTH is everybody's business - and should be everybody's concern. Each individual and every group can contribute to the solution of common problems, and help meet common dangers that result in sickness, disease and even epidemics. It is actually constructive selfishness and prudent self protection for individuals, communities and governments to concern themselves about the health of ALL people - for illness levies a terrific toll, and collects in suffering and in economic losses.

For the past 100 years, Negro life expectancy in the United States has averaged 10 years less than white - and the diseases which show excess rates among Negroes all are classed as preventable. More health education and more adequate facilities are evident necessities. Dallas needs more Negro doctors for its population, more hospital facilities, more graduate Negro nurses.

Negro Doctors - National - Texas - Dallas:

The United States Public Health Service fixes as a satisfactory standard - one doctor to each 850 population - one to 1,000 as a minimum. In the United States, there is one Negro doctor to 3,337 Negro people - in the South as a whole, one to 4,913 - in Texas, one to 5,569 - in Dallas, one to 4,210. 40% of all Negro doctors are in 7 Northern states which have only 19% of the nations Negro population. There are presently 19 Negro doctors in Dallas, 5 dentists and 16 graduate nurses.

There are but TWO Negro Medical Colleges in the United States - Meharry, at Nashville, Tennessee and Howard, at Washington, D. C. These Colleges can accept but approximately 140 students per year - and are forced to turn away many more eligible candidates than they can accept. No State in the Union provides a Medical College for Negroes. Only 2.2 per cent of the 190,000 physicians in active practice in the United States are Negroes, though Negroes represent about 12 per cent of the total population. Twenty seven other Medical Schools in 1948 were admitting Negro students - but only 93 were in the 27 schools, as against a total of 502 in the two Negro Medical Colleges.

Hospital Facilities:

There are 2.5 hospital beds per 1,000 Negroes in Dallas - 5.65 beds for whites. The United States Public Health Service estimates a minimum need for 4.5 for each 1,000 population. If this estimate is accepted, Dallas lacks approximately 360 additional hospital beds for Negroes. Negro doctors are not permitted to practice in Parkland Hospital. A principal reason given for Dallas' inability to secure additional Negro doctors is a lack of staff privileges in public hospitals in Dallas.

Free Clinics: (out patient)

Parkland Hospital - Out patient
Venereal Disease Clinic - Basement - Parkland Hospital (City-County Clinic)
Tuberculosis Control Clinic - Oak Lawn and Maple (City-County Clinic)

Child Health Conferences:

St. Paul AME Church	2420 Metropolitan	held each Tuesday
Frazier Courts	4880 Spring Avenue	held each Wed. and Friday

Hall Street Clinic	1825-1/2 Hall St.	held each Thurs. and Friday
Bethlehem Primitive Baptist Church	1606 Bourbon St.	held each Thursday
Oak Cliff Health Center	712 E. 13th Street	held each Thurs. and Friday

Special Services:

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis - Dallas County Chapter:

Assists persons attacked by infantile paralysis by providing for hospitalization, medical care, physical therapy, braces, crutches and shoes as may be needed. During 1950, there have been 278 cases of polio in Dallas County, of which 78, or 28% were Negroes - a higher than usual percentage.

Association for Blind:

Teaches Braille and home occupations with teacher sent into the homes. Served approximately 100 Negro blind during the past year.

Dallas Day Nursery and Infant Welfare Association:

Provides day care for children of employed mothers. Seven (7) employees in day nursery for Negro children. Four (4) additional employees give part time to nursery and infant Welfare Program. White doctors and nurses serve in clinic. Three clinics held weekly for Negroes. There were 2,993 clinic visits made to 930 Negro patients during the past year.

Community Guidance Clinic:

Provides diagnostic and supervisory care for both white and Negro children with emotional problems.

Dallas Hearing Society:

Service given in hearing conservation and rehabilitation of hard of hearing - for both white and Negro children.

Dallas Society for Crippled Children:

During the past year 84 Negro children were treated at the Cerebral Palsy Treatment Center where two clinics a week are held for Negroes. Thirty one (31) Negro children were treated for Aphasia (Speech) Center.

Dallas Visiting Nurse Association:

Gives bedside nursing care of the sick. Two graduate Negro nurses on staff. During last fiscal year 2,769 of the total 5,855 patients were Negroes.

Dallas Tuberculosis Association:

Service given is largely educational, case-finding, and prevention of tuberculosis. There is one graduate Negro nurse on the staff.

Red Cross:

One nurse teaches home nursing, maternity and baby care in two Negro High Schools. Safety Division provides training in first aid and water safety to white and Negro children and adults. In 1950 an estimated 400 Dallas Negro youths were taught to swim in these Red Cross classes.

Dallas County Health Department:

Conducts weekly maternity clinics where instructions are offered in nutrition, mother's physical care and preparation for the new baby by specially trained nurses. Chest Xray, physical examination and complete laboratory tests are done. Also, conducts well child conferences once each month. Immunization is given against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and typhoid fever. In the schools for Negro children in the County, nursing supervision, physical examinations and immunization against communicable diseases are offered.

Dallas City School System Health Service:

The health service program is supplied to both white and Negro schools alike. The nurse-pupil ratio of one nurse to 1,000 Negro pupils is better than the ratio that exists between white nurses and white pupils. There is one audiometer for 10,000 Negro students - two for 50,000 white. There is one Negro technical assistant for dental, audiometer and vision testing as compared with four for 50,000 white pupils. The School Board provides Negro doctors at Negro football games, and for practice injuries incurred at Negro High Schools.

Sanitation:

Proper sanitation is accepted to be an open door to better health -- its lack an open invitation to sickness, disease and epidemics.

The relative standard of sanitation for Negroes in Dallas is quite below that of the average white area, due to low income, lack of information and poor housing, plus failure on the part of owners and landlords, in many cases, to provide running water and inside toilets connected with the city sewage system.

Little relief appears in sight for this condition until slum clearance can be engaged in, and standard housing becomes available. It is suggested, however, that all proper means available to the City Health Department be resorted to in a continuing effort to improve a bad situation. It is to be remembered that this condition affects not only the occupants of unsanitary houses, but affects the general health standards of Dallas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Negro doctors be made eligible for membership in the Texas State Medical Society, which in turn would make them eligible for membership in the Dallas County Medical Society.

2. That when and if this is done, that Negro physicians be given sufficient staff privileges to enable them to treat their patients in public hospitals.

3. That Parkland Hospital institute a Training School for Negro nurses.

4. That our larger private hospitals give consideration to the establishing of free out-patient clinics for Negroes at their hospitals, if their study indicates a need for such additional clinics.

5. That Medical Schools be encouraged to provide post-graduate courses for all practicing physicians who wish to avail themselves of these courses, to which Negro physicians would be admitted.

6. That thought be given to a weekly or monthly clinic for Negro doctors - directed by the Dallas County Medical Society in cooperation with Southwestern Medical School - to enable Negro doctors to better keep abreast of the advances being made in their profession.

7. There is an 80% shortage of Negro doctors in the United States. It is recommended that detailed study be given to the building of a combined Negro Hospital, Medical School and Nurses Training School - to serve all the Southwestern states.

8. That in the building of the new City-County Memorial Hospital, which will provide additional hospital beds for Negroes, that some private and semi-private rooms be provided, for which a charge would be made, a facility not now available.

9. That local medical and civic agencies lend their support in helping secure additional Negro doctors for Dallas.

EMPLOYMENT AND PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Across recent years, the Southwest has changed from a "Colonial economy" - an economy that depended primarily upon the land -- agriculture, minerals, forests -- upon the production and sale of raw materials that were processed in other areas - to a better balanced economy -- agriculture and industry. With this change has come the need for the better use of our labor supply - for the recognition and utilization of skilled and semi-skilled workers more efficiently - a growing acceptance of the principle that employment opportunities should be measured by training, ability and experience -- upgrading it to higher pay levels as ability justifies -- making possible more earning power that would in turn materially increase the buying power of a larger number of people - white and Negro and raise the economic level of all this area.

There are no dependable statistics available from which to determine Negro employment in Dallas. When the 1950 Census figures are compiled, a better estimate will be possible. It is known that in the Postal Service there are 21 Negro mail carriers, 20 Post Office clerks, 79 mail handlers and 12 elevator operators. Other Negroes are employed by the Public Building Administration.

In the building trades there are known to be approximately 10 master brick layers and 15 journeymen brick layers - 3 master plasterers and 10 journeymen - 5 master plumbers and 10 or 12 journeymen plumbers - 1 licensed master electrician who employs 8 journeymen. Plumbers are examined and licensed under the State Plumbers License Law. No racial identification is noted on the cards issued by the State. Electricians are examined and licensed by the City of Dallas, but no record is made of race. The examination is based upon standards compiled from the National Electric Code.

There are 4 Negro policemen employed by the City of Dallas. The Texas Employment Commission's Office in Dallas has 3 Negro interviewers.

There are 19 Negro doctors, 5 dentists, 16 graduate nurses, 9 attorneys. The attorneys are members of the Texas State Bar Association which includes participation in the Dallas County Bar Association.

Efforts are being continued to assemble reliable data that will include a breakdown of Negro employed into unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled occupations. It is known there are Negro carpenters, cement workers, truck drivers, workers in shipping departments of some wholesale houses and factories, operators of road building equipment and various other trades and occupations, but it has been found impossible to assemble true facts that would reflect the numbers employed. Some repressive measures in certain areas have been reported - but as a whole, it appears to be a fair statement to say that Negro employment is on a fairly even keel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Opportunities and facilities for training adult Negroes for skilled and semi-skilled jobs appear to be major needs - training that will better their economic opportunities.

2. That ability, experience and training be taken more into account in the employment of Negroes.

3. That a study be made of ways and means to better enable employers to place Negro employees in jobs that will use their skills acquired through training or experience, or both.

4. That a study be made of a broader use of the manual training facilities of Booker T. Washington and Lincoln high schools - with courses for adults in the trades, in skilled and semi-skilled occupations. To earn more, learn more. In World War II, Negro soldiers were given training in many lines - training and experience of value to them in civil life. They should be given a chance to continue this training if they wish to do so.

5. That Negroes be encouraged to pool their own resources in the establishing of Credit Unions, Building and Loan Associations, Insurance Associations, better stores, and related activities - and that advice and counsel be tendered them by those now engaged successfully in like undertakings. The lifting of the economic level of Negroes in Dallas, would help lift the level of ALL Dallas.

WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Committee charged with the responsibility of making a study of Welfare and Social Service as these constitute an important and vital part of the general program of Inter-Racial Relations in Dallas, did not deem it within its province to pass judgment upon, or to express an opinion about the adequacy or the inadequacy of the total funds presently available for welfare and social service needs of Greater Dallas. Rather, the Committee concerned itself with the current distribution of these funds by the several agencies of the Community Chest, and others, charged with the responsibility of relief - financial and case work.

A study of the distribution of these several funds has been painstakingly made, to find if there appeared to be any discrimination or favoritism shown as between white and Negro clients who deserved to share in their distribution.

For the purpose of this survey, the fiscal year, November 1, 1949 to October 31, 1950, was used for each agency reviewed. Four major agencies were checked - Family Service, supported by the Community Chest - School Lunch Association, supported by the Community Chest - Dallas Chapter - American Red Cross, its funds supplied by an annual campaign, shared by the people of Dallas and Dallas County, and the City-County Department of Public Welfare - supported by joint funds appropriated by the City Council of the City of Dallas, and the Commissioners Court of Dallas County.

No evidence has been found in the administration of these agencies and in the distribution of the funds allocated to them for distribution that would support a charge of discrimination or of favoritism - white clients over Negro clients. The need of the applicant for relief is the approach made by the agencies surveyed - and an effort made to find the better way to extend the relief - not the race, color or creed of the person who asks for help --- and this is as it should be. The yardstick used to measure the service given white and Negro clients was the number of cases administered by each agency - these then divided to reflect the number for each group. The Committee used for its estimate of the Negro population of Dallas, 17% of the total - or, 80,000 persons. Based upon these figures which are believed to be substantially correct, the survey reveals the case-load of each of the four agencies, and the percentage of Negro cases of each.

FAMILY SERVICE: The primary concern of this agency is preservation of family life through prevention of family breakdown. Efforts are made to strengthen the foundations of the family that has been weakened from various causes - helping them through consultation, through understanding case work, and through financial assistance when such assistance can be used to correct the cause of the difficulty. One Negro case worker is a member of the staff of Family Service. During the year under review, this agency had under its care 1,443 cases. Of this total, 274 cases were Negro - 19%.

SCHOOL LUNCH ASSOCIATION: This agency supplies lunches for school children lacking means to supply their own. Lunches can be provided by School Lunch Association only in those schools which have lunchroom facilities. In the elementary school group, 6 of the 13 Negro schools and 6 of the 58 white schools do not have lunchroom facilities. In one school, the School Lunch Association provides half pints of milk to supplement whatever lunch the child may bring from home. It should be noted, therefore, that the figure on lunches provided in the Negro schools would probably be considerably increased if there

were lunchrooms in all Negro elementary schools. It should also be noted that families whose children receive only milk are not included in the figure on families whose children receive lunches.

During its last fiscal year, School Lunch Association had 857 cases under its care - 197 of them were Negro children - or 23% of the total.

AMERICAN RED CROSS: - Dallas Chapter: This agency, supported by annual membership dues and public contributions, performs a multitude of services - local, national, international. At the local level, it had, during its last fiscal year, a total of 8,497 cases under its care - 2, 124 of these were services to Negroes - 25% of the total.

CITY-COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: As a tax supported agency in the sense that its operating and relief funds are jointly and equally shared by the City of Dallas and the County of Dallas, it must of necessity serve many individual and family needs. Its program is largely direct financial relief, supplemented by case work, for families and individuals that are unemployable - or relief to meet unexpected emergencies. It may be said that this agency is a stand-by, an emergency relief agency, equipped to meet immediate and more extended needs of families and individuals. Five Negro case workers and one clerical employee are members of the staff. It had under its care during its last fiscal year 5,115 cases, of which 1,637 were Negro clients - 32% of the total.

A summary of the figures of the four agencies under review reveals a total number of cases under their care of 15,912 during their past fiscal year. Of this total 4,232 cases were Negro clients - or 26.6% of the total. When, for the purpose of a comparison, the 26.6% is balanced against a population figure of 17%, the result would indicate that our Negro population is not being discriminated against, but is receiving the consideration and the relief funds according to its needs - equitably and fairly.

RECOMMENDATION:

It may be a bit outside the scope of this Committee's intended activities but in the interest of a closer and more coordinated functioning of the entire Inter-Racial Program, it wants to conclude its report with the following Recommendations:

1. That the President and Board of Directors of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce appoint a CONTACT COMMITTEE of nine members, to which the President and Secretary-Manager would be added as ex-officio members, to which Negro citizens may refer any and all interracial matters of concern to them.
2. That the CONTACT COMMITTEE make a study of the matters submitted, and make such recommendations as in its judgment it deems proper.
3. That if and when the CONTACT COMMITTEE desires the assistance of any one of the several Special Committees or of the Inter-Racial Committee, the request be made to the Chairman of the Inter-Racial Committee.
4. It will be the duty of the Chairman to submit the request to the Special Committee having under its direction the matter in question for its study and determination.
5. If the matter should require action by the whole Inter-Racial Committee, the Chairman will call a meeting promptly for a determination of the matter under consideration, and the Chairman will be responsible for carrying through the instructions of the Inter-Racial Committee - it being understood that this plan of procedure will not bar any individual from bringing matters to the Chairman or members of the Inter-Racial Committee.

It is believed by this Committee that the above plan will insure prompt attention to any and all matters so submitted, and would result in a more interested hearing and more careful consideration than if presented by an individual or by a special committee that might be appointed. There may be times when matters of marked importance are called up for determination. If the Inter-Racial Committee is to be as effective as it can be and should be, it must reach determinations - then follow through any determination the Committee decides upon.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Religion types civilization. Whether admitted or denied, the fact remains that the church is the axis around which revolve the other constructive cross-sections of a people's life and of living.

The history of the world - of every nation - of every race -- ancient, medieval or modern -- has actually been written in its religions rather than in its political programs - by its Priests, Rabbis and Ministers - not by its political or military leaders. This is better understood when it is remembered that men and women of every race and time posses an innate desire for - feel a personal need of a power higher than themselves - a power that gives courage to living - direction to life - that makes them equal to the responsibilities life imposes upon them.

The history of Negro Americans is no exception as it reveals the church as their first organized channel of racial expression -- and the church, quite properly, looms large upon the horizon of their constructive activities and in the purposes that prompt them in the plans they make for today and for their future.

The Negro citizens of Dallas and their Ministers deserve sincere commendation for their constructive work across the years - for the work they are doing now - for their plans for future years. Their churches have served well as they have worked to increase the outreach of their congregations - the upreach of their members.

There are approximately 350 Negro churches in Dallas and Dallas county. A majority of these are fairly well housed and equipped. To these churches belong approximately 50,000 members. All churches - white or Negro - provide both a conscious and an unconscious influence upon the lives of those who participate in their programs. Dallas is fortunate in the type of its Negro churches and in their leadership.

Certain of these churches have planned and are busily engaged in carrying through excellent programs - particularly for the children - the boys and girls and the young adults of their congregations - the men and women - the church of tomorrow. Boy Scout and Girl Scout work is sponsored and encouraged. Kindergartens are maintained in several of the churches. Some of the Negro churches have grown into vital community centers - with week day programs of marked value and efficiency. There is a Pastor's Association - an interdenominational organization of Negro ministers - and an Association composed of the wives of ministers. Both of these serve to better coordinate and make more effective the collective responsibilities and opportunities of the churches.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Negro churches, Maria Morgan Branch, YWCA, Moorland Branch, YMCA, and other agencies that have for their purpose a service to young people, seek ways and means to more effectively coordinate their individual programs with the programs of all the others - thus making possible an enlarged recreational, cultural and religious program for the Negro youth of Dallas - to the end that juvenile delinquency may be reduced - a constructive program may be provided - and a "team spirit" built within the church, the YWCA and the YMCA - rather than letting a "gang spirit" grow among the young people. One or the other is inevitable - the "team" or the "gang".

2. That both the Dallas Pastors Associations - white and Negro - be requested to appoint

from their memberships Committees on Cooperation and Coordination - to the end that jointly a larger program can be made more effective - that each Committee be invited to attend the other's Association regular meetings as they wish - and that at least quarterly meetings of the two Committees be held for the free discussion of mutual church, civic, moral and religious education matters.

3. That study be made by the Negro churches - particularly by the downtown churches - of ways and means to make their churches into "seven day" church home centers - with major emphasis upon programs for youth - so that their organizations will become increasingly the center for the activities of their youth and young people - with an understanding and understood attitude toward them upon the part of the older members of their congregations - thus providing a congenial atmosphere where the younger people will feel perfectly at home in their church home. Sooner than we realize, these boys and girls - young men and young women - will be the citizens - the church of tomorrow. They are entitled to a chance to become accustomed to responsibility. The church can help them fix worthy ideals for living. This is a challenge ALL churches face. The question is, will the church measure up to its opportunity?

PARKS - PLAYGROUNDS - RECREATION

Parks - Playgrounds - Recreation combine to provide a "safety valve" for a City's youth and young adults - a "breathing space" for its older citizens --- not luxuries, but necessities for a balanced city.

A normal boy or girl - white or Negro - is a bundle of nervous energy - energy that can be converted into force or power. Channeled, disciplined, directed into streams of clean activities it becomes power - a MUST for a city's youth --- allowed to run wild, this energy becomes force, and results in what is improperly named a bad boy - a bad girl. Channels must be kept open, clear, clean or else this stream of natural energy becomes a stagnant pool that poisons, dwarfs and warps personalities. Parks - Playgrounds - Supervised Recreation are investments - not an expense - and will pay ample dividends on the investment.

Facilities for recreation are indispensable in a city's health program - in its school life and in its crime prevention plans - a deterrent to juvenile delinquency. The normal boy or girl is going to do SOMETHING - and that something can be either constructive or destructive.

The City of Dallas - its Park Board - its Director of Parks have shown a real understanding of the problem and cooperation in its solution in their efforts to meet the need for Negro Parks. In 1946, Ernest T. Attwell of the National Recreation Association was engaged by the City of Dallas to survey its existing recreational facilities for Negroes, and to recommend a program for Negro parks and their improvement. His report, "Recreation Available to Negroes," has been followed in large measure in expanding and equipping Negro Parks - and still serves as a guide for meeting future needs.

There are now eight parks, with a combined area of 150 acres --- Griggs, Hilliard, Moore, Oak Cliff, Rochester, Wahoo Lake, Hampton and Wheatley. As a whole, Negro park improvements compare favorably with other similar areas. Of the twelve year-round supervised centers three are for Negroes. During the summer, other areas on school sites or housing sites are available. These include Lincoln High School, Roseland Homes, Polk School, with a lighted soft-ball diamond, and Thompson School. During the summer months, nine of the fifty one supervised centers are for Negroes. Planning and supervision of Negro recreation facilities within the Park Department are upon the same level as for white.

OTHER FACILITIES: Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A. - Boy Scouts - Girl Scouts.

Moorland Branch YMCA represents a building cost of $182,668.41 - Moorland Boy's Camp - $12,000, and there is budgeted for early additions to Moorland Building, $75,000.00, and to Moorland Boy's Camp, $29,000.00. The operating budget for 1949-50 was $55,657.00. Ably directed by its own Board of Management, Moorland Branch is more than a YMCA - it is in fact a Community Center for Negroes in Dallas - adult and youth.

Maria Morgan Branch - YWCA - represents an investment of $50,000.00 in its main building, an annual budget of $14,000.00 and $1,500.00 expended for improvements and repairs during the current year. In addition to the activities engaged in at the Branch Building, an extensive program is carried on through twelve Negro Schools, summer camps are conducted, a Room Registry service is maintained, insuring good Negro

homes for girls and women away from home and an Employment Service assists in job placement for Negro girls.

The work of the YMCA and the YWCA are correlated with other Community Chest agencies to avoid duplication of effort, and to lend all possible cooperation in the working out of common problems. As Moorland Branch YMCA has its own Board of Management, so Maria Morgan Branch YWCA has its Board, to give direction to its activities.

There are 57 units - Packs, Troops and Posts - of Negro Boy Scouts - with a membership of 917 - under the direction of a full-time executive - all a section of Circle 10, Boy Scouts of America.

There are 19 Troops of Girl Scouts, directed by a full-time executive.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That our Park Program continue to keep full pace with a fast increasing population, and with other municipal improvements - and that in areas to be developed or under development, an effort be made to have included in their plans sites for future parks.

2. That funds be provided for the acquisition of additional park and recreational areas at such locations as may be deemed necessary, particularly in advance of expensive development, and that thereafter, money be allocated for the development, maintenance and operation of such areas.

3. That the proposed Levee Park be given painstaking study. It is the opinion of the Committee that this possesses vast potentialities for all the people of Dallas.

4. That in the building of the public housing in West Dallas, the Park Board be urged to secure additional acreage as may be required to provide adequate Park and playground space for these units, and for neighboring areas that will require park facilities in the future.

5. That a study be made of the matter of providing an area at White Rock and at Bachman's for Negro use, equipped as other sections are at the present time.

6. That the work of Camp Fire Girls be extended to include a section for Negro girls.

7. That thought be given to a year-round program in the parks, and a larger use of public school facilities in such program.

8. That consideration be given to the employment of a competent and experienced Director of Negro Activities, whose responsibility would be, under the general supervision of the Director of Parks and the Park Board, to coordinate the programs and work of all agencies engaged in recreation work for Negroes, and to enlarge and expedite future programs.

Parks-Playgrounds-Recreation
(Continued)

9. That Negro schools, churches, YMCA, YWCA, PTA, Dad's Clubs, parents, all recognize a larger opportunity for service, and combine their interest and activities into a coordinated program. A recreation program for a city like Dallas can't be left to any one agency --- its success depends upon the combined, willing work of all.

CITIZENS PARTICIPATION AND INTERPRETATION

"It appears, therefore, that a new basis of accommodation must be reached; that both groups should cease to demand what is for the present impossible, but undertake together programs of action in those areas where there is agreement - programs which offer Negroes better facilities, more equal opportunities, and a fuller participation in the obligations and privileges of citizenship!"

-- Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, President
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mutually satisfactory Inter-Racial relationships are not accidental, nor do they result from a resort to temporary expediencies. Good relationships are built slowly but surely out of the materials of justified confidence, better understanding and mutual respect. Honest differences in personal opinions are to be expected and encouraged - they are evidences of growth - and these opinions, where they are freely discussed in an atmosphere of sincerity, unselfish purpose and mutual confidence, offer an opportunity for agreement. But if one group approaches unanswered questions in a patronizing manner, and the other group with a feeling of mistrust or resentment - then both groups work on impossible terms. It is futile to imagine or to believe that interracial problems will solve themselves - they won't -- but goodwill, sound judgment, fair decisions CAN help solve them.

A fact, seldom recognized, is that Negroes know much more about white people than white citizens know about Negro citizens. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television programs, motion pictures and their own observation - all combine to give Negroes a composite picture of the plans, purposes, ideals, practices and activities of white people - but few avenues of approach toward a better understanding of what the Negro is thinking, what his aspirations are, what he purposes to do for himself, what he can do for his community, city or state, have been explored by white leadership. Mutual understanding, mutual respect and a sincere desire to appraise the Negro fairly, together with a willingness upon the part of white leaders to assist Negroes in an unselfish and constructive way will lead to better interracial relationships.

Now this is not to say that blind and unreasoned paternalism or insincere platitudes should ever be indulged in by either white or Negro citizens - for each citizen must earn his own place in the esteem of others through <u>living</u> the accepted characteristics of a good citizen. By the same token, good conduct, constructive thinking and helpful service should be recognized and rewarded through a more understanding cooperation in the working out of common causes - of common problems. No right thinking person - Negro or white - wants to be <u>given</u> anything except a chance. Given a chance, if he improves it, he is entitled to recognition for what he has accomplished.

A program that expects any enduring success is never finished - for each passing year writes new problems on our personal blackboards. Tensions, misunderstandings, working at cross-purposes are all EFFECTS. Back of these are CAUSES. Our concern should be not alone WHAT has happened - but WHY. An old proverb says: "If you know well the beginning, the end will not trouble you much!"

Good interracial relations is a responsibility too large for a single committee to attain and to maintain. A committee can point the direction toward, and lead the way into and across the frontiers of better understanding. It can develop a program that will be constructive, effective and fair - one that will deserve the cooperation and the active support of interested citizens. The Inter-Racial Committee feels it has within its province possibilities that rank high among the NECESSITIES if Dallas is to be a BALANCED city. When facts are known and faced with courageous action, lasting results may be expected. It is every citizen's obligation - much more - every citizen's opportunity to assist in translating a proposed program into performance - proposed plans into practice - a good citizen's creed into needed deeds.

In common with the rest of the world, we face facts today, not fiction -- realities, not theories. Refusing to accept or to admit a fact does not make it any less a fact. No person's judgment can be better than his information. We need and should seek to secure true information about our existing interracial relations. From such an inventory, a balance sheet is possible. But we can't share what we do not have. Lack of information and unsatisfied curiosity create suspicion - and suspicion is the drag-line that digs a gulf between individuals and between groups of individuals. This man-made gulf CAN be bridged across - but work must be carried forward simultaneously from each side - and the bridge must be constructed of the materials of confidence, simple faith and mutual courtesy.

It is the hope of the Inter-Racial Committee - of its members - that they may be bridge builders - engaged in building bridges across the gulfs of misunderstanding that exist today --- ready to build bridges across any gulfs that the future may dig between groups of Dallas citizens. Bridge building is much more rewarding - much more needed - much more interesting than fence building. An old Indian Chief said it this way: "Don't criticize or condemn another until you have walked in his moccasins for two moons!" Everyone, at some time, has "tacks in his shoes" - but tolerance and better understanding help get them out - and help make the road easier to find and to follow.

So, may we seek out the road of HUMAN UNDERSTANDING - find it - and have the strength and the patience and the courage to travel it.

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SRC — Community Surveys

June 29, 1948

Mrs. W. W. S. Butler
858 Wildwood Road
Roanoke, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Butler:

The Council is interested in the proposed survey contemplated in Roanoke. A survey of housing alone would be useful, but we believe, from the experience and results of the Jacksonville study, that the more inclusive study which you suggest would be far more valuable. Housing is a good first step in planning a survey, however, because it is related to so many areas of community life.

We are enclosing a Council memorandum on community surveys which we think will be helpful in defining areas to be investigated.

The complete report of the survey of the Negro community of Jacksonville, Florida, would be an excellent guide for your committee. We are sending you a copy under separate cover, along with the following materials:

By the People (popular account of the Jacksonville survey) — 5 copies

New South, May 1948 (Jacksonville 21 months after the survey)-5 copies

also complete survey report (had included, please) also Housing (per) MP 7/1/48

We assume from your letter that the Roanoke survey is still in the planning stage. But until we know more definitely what you have in mind, we cannot offer more concrete advice. Will the survey include the whole community, or is it to include only the white or the Negro community? Would an already established community organization — such as a Council of Social Agencies — sponsor such a survey, or would it be sponsored by a citizens' committee?

Memorandum out of files — in process — in pl. file

Much of the effectiveness of the Jacksonville survey came from the fact that local citizens, both white and Negro, planned and carried out the survey themselves, so that when the recommendations were made, the entire community was conscious of the needs to be met and was ready to act. Another important point in its success was the inclusion of key community leaders in the work of each area of the survey. Thus when the survey was completed, the follow-up was made easier by an informed community leadership.

The Council would like to give what assistance it can to the Roanoke survey. Our philosophy has always been that, while we are ready to offer professional advice, the actual planning and fact-finding for an effective community survey must be done by local citizens. We do not know whether or not Roanoke is interested in obtaining outside assistance, but if you would like the aid of the Council in your preliminary discussions and planning, we can make such assistance available to you.

Either Mrs. Henry Havens or Dr. Harold L. Trigg, or both, would be able to go to Roanoke the last week in July. Mrs. Havens, as you know, is a resident of Jacksonville, Florida, and as Field Secretary of the Council was active in the survey there. Dr. Trigg was formerly Associate Executive Director of the Council and acted as survey consultant. He is now President of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina. Their experience would be of great help to you in organizing your program.

If you decide that you would like to have assistance similar to that which we gave Jacksonville, we would be glad to discuss arrangements with you later. In any event, if you want Mrs. Havens and/or Dr. Trigg in Roanoke for preliminary discussions, it will not involve commitments on either side.

We hope very much that you will decide to carry out a survey, either with or without active SRC participation. Please feel free to ask for any further help you need.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc/Mrs. Henry Havens
Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Enclosure

s

June 28, 1948

O K
~~[illegible]~~ Good letter

TO: Dr. Mitchell
FROM: M. Price and J. Simpson
RE: Survey of Roanoke, Va.

Here is a draft of a letter to Mrs. Butler. Our understanding was that the Council would pay the expenses of Dr. Trigg and Mrs. Havens to Roanoke for a preliminary discussion of the survey. Then if the interested citizens wished to employ Dr. Trigg as consultant, we would pay travel expenses and they would pay him on a per diem basis.* On this first trip, though, he would go just for expenses. If they also want Mrs. Havens as consultant, do we pay or do they?

Attached is a memorandum which Dr. Reid did for a survey of a local Negro community. We would send a copy to Mrs. Butler, with appropriate revisions to include the whole community. We will include such things as population statistics, participation of citizens in local government, adult education (library facilities, newspaper circulation, schools), and the like.

If you approve the letter, it is ready for typing. We will finish the revision of the memorandum on Wednesday.

Meanwhile we're off to Athens for the day for the Leadership Training Institute.

MP
JS.

* No. If they use Trigg (after the 1st trip) they will have to pay for Trigg - travel + fees. We will pay Trigg's travel, 1st time only.

J. Simpson: Please draft reply for Sue's signature. TR

MRS. W. W. S. BUTLER 858 WILDWOOD ROAD ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

June 10, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—

A group of citizens in Roanoke are contemplating a housing survey in the near future. I am anxious for the survey to include other things like the one in Jacksonville, Florida. Will you be so kind as to send me any information you have on the subject of surveys in cities of this size — around 75,000.

I find the "New South" most helpful with my Race Relations Committee of the Y.W.C.A.

Cordially yours,
(Mrs. W. W. S.) Sarah C. Butler

P.S. I will be glad to send the cost of the literature.

Jan. — 1.00

(check memos)

Ky. —

Hayes, Wayland J. The Small Community Looks Ahead. NY (Harcourt, Brace & Co.), 1947.

Manual — Suggs.

Hollins — Soc. Dept.

include both white & negro key people — plus wide partcip. for info.

~~Mens College of Salem?~~

SRC - Community Surveys

MRS. W. W. S. BUTLER 858 WILDWOOD ROAD ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

July 10,1948

My dear Mrs. Havens,

I was delighted to receive your letter- and feel I have found a long lost friend. I would have answered sooner but your letter came while I was away having a little vacation with my two grown sons. One is an intern at Johns Hopkins and so we met him halfway and all enjoyed some time at the beach.

I have thought of you many times since I heard your inspiring talk at the Trienniel but hardly expected you to remember me. Since you do remember, you must recall that I felt inspired to do something about the Negro situation here in Roanoke. I have never lost interest but have found the going very difficult and discouraging. I have just had to wait for things to develop and have hoped some avenue of service might present itself. I am serving as Chairman of the Race Relations Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and have leaned heavily upon the S.R.C. material, thanks to you. It has proved most helpful. That is how I learned about the Jacksonville Survey and the wonderful results.

When, not long ago, the Y.W.C.A. had a Forum on the Housing situation in Roanoke I was agreeably surprised to find both the Mayor and the City Manager were vitally interested. I am not a member of the Committee that grew out of the Forum but I am very anxious for us to have a complete survey before anything is attempted. So in my usual impetuous manner I wrote to the S.R.C.,

MRS. W. W. S. BUTLER 858 WILDWOOD ROAD ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

thinking I would give the information to the Committee and start the ball rolling in the right direction. Since receiving Mr. Mitchell's letter I have consulted the chairman of the Committee and she has convinced me that we are not quite ready for a visit from you or Mr. Trigg.

In the first place the city is in the midst of an annexation suit. Everything is held up while we try to convince a large part of the county that they should allow themselves to be annexed - and they are kicking like steers.

In the meantime, however, I can try to get our Council of Social Agencies interested, give the Committee members the information about the kind of survey Mr. Mitchell kindly outlined for me, show the Jacksonville Report to the City Manager, and just generally plow the ground. I am hoping that before many months I can work up enough interest to make it worth your while to come to Roanoke. I will keep you informed as to my progress.

How in the world you manage to do so much I cannot see! You make me feel very no account. You were kind and thoughtful to write and offer to come to my assistance and I assure you your letter and offer were both appreciated more than you know. I am going to count on having you here at a later date.

Most gratefully yours,

Sarah C. Butler

P.S. Wish I could enjoy Kanuga with you. S.C.B.

SRC - Community Surveys

858 Wildwood Road
Roanoke, Va.
July 10, 1948

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your most helpful letter, and the material, came while I was out of town or I would have written sooner. I am a little embarrassed to tell you that I am not even on the newly formed Housing Committee, so am working in an unofficial capacity. I have, however, long been interested in the Negro Community and am at present chairman of the Race Relations Committee of the Y.W.C.A.

The present Housing Committee grew out of a Forum on the subject held at the Y.W.C.A, and ~~led~~ sponsored by the Board members. We were surprised to find our Mayor and City Manager vitally interested in the whole subject of housing in Roanoke. It was hoped that some help would be available from the government and we were very much disappointed that the Taft-Ellender Bill was not passed as originally proposed.

I have talked with the Chairman of the Housing Committee since receiving your letter and we agreed that it is a little too soon to have either Mrs. Havens or Dr. Trigg come to Roanoke. Unfortunately the city is in the midst of an annexation suit, which will have to be settled before anything can be done. Bond issues for schools and a new library, and all municipal improvments are at a standstill, awaiting the outcome of the suit. If, however, the city wins the suit and is able to incorporate the proposed territory, a survey might be very much in order. I am anxious that such a survey will include, as it did in Jacksonville, many things besides housing. I feel sure it will take in both the white and negro sections.

copy

At present I am going to try to work through the Council of Social Agencies, and hope to be ready to accept your offer of help before too long. I am sure the booklet about Jacksonville will be of interest to our City Manager and Mayor, and I shall make it my business to see that they read my copy.

From all this you can see that we are just beginning, and that I am just an interested citizen. I very much hope that something will develope and that you will hear from Roanoke in the near future. Thank you very much for the outline and the other material, as well as your interest.

Yours sincerely,

Sarah C. Butler
(Mrs. W. W. S. Butler)

1. ~~notice~~
2. ~~files~~
SRC - Community Surveys

July 13, 1948

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, President
St. Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Dr. Mitchell has received a letter from Mrs. W. W. S. Butler in Roanoke, saying that the proposed survey won't go through yet.

The original survey was to cover housing only, but since the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill didn't pass Congress, that part of the survey is off.

Quoting Mrs. Butler's letter:

> "I have talked with the Chairman of the Housing Committee since receiving your letter and we agreed that it is a little too soon to have either Mrs. Havens or Dr. Trigg come to Roanoke. Unfortunately, the city is in the midst of an annexation suit, which will have to be settled before anything can be done. Bond issues for schools and a new library, and all municipal improvements are at a standstill awaiting the outcome of the suit. If, however, the city wins the suit and is able to incorporate the proposed territory, a survey might be very much in order. I am anxious that such a survey will include, as it did in Jacksonville, many things besides housing. I feel sure it will take in both the white and negro sections."

She says that she is trying to work through the Council of Social Agencies and hopes to be able to accept our offer of help before too long.

When we get further information about the survey, we shall let you know.

Meanwhile, thanks very much for your willingness to go to Roanoke.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

MP:eb

MRS. W. W. S. BUTLER
858 WILDWOOD ROAD
ROANOKE 14, VIRGINIA

Dec. 10, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1947
HOUSING

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Research Ass't
S. R. Council, Atlanta

Dear Mrs. Simpson,

The manual arrived & is a most marvelous piece of work. I am sure any community would be able to make a journey with this grand guide.

As far as our situation here in Roanoke is concerned I must confess I feel rather discouraged. I enclose a clipping which appeared in the paper the day after I received the manual. You can see that our City Manager has his own

MRS. W. W. S. BUTLER
858 WILDWOOD ROAD
ROANOKE 14, VIRGINIA

ideas as to how a survey should be made - Mrs Havens may have told you of our visit to his office - at which time we urged him not to engage a survey "expert." Now he will expect the "interested citizens" to run around and collect a few facts & call it a survey. Do you wonder I am discouraged? I would like to let Mr Owens see my copy of the Manual but shall not turn it over to him as I fear it will get lost in his files -

Thank you for your interest and help - I have not given up -

Most gratefully yours,
Sarah C. Butler

P.S. Please show these clippings to Mrs. Havens, S.C.B.

Dec. - 4 or 5, 1948

Roanoke Has Need of Public Housing Project, Owens Says

City Manager Arthur S. Owens is making sure that Roanoke will be ready if the new Congress passes a public housing bill. He has written a number of agencies to obtain figures on the cost of a housing survey so the City will be "first in line."

The City Manager said property available for families in low income groups is "almost nil" and expressed the belief the Veterans' Projects will be needed for at least three years or longer.

"They are serving a good purpose," he declared.

Roanoke was one of the cities considered in a nationwide survey by Senator Cain (R-Wash) and the City Manager's statement concerning the survey came in answer to questions concerning figures released by the Senator.

In the questionnaires returned to the Senator, seven out of eight cities said war housing projects such as the Veterans Projects in Roanoke will have to be kept in use beyond Jan. 1, 1950.

The City Manager said someone whose name he does not remember came to his office to interview him in the Senator's survey. His answers were similar to those reported as the nationwide opinion.

Of the 321 cities replying to the questionnaire, only 32 said they do not think the temporary housing units will be needed after 1949. A few were doubtful.

Among those expressing the belief that the temporary housing will be needed after January, 1950, were New York, San Francisco, Detroit, El Paso, Dallas, Richmond, and Anchorage, Alaska.

DECEMBER 8, 1948

Man Engaged For Housing Survey Here

A former Federal Housing Authority official has been engaged by City Manager Arthur S. Owens to direct a housing survey in Roanoke early next year.

He is Fred Babcock of Washington. Door-to-door work for the survey will be handled by local volunteers. The survey will be aimed at determining the City's housing needs.

Employment of the survey expert is part of the City Manager's program to put Roanoke "first in line" for a low-cost housing development if the new Congress passes a public housing bill.

Cost of the survey will be kept relatively low through the use of volunteers for the door-to-door questioning.

City Council last spring appropriated $500 for a survey of housing needs in Roanoke.

Mrs. J. E. Stockman, chairman of a temporary Citizens' Housing Committee, said last night she feels the committee, which is composed of representatives of a number of organizations in Roanoke, can supply the manpower.

The committee has conferred periodically with the City Manager relative to the housing situation and the cost of making a survey.

July 21, 1949

Mrs. A. Dean Showalter
908--7th Street
Fairmont, West Virginia

Dear Mrs. Showalter:

We greatly regret the delay in filling your order for copies of our manual, HOME TOWN SELF-SURVEY. This was due to the fact that our supply was temporarily exhausted.

Your shipment has gone out to you, special handling, special delivery today, and I trust will arrive in time for your use. With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:we

MRS. A. DEAN SHOWALTER
908 SEVENTH STREET
FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA

July 18, 1949 -

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

On June 30th I sent you my check for one dollar - asking for four copies of your "Manual for Home Town Self-Surveys". The letter has not been returned to me, so I assume it was delivered.

We need these copies immediately for work which has already started.

Please advise me immediately as to whether you received my order — whether the pamphlets are available - and if so, when I may expect to receive them. Thank you very much.

Dorothea S. Showalter.
(Mrs. A. D. Showalter)
908 Seventh St.,
Fairmont, W. Va.

James has them
Sent special
registered
special D
JM 7/20/49

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1949
Southern Regional Council

To: WE
To: JP
To: JS
T.J.

MRS. A. DEAN SHOWALTER
908 SEVENTH STREET
FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA

7/20/49

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

June 30, 1949 -

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen: -

Enclosed is my check for one dollar. Please send me four copies of your Manual "The Home Town Self-Survey". If there is a postage charge I shall be glad to send it upon notification - address above.

Human Fact & Chuch & Councils sent me a copy of your Manual from the loan library of their offices - and it is just what we need for some work in our Health Division of the Community Council -

Thank you very much -

Dorothea S. Showalter
(Mrs. A.D.)

(Lynchburg, Va)

Let's end up w. Jane

619 Church Street
Telephone: 3-0261

December 8, 1949

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1949
Southern Regional Coun.

Rev. James B. Allan
1509 McKinney Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allan:

As you know, I am very much interested in the interracial commission. At the moment, I can think of no greater service it could render than to make a survey of housing. I agree with Mr. Mitchell that this must be done on a community basis if it is to be effective. At this stage of the game, it may be difficult to get the sort of committee he had in mind.

I almost called you late Monday night after the meeting to suggest that this be done through the Community Council. However, I hated to disturb you so late in the evening. Yesterday I had a chance to visit with Mr. Morganthaler, who also seems to think this is a proper function of the Council. As you probably know, they are doing a community-wide study of under-privileged children. I am wondering if this housing survey could be integrated into that?

I am enclosing a copy of the brochure on our first institute on Leadership Training. There are several things I would like to discuss with you about this. Can you drop by the Center within the next day or two? I would, of course, be glad to come by your office but since we are new, we thought you might like to see our quarters.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Katharine Lackey, Director
Lynchburg Area University Center

KL:WD

Enclosures

The Council is not in any way an action group. However, it could lend a good deal of punch to a survey.

Va

June 5, 1952

Dr. W. E. Garnett
Rural Sociologist
Va. Agricultural Experiment Station
Blacksburg, Va.

Dear Dr. Garnett:

Dr. Mitchell has just handed me the set of Citizenship Challenges bulletins you recently sent him.

We both found them quite well done. I was particularly interested in the chart in Part II which outlined the county government structure so clearly.

The Community Federation of Blacksburg, as well as the Citizenship Challenges bulletins, must be doing much to alert the people of Virginia to community problems.

We will be interested in seeing subsequent bulletins of this nature put out by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Community Survey Assistant

Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station

Blacksburg, Virginia

May 30, 1952

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

May I express my appreciation of your remembering me in connection with some memories of your brother about Blacksburg. I am very much interested in local history. With some supplements from certain old residents now living here, I will pass this on to the local paper.

I am looking forward with much interest to finding time to read your brother's recent book.

I trust you will keep me on your mailing list for any significant publications of the Southern Regional Council. You may be interested in the set of Citizenship Challenges bulletins being sent you under seperate cover, especially Parts I and IV. I am now working on additional numbers of this series. I presume you are in touch with the current senatorial campaign in Virginia. There is a considerable ground swell of opposition to Byrd and his school of thought, but I fear not sufficient to cause the needed upheavel, especially in the light of our extremely reactionary press.

If you pass this way again, I would be delighted to have you stop overnight.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

W. E. Garnett

W. E. Garnett
Rural Sociologist

WEG:pb

YOUR COMMUNITY HEALTH PICTURE

The attached circular, in which a health committee in the Blacksburg district took stock of its health and medical care situation, represents a desirable undertaking for every community. For those interested in preparing such a report, the following outline of procedures by the Blacksburg group may be of interest.

1. Population data for the district was secured from the Virginia Population Report of the 1950 Census.

2. The local Health Officer was asked for all available data in his office bearing on the district being considered. (His published reports are usually on a county basis. They will need to be stepped down to the District level. It is desirable for him to supplement numbers for various items by rates per 1,000 population if he can do so. Some such rates are given on a county basis for each county in the reports of the State Department of Health.)

3. Results of inspection of school children by teachers, with defects and corrections, were secured from the local high school and the office of the County Superintendent of Education.

4. All local community organizations with health programs or committees were consulted regarding their budgets, programs, etc.

5. Contributions of volunteer organizations were secured from local or district offices of the several organizations named. (If local or district officials of such organizations are unknown, addresses may be secured from the respective state offices, viz:

   Virginia Division, American Cancer Society - R. W. Churchmon, Charlottesville, Va.

   Virginia Tuberculosis Association - Robert Barrie, Richmond, Va.

   Society for Chrippled Children and Adults - Walter C. Chapman, Box 1788, Roanoke, Va.

   Virginia Heart Association - Thomas L. Keller, 509-A South Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

   National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis - O. Lee Hodgkins, 512 Atlantic Life Bldg., Richmond, Va.)

6. Other agencies contacted include:

   The local Public Welfare Department
   The Rehabilitation Division of the State Department of Education
   The county chapter of the Red Cross

7. In the Blacksburg circular where data was given only on a county basis, the Blacksburg district portion was estimated by reducing county budgets to a per capita basis and then multiplying the district population by the per capita figure.

8. Committees of each community will need to formulate their own statement about their community needs after studying the facts secured.

(About 1,500 copies of the Blacksburg circular have been distributed through the schools and organizations in that community, thus saving postage. The cost of the circular was only a few dollars per 1,000. Groups wishing to prepare and distribute such circulars, and who lack mimeograph facilities, can secure such help at V. P. I. at cost.)

A State-Wide Health Inventory

The Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care has underway plans for a state-wide community by community health inventory to be followed by a state-wide health-medical care educational program. A committee headed by Dr. E. N. Holmes, Health Officer of Richmond, is working up plans for this undertaking. On the committee are representatives of the State Health Department, the Department of Mental Hospitals and Hygiene, the two medical schools and volunteer health agencies, and other organizations. Plans call for experimental effort in a few counties before the state-wide project is launched.

Since the larger movement will be some time in getting into operation, the Rural Health Committee of the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care thinks it would help if as many as possible of the local groups of the several organizations represented in the Rural Health Committee membership would sponsor a study of their own community similar to that reported in the Blacksburg circular. This would tend to prepare the way for the larger undertaking, and more intense work, for which plans are being formulated by Dr. Holmes' committee. The Rural Health Committee is as follows:

Robert D. Wright, M. D., Director
Dept. of Social and Enviromental Medicine
U. of Va. Medical School

Albert S. McCown, M. D., Director
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
State Department of Health

Harold K. Jack, Supervisor
Health and Physical Education
State Department of Education

Mrs. T. A. Harris, Health Chairman
Virginia Federation of
Home Demonstration Clubs

Earl Shifflett, State Deputy
Virginia State Grange

Janet Cameron, Nutrition Specialist
Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

Hubert Pratt, President
Virginia Federation of Young Men
and Women's Clubs

Mrs. Charles De Shazo, President
Virginia Farm Bureau, Associated Women

W. E. Garnett, Chairman
Rural Sociologist
Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station

For further information regarding activities similar to that undertaken by the Blacksburg community, those interested should get in touch with the Health Committee members representing their respective organizations.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE
in
THE BLACKSBURG COMMUNITY

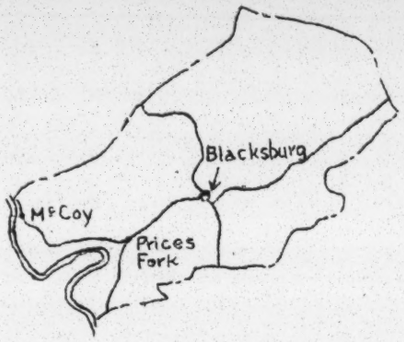
13,459 people, or approximately 3,400 families in the Blacksburg district were reported by the 1950 Census (exclusive of V. P. I. students and their wives and children).

3,358 Blacksburg Town

10,101 Magisterial District which includes 10 neighborhoods.

(The population has increased substantially since the census date. The Blacksburg population is 45% of the county population of 29,780. It is estimated that Blacksburg people pay approximately 45% of county appropriations for various purposes. This is not exact since property values in different districts vary somewhat.)

BLACKSBURG DISTRICT



SOME INTERESTING ESTIMATES

$204,000 - Approximate annual expenditure for all forms of medical, hospital, eye and dental care, and drugs. (Estimate based on $60 per family - national medical care expenditures in 1950 were approximately $56 per capita - $15.77 for doctors, $6.58 for dentists and $9.62 for drugs.)

$175,000 - Estimated value of time lost annually by working force from total or partial disability. (Based on an allowance of $5.00 per day for estimated lost time - 7 days per year - for estimated number of gainfully employed of the area.)

$ 34,995 - Estimated amount spent annually on various types of cold remedies and supplies. ($2.60 per capita - the estimated national average. Studies show that families in the lowest economic group have 60% more colds then in middle and upper economic groups.)

HEALTH RESOURCES OF THE BLACKSBURG AREA

<u>The Blacksburg area has</u>:

Ready access to various specialists and to hospitals 8, 16 and 40 miles distant.

4 local doctors - Approximately one to 3,000 people - 1 doctor to 1,500 people is frequently considered a desirable ratio. The 1:3,000 ratio is somewhat misleading since Blacksburg people are also served by doctors of Christiansburg, Radford and Roanoke and specialists of Radford, Roanoke and elsewhere. However, one resident doctor devotes part time to V. P. I. student medical care.

3 dentists - Approximately one to 4,500 people (in addition to work for students).

Nurses - Ample number (especially veteran students' wives.)

Use of mobile emergency life-saving equipment, including an oxygen tent, etc.

The Blacksburg area has: (cont'd.)

Many organizations and agencies concerned with health work, viz:

I - Public Agencies

A district Public Health unit - serving Montgomery and Giles counties and Radford City, with a staff of a health officer, 4 sanitary officers, 5 nurses (2 for Montgomery county) and several clerical workers. For this service, the people of the Blacksburg district, in 1950, contributed approximately $2,423, or 18 cents per capita, towards the $5,445, Montgomery county's part of the health unit budget. (As compared to an average per capita local contribution for public schools of $20.88. In addition, the average local per capita cost for the 1950 program of the State Department of Health was $2.28 - 1950.)

The local health department administers the contagious disease control program; inspects food establishments; water and milk, etc. It annually conducts a pre-school, and an eye clinic in the Blacksburg district and semi-annual orthopedic clinics in Christiansburg, which are attended by a number of Blacksburg children; assists the T. B. Association clinic; and carries on various types of educational work and other activities.

The Mental Hygiene Clinic at Radford - $500 contributed to its support by the Montgomery County Board of Supervisors (1951) and $100 by the Blacksburg Community Federation (1951) - 30 Blacksburg children aided in 1950-51, including 6 entire families.

The County Welfare Department - in 1951 gave aid to 25 people for 231 days of hospitalization at a cost of $3,143.

Vocational Rehabilitation under the State Department of Education - 75 cases in Montgomery County aided in 1950-51 at a cost of around $4,000. Part in Blacksburg District.

II - Volunteer Organizations, district contributions, activities, etc.

A - Specialized Health Organizations

Montgomery-Radford T. B. Association ..... $ 1,392 (1950)
50 people under active supervision (1950)
853 local people examined in 1950 in X-Ray clinic and 1,779 V. P. I. students.

Montgomery and Radford Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis - estimated Blacksburg district contribution 2,678 (1951)
$7,704 collected, approximately $3,000 expended in Montgomery County and Radford. (50% of contributions retained by local chapter.)

Montgomery Chapter, American Red Cross - estimated district contribution 2,129 (1950)
$7,693 contributed in county. $1,189 spent in county on 306 cases. (Local work is mostly confined to veterans and their families.)

Virginia Society for Chrippled Children and Adults 267 (1950)
29 people aided in the Blacksburg area. (24 with speech defects, 2 with leukemia, 1 with burns, 1 with Cerebral Palsy, 1 with epilepsy.)

Roanoke Valley Chapter, Virginia Heart Association ..... $ 47 (1951)
No clinic but planned for the future.

Virginia Division, Cancer Society 1,000 (1951)
Some local cases aided through Roanoke clinic.

Note: Part of the funds contributed to the local chapters of the specialized health organizations listed above go to the support of statewide or national programs. The national organizations supplement local contributions in times of emergency.

B - Community organizations with health activities as one phase of their larger program

Blacksburg Lions Club - Furnished 16 people with eye examinations, 10 with glasses and 9 with repair of glasses at a cost of $149.50 in 1950-51. (Eye specialist did work free or at reduced rate.)

Blacksburg Community Federation Health Committee (Through which the activities of a number of organizations are pooled, as indicated by the organizations listed with current representatives.)

Mrs. G. Burke Johnston, Chairman

Price's Fork Lutheran Church, Mrs. J. F. Stimpson
Methodist Church, Mrs. C. V. Akers
Baptist Church, Dr. J. M. Kyle, (Dentist)
Episcopal Church, Mrs. Landon Fuller
Blacksburg Womans Club, Mrs. Nelson Cooper
Blacksburg Intermediate Womans Club, Mrs. J. C. Bussy
Blacksburg Junior Womans Club, Mrs. L. L. Hobbs
Blacksburg Youth Council, Miss Betty Belle Linkous
Blacksburg Youth Council, Miss Nancy Pietta
Price's Fork Grange, Mrs. Carrie E. Thomas
Rotary Club, Dr. L. L. Hobbs, (Dentist)
Lions Club, Dr. C. C. Flora
American Legion, C. F. Manges, M. D.
American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Ed Shulkcum
Kiwanis Club, W. P. Carver
Kiwanis Club, William Buchanan
Kiwanis Club, Hoge Woolwine, M. D.
Blacksburg High School, Mrs. Woodrow Linkous, Librarian
Blacksburg High School, Mrs. David Effinger, Visiting Teacher
Mrs. H. V. White
Mrs. C. P. Miles

1951-52 Budget - $1,300 - Program: Dental work for school children; hot lunches for needy children; tonsil operations for needy children; fill first-aid kits for elementary schools; health education work - health pictures in various schools, exhibits, circulation of literature, etc.; financial help to Mental Hygiene Clinic.

1950-51 Federation Health Committee Program and Expenditures
Mrs. Frank Marshall, Chairman - Distributed 13 first-aid kits to district schools, also certain sanitary supplies (total cost $35.17); aided with 3 tonsil operations (cost $55); helped 139 children with dental work (cost $593.24); contributed to school lunch program for 3 months, including free lunches for 25 children (cost $300); total expenditures for year - $931.17.

There is no P.T.A. in the Blacksburg school, but one at Price's Fork and one at McCoy with health programs. The several Home Demonstration Clubs of the district are interested in health but have no specific program in this field other than to improve nutrition.

THE COMMUNITY HEALTH PICTURE

Figures from the local Health Department, such as the following, afford some index of health and medical care conditions and problems prevailing among the people of the Blacksburg area:

Deaths by causes - July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951 - Total, 52

22 - Heart Disease	2 - Influenza and Pneumonia
7 - Cancer	1 - Kidney Disease
8 - Cerebral Hemorrhage	1 - Gastro-Intestinal
6 - Accidents	1 - Alcoholism
3 - Senility	

Communicable Diseases - July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951

55 - Chickenpox	2 - Pneumonia	10 - Venereal Diseases
4 - Diarrhea	7 - Poliomyelitis	2 - Tuberculosis
102 - Influenza	6 - Ringworm	5 Cases under supervision (by health department)
215 - Measles	41 - Spetic Sore Throat	
15 - Mumps	14 - Whooping Cough	52 Cases reported 1946-50
		10 Deaths 1946-50

Birth Statistics - 1950 - Total, 176 - Resident 140

12 - At home with physician attending	163 - In hospital
1 - At home with midwife attending	2 - Stillbirths (in hospital)

Some Clinic Results - Julyl, 1950 through June 30, 1951- Clinics conducted by Health Department.

	Blacksburg Town		Blacksburg District	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
Preschool Examinations	38	5	39	4
Defects:				
Tonsils	19	4	16	2
Teeth	7	3	12	1
Orthopedic	5	1	1	3
Circumcision Recommended	2	3	10	
Underweight	2	1	2	1
Asthma	2			
Hernia			1	
Vitimin Deficiency			1	
Eye Screening Clinic	32			
Further Examination Recommended	22			

Orthopedic Clinics heald in Christiansburg - 21 visits of Blacksburg District patients.

Five X-Ray Survey (70mm) Clinics in Blacksburg.

Interviews with doctors and druggists indicate about 20 diabetic cases and over 75 cases of heart trouble.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN - BLACKSBURG DISTRICT - AND CORRECTIONS - 1950-51 SESSION

Enrollment Total, 2,225 - White, 2,144, Colored, 81.

(Based on Teachers Reports[1])

Schools	1950-51 Enrollment	5 Pointers[2] No.	5 Pointers[2] % of Enr.	Defects Reported	Number Corrections	Number of Children with Given Defects and Corrections — Types of Defects: Eyes No.	Eyes Cor.	Ears No.	Ears Cor.	Throat No.	Throat Cor.	Teeth No.	Teeth Cor.	Underweight No.	Underweight Cor.
White															
Mount Tabor	102	11	10.8	100	18	20	2	1	0	12	0	95	15	13	2
Long's Shop	120	3	02.5	96	10	2	1	1	0	12	0	95	15	0	0
Merrimac	102	2	02.0	95	20	12	2	2	0	37	1	89	12	32	4
Price's Fork	216	38	17.6	289	81	18	8	3	0	52	4	159	51	43	6
McCoy	79	8	10.1	65	32	6	1	1	0	6	0	75	22	12	1
Blacksburg	1,399	765	54.7	1,770	235	117	51	13	1	182	22	618	166	94	22
Glade	31	2	06.5	29	12	3	1	4	2	12	3	27	5	7	4
Dowdy Town	35	0	0	37	9	10	0	2	0	13	0	35	9	3	0
Luster's Gate	60	0	0	93	48	3	3	1	0	12	1	47	26	5	0
Colored															
Wakeforest	25	10	40.0	21	9	3	2	1	0	8	0	7	5	0	0
Blacksburg Elementary	56	0	0	20	17	7	5	0	0	6	1	20	17	1	1

1/ Teachers physical inspection of children is not exact and can be taken as only a general index of the situation. However, checks with health and education authorities indicate that they attach considerable weight to such figures. Column Four covers defects reported rather than number of children with defects. Studies show close relationship between physical defects and retardation in studies. Eight teachers reported reasons for relatively few corrections by families as follows: 25% Financial difficulties; 50% Ignorance as to importance or indifference of parents; 10% Fear by parents; 10% Fear by children; 5% Other reasons.

2/ Those meeting approved standards for eyes, hearing, throat, teeth and weight are considered 5-Pointers.

Note: Schools that apparently need hot lunches the most do not have lunch facilities. Schools serving hot lunches are Blacksburg - 155 (30 free) and Price's Fork - 170. (1950-51)

37.7

OTHER HEALTH RELATED CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS

About 45 in each hundred of the boys called up for examination under the Selective Service Act in World War II were rejected for physical or mental deficiencies. It is questionable whether the situation has greatly improved since.

Lighting - Eye troubles are increased by inadequate lighting or excessive use of glaring lights. Reports indicate that some school classrooms and other public buildings are poorly lighted. The same is true of many homes. Frequently, little attention is given to safeguarding the eyes of babies and children from the effects of glaring lights - an increased need with increased use of electricity.

Mental-Emotional Health - It is estimated that one in every 20 babies born during its lifetime has institutional care for mental-emotional disorders. A higher percentage have personality maladjustments of varying degree - overdeveloped self-centeredness, inferiority complexes, undue fears and worries - which may not only lead to physical disorders, but also interfere with personal efficiency and happiness. Many doctors in general practice say that around one half of their patients are suffering from mental-emotional maladjustments.

The last report of the State Mental Hospitals showed 112 patients from Montgomery County with 27 additional under home care. The population ratio would give nearly half of these to the Blacksburg district. Much of this trouble could have been prevented through good mental hygiene training and treatment. Many of the 1,172 jail commitments in Montgomery County in 1950 were tracable to mental-emotional maladjustments.

The indications are that the people of the Blacksburg district are not making adequate use of the teachings of modern psychology in preventing mental-emotional maladjustments. The organizations of the area have few programs dealing with this field and relatively little systematic educational work is done. The Blacksburg High School has recently inaugurated a course in personality development, which is taken by about a third of the students. Most of the students have some instruction in physiology and other phases of health.

Nutrition - The large number in the underweight column of the table reporting results of physical inspection by teachers, plus evidence from observations of teachers, doctors and nutrition specialists indicate that many in the Blacksburg area lack adequate nutrition. They include: (a) Low-income families, with little knowledge of nutritional values. (b) School children who let excessive consumption of soft drinks and candy interfere with appetite and lunch allowances for a properly balanced diet. One fifth of the girls of the Blacksburg High School are studying nutrition through home economics classes. Some 4-H Club girls also study nutrition.

A number of studies show a close relation between quality of diets and the tendency to contract colds; also that prolonged inadequate nutrition speeds the aging process and susceptibility to various types of diseases incident to old age.

Medical Care - Doctors customarily charge 50 cents per mile each way for home visits. With parts of the Blacksburg area over ten miles from the town, where all the doctors live, many families suffer hardships from having to pay excessive amounts for a doctors' home visit. The doctors of the area are generally overworked. They need to be helped whenever possible through office instead of home visits.

Health and Medical Care Insurance - Health authorities generally agree that the best and most economical way to provide medical care is through adequate coverage insurance. Such facts as are available indicate that less than half of the families of the Blacksburg community have such insurance and that the policies used are frequently inadequate to needs.

POSSIBLE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT MEASURES FOR COMMUNITY CONSIDERATION

The facts presented in this circular raise a number of questions in relation to both immediate and long-term health improvement programs for consideration by the people of the Blacksburg community - questions such as:

1 - The possibility of the community contracting with the college, since it has a new amply-spaced hospital, for the rent of space for a community medical center in which:

(a) Local doctors could have offices arranged for group practice, or at least group practice to the extent of use on a contract basis of college hospital equipment or joint ownership and operation of desirable equipment now sometimes lacking — especially diagnostic equipment.

(b) Facilities would be available for holding various types of clinics.

2 - The possibility of doctors having regular part time office hours in smaller community centers.

3 - Clubs of the area singly, or jointly - through the Federation's health committee - with the assistance of county and state Health Departments and specialized health associations, sponsoring or conducting:

(a) Needed educational activities, especially activities designed to promote greater interest in, understanding of and action regarding:

1) Preventive Medicine, including possible benefits from thorough periodic physical examinations with the use of various modern diagnostic equipment and needed follow-up work.
2) Mental Hygiene or Emotional Health
3) Dental Hygiene

(b) Additional clinics, such as:

1) Pediatric or Child-care Clinic
2) Multi-test Clinic
3) Planned Parenthood Clinic
4) Heart Disease Clinic (through the aid of the Roanoke Valley Heart Association.)
5) Cancer Clinic
6) Pre-natal Clinic
7) Dental Clinic (through the aid of the State Department of Health Mobile Dental Units.)
8) Diabetic Clinic
9) Nutrition Clinic
10) Etc., etc.

(c) Fluoridation of town water supply. (Has been approved by Town Council.)

4 - More active support of statewide health organizations and programs. Apparently there is need of more general information by Blacksburg people about the programs of state organizations and agencies affecting every community and more active support of such programs. This is especially true of the work of the:

(a) State Department of Health

(b) State Department of Mental Hospitals and Hygiene

(c) Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care

***

THE BLACKSBURG COMMUNITY FEDERATION
(33 Organizations Cooperating)

OBJECTIVES

The purposes of the Blacksburg Community Federation now in its 24th year are:

To promote cooperation between forward-looking individuals, volunteer organizations and public agencies for the development and general well-being of the community.

To provide a means of mutual assistance for undertakings which single organizations cannot accomplish alone.

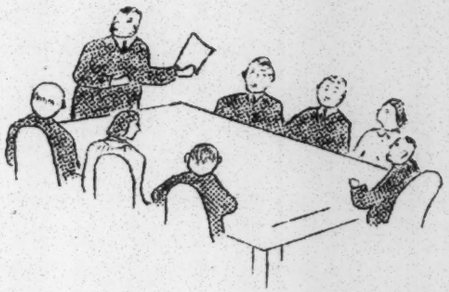
To lessen duplication of effort.

1951-52 OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN

W. W. Eure, President
John C. Martin, Vice-President
N. W. McCoy, Secretary
H. B. Albert, Treasurer

Education, Thomas J. Horne
Civic, John F. Poulton
Social Service, Rev. Ellison Smyth
Town and Country Relations, Mrs. J. H. Hoge
Youth, Mrs. W. H. Miller
Public Relations, W. E. Garnett
Health, Mrs. G. Burke Johnston
Community Chest, W. H. Miller

HEALTH in the BLACKSBURG COMMUNITY



HEALTH IS EVERYBODY'S JOB
Doctors - Community - Health Agencies

"Ask 10 people above forty years of age if they are in A-1 physical condition. How many would say they have abounding vigor and vitality, unhandicapped by some ailment? How many would a thorough physical examination show?

With full utilization of the resources of modern medicine, by how much could the number in A-1 physical condition in the whole population be increased?"

BLACKSBURG COMMUNITY FEDERATION REPORT NO. 2

Prepared by
Health Committee, Mrs. G. Burke Johnston, Chr.
in cooperation with
Public Relations Committee, W. E. Garnett, Chr.

MEMBERSHIP AND PLAN OF OPERATION

Membership in the Federation is of two classes - individuals and organizations. All individuals of Blacksburg and the Magisterial District that contribute to the Community Chest, or otherwise participate in Federation activities, are considered members. All organizations of the Magisterial District are eligible for membership.

Programs of the Federation are formulated by the officers and the following committees:-

Civic	Town and Country Relations
Health	Youth and Recreation
Education	Public Relations
Social Welfare	

Programs are adopted at meetings to which everyone in the community is invited. Committees are composed of appointed organization representatives, together with interested individuals from the community at large. Organizations send committee representatives from corresponding committees of their groups.

Since its organization, close to 2,000 persons have served on various Federation committees.

Projects are conducted in two ways:-

Through assistance from the Federation to organizations assuming responsibility for specific undertakings.

Through activities under the direct charge of Federation committees.

The program is financed through an annual Community Chest fund. All Federation work is voluntary - no officer or committee member is paid for his services.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OVER THE YEARS

The Blacksburg Community Federation is an outgrowth of a community scoring in 1928 by 100 leading citizens serving on 20 committees, in which the town rated 550 and the surrounding rural neighborhoods 486 points on a 1,000 point community score card. The picture is quite different today, partly as a result of the Federation's activities. A review of these activities over the years shows that the Federation:

Took the lead in establishing the County Health Department and the County Department of Public Welfare.

Helped secure a new post office building and a dial telephone system in Blacksburg, and in promoting home express and mail delivery.

Helped secure road improvement in the District.

Contributed to the improvement of the Blacksburg High School grounds - shrubbery, etc.

Promoted an ordinance providing for sanitary handling of food in Blacksburg.

Contributed for several years to salary of athletic coaches, music teachers and a school nurse in the Blacksburg High School or until the cost of some of these activities was assumed by the school board.

Helped start the High School paper.

Gave support to the High School band and aided with various types of school equipment in white and Negro schools.

Aided in the support of Blacksburg school cafeterias several years - white and Negro.

Helped improve Blacksburg High School library and provided books in District Schools.

Helped support County Bookmobile serving all schools of the District and special stations.

Helped stop house to house begging and indiscriminate charity without investigation and aided a number of families needing relief.

Helped sponsor summer playgrounds for several years - white and Negro - with trained directors, together with recreational events for adolescent youth, and provided play equipment for town and district schools.

Gave support for several years to local Boy and Girl Scouts and made contributions to District Scout organization.

Sponsored dental, tonsil and eye clinics, aided many families in securing needed dental and medical care and gave some emergency relief.

Made annual contributions to Virginia Home Society and to the local district mental hygiene clinic.

The above are only a few of the Federation's activities in its 23-year life.

THE CURRENT PROGRAM

The current program of the Federation includes activities for the improvement of the community's health, education and civic conditions, and for meeting its youth and social welfare needs. The Town and Country Relations Committee is working for a rest room for country women. Other committees are investigating the means of improving recreational facilities including the possibility of a park and swimming pool. A series of circulars for general distribution, dealing with community conditions and needs along the lines covered by the several standing committees, is in preparation. The problem of the excessive amount of juvenile crime in the Blacksburg District is receiving attention.

THE CHANGING COMMUNITY PICTURE

The 1950 Census reported that 13,459 of Montgomery County's 29,780 people were in the Blacksburg District - 3,358 in the Town of Blacksburg and 10,101 in the District beyond the town limits, or around 3,365 families in both. The area has seen considerable population increase since the 1950 Census was taken. In 1940, Blacksburg Town had 2,133 people and the District exclusive of the Town 6,196, a total of 8,329 or a 1940-50 increase of 61.6%.

Increasing community population means increasingly complicated community life and more organizations of various types. The common interest and concerns of the town and the surrounding country-side are constantly growing - a situation which means that each population segment of the community needs to increasing understand the other and increasingly work together. In school development, in health standards, in conditions making for crime or its absence and economic interest, the Town and the surrounding country are inextricably bound together. The Community Federation is doing much and can increasingly do more to coordinate and advance these common interests.

THE NEED OF FEDERATED EFFORT

The need of well-directed Federated Effort is indicated by one analysis which showed:

Of 36 adult white organizations in the town, other than church groups, 11 include educational aims in their statement of purpose; 21 social and recreational features; 10 community service, civic or health activities; 12 charitable work; and 3 economic activities.

"It ain't the guns or armament,
Nor the tunes the band can play,
But the close cooperation
That makes us win the day.

"It ain't the individual, nor
The army as a whole,
But the everlasting team work
of every bloomin' soul."
- Kipling

For further information, get in touch with:

W. W. Eure, President, Blacksburg Community Federation
William Miller, Chest Fund Director

October 1, 1951

THE BLACKSBURG DISTRICT COMMUNITY FEDERATION

OBJECTIVES

The purposes of the Blacksburg Community Federation now beginning its 24th year are:-

To promote cooperation between forward-looking individuals, volunteer organizations and public agencies for the development and general well-being of the community.

To provide a means of mutual assistance for undertakings which single organizations cannot accomplish alone.

To lessen duplication of effort.

PREAMBLE TO FEDERATION CONSTITUTION:

"Progress is not automatic, in the sense that if we were all to be cast into a deep slumber for the space of a generation, we should awake to find ourselves in a greatly improved social state. The world only grows better, even in the moderate degree in which it grows better, because people wish that it should and take the right steps to make it better."

– John Morley

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations supporting or which have, in various ways aided, the program of the Federation include:

American Association of University Women
American Legion, Post #182
American Legion Auxiliary
Arboretum Garden Club
Baptist Church Groups
Blacksburg Road Home Demonstration Club
Blacksburg District Schools
Blacksburg Woman's Club
Blacksburg P. T. A.
Chamber of Commerce
Christ Episcopal Church
Christian Church
Daughters of American Revolution
Grade School Mothers
Ingles Chapter #96, O. E. S.
Junior Woman's Club
Kiwanis
Lions
Long Shop Home Demonstration Club
Lutheran Memorial Sunday School
Ministerial Association
Music Club
Presbyterian Church Groups
Price's Fork Grange #786
Price's Fork Home Demonstration Club
Price's Fork Methodist Ladies Aid
Price's Fork P. T. A.
Rotary
Southside Garden Club
Town Council
United Daughters of Confederacy
Waneta Tribe #113, R. O. M.
Whisner Memorial M. E. Church Groups
Women's Christian Temperance Union

Sponsors: Stuart Chase . . . Edmund Ezra Day. . . John Dewey . . . Frank P. Graham . . . W. Howard Pillsbury . . . Francis T. Spaulding . . . Ordway Tead. *Directors:* Gordon Blackwell . . . Harold S. Buttenheim . . . Harry J. Carman . . . William M. Cooper . . . Rudolph Danstedt . . . Rhea M. Eckel . . . Douglas Ensminger . . . Lyman S. Ford . . . W. Benton Harrison, Jr. . . . John W. Herring . . . Robert B. Hudson . . . Julius Klein . . . Edna Howe Kuser . . . Howard Y. McClusky . . . Leo Perlis . . . Francis Chase Rosecrance . . . Harry W. Schacter . . . Gustave Simons. *Advisory Members:* A. T. Anderson . . . J. W. Armstrong . . . John Bebout . . . Howard K. Menhinick . . . Frank N. Trager. *Chairman of the Board:* Edna Howe Kuser. *Vice President:* Harold S. Buttenheim. *Treasurer:* Gustave Simons. *Secretary:* Francis Chase Rosecrance.

AMERICAN COUNCIL for the COMMUNITY

~~SUITE 3317 . . . SIXTY EAST FORTY SECOND ST., N. Y. 17, N. Y.~~

119 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Oct. 11, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It is my pleasure to inform you of a Conference on the Community to be held in Fontana, N. C. (sixty-five miles south of Knoxville) on Friday and Saturday, October 27 and 28, and to extend to you, on behalf of sponsors of the Conference, a most cordial invitation to be present.

This meeting will bring together persons from several of the southeastern states who are interested in the future of local communities in the area. The discussion will center on (a) what is happening in communities in the Southeast, and (b) what measures should be undertaken to encourage more active participation by local citizen leaders in cooperative projects for finer communities.

The American Council for the Community (which is acting as secretariat for this conference), is encouraged to believe that many things are going on in the southeastern states which will bear examination and which offer great promise to stronger community living.

There are numerous examples of local initiative in thoughtful attacks on major problems in such fields as economic development, health, conservation, etc. Among private and public agencies in the area a great deal of significant thinking and much work of importance to local community development are under way.

The question is: <u>how can resources of the area be brought together in cooperative projects which will give further aid to local communities in their efforts toward self-improvement?</u> The sponsors of this Conference believe that this question should be explored in a searching and concrete fashion at Fontana.

Information regarding the schedule of meetings and the accommodations for your stay in Fontana is to be found on the enclosed sheet. We shall appreciate your early response (to the address above) and hope that we may count on you to be with us.

Sincerely

Edna Howe Kuser

(Mrs.) Edna Howe Kuser
Executive Director

SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE ON THE COMMUNITY

Fontana Village, North Carolina

October 27 - 28, 1950

SPONSORS

American Council for the Community
Bureau of Community Service, University of Kentucky
Committee of the South, National Planning Association
Department of City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina
Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina
Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee
Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture

PROGRAM

Friday, October 27th

3:00 P.M. TOUR OF FONTANA DAM

6:00 P.M. OPENING DINNER

Address: Gordon R. Clapp, Chairman of the Board, Tennessee Valley Authority

"The Challenge of Today to Communities in the Southeast"

8:30 P.M. FORUM

"Audit of Southeastern Progress"

Panel: (partial listing)

John Given, Director, Bureau of Community Service, University of Kentucky
W. B. Jones, Jr., Professor of Sociology, University of Tennessee
Harold V. Miller, Executive Director, Tennessee State Planning Commission
Dr. Stefan Robock, Chief, Industrial Economics Branch, T. V. A.
E. J. Niederfrank, Extension Rural Sociologist, United States Department of Agriculture

Saturday, October 28th

9:30 A.M. GENERAL SESSION "Local Community Needs -- Measures Called For"

11:00 A.M. Small group meetings, to pin down suggestions made in general session, and to draft specific proposals

2:00 P.M. Consideration of proposals drafted in the small groups, and recommendations for action

6:00 P.M. DINNER AND INFORMAL GET-TOGETHER

Frank D. Alexander
Rural Rt. 3
Timberlake Rd.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 11, 1951

Dear Friend:

You will find herewith the names of those who attended the meeting pertaining to establishing a Southeastern Clearinghouse for Community progress and activities.

W. P. Parrish, Representative
Georgia Power Company
Community Development Division
Atlanta, Georgia

Rural Route 3, Timberlake Rd., Knoxville, Tenn.

X Mr. ~~and Mrs.~~ Alexander, Frank D., Division of Regional Studies, T.V.A.

X Alfriend, Kate, Alexandria, Va.

X Birkhoff, R. D., Professor, Dep't. of Physics, University of Tennessee

X Buttenheim, Harold S., ~~Chairman of the Board, American Council for the Community and~~ Editor, The American City, N.Y.

X Clapp, Mr. ~~and Mrs.~~ Gordon, Chairman of the Board, T.V.A.

Ferebee, Percy B. President, Western North Carolina Associated Communities, Andrews, N.C.

X Fleming, Harold C., Director of Information, Southern Regional Council

Gambill, Eugene, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee

Giffin, Roscoe, Dept. of Sociology, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Given, John H., Field Director, Bureau of Community Service, University of Ky.

Hayes, Weyland, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn. ~~and T.V.A.~~

Hayes, William W., ~~T.V.A.~~ Regional Studies Division, TVA, Knoxville

X Hanson, Dr. Earl T., Duke University

X Herring, John W., New York State Dept. of Education

X Herring, Mrs. Helen, Columbia Community Council, Nassau, N.Y.

Hunter, Floyd, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, University of N.C.

X Johnson, Charles E., Richmond, Va.

✓X Jones, W. B., Jr., Professor of Sociology, Univ. of Tennessee

X Kieth, Katheryne, Knoxville

X Kolling, Ruth D., Abingdon, Virginia

✓X Kuser, Mrs. Edna Howe, Executive Director, American Council for the Community, 119 E. 19th St. NYC

X Landess, W. M.

Miller, Harold V., Executive Director, Tennessee State Planning Commission, Nashville, Tenn.

Niederfrank, E. J. , Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington

X Rapkind, Mr and Mrs.

X Rickman, Charlotte, Medical Society of North Carolina, Raleigh

Dr. Robock, Stefan H., Chief, IndustrialEconomics Branch, Division of Regional Studies, T.VA

X - Sent nothing; no mark - notified of Manual; ✓ = Sent Manual

X Seeber, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford

X Strong, Miriam, Division of Regional Studies, TVA

X Stuart, R.C., Planning Engineer, Knoxville

X Weckstein, Mrs. Muriel, Administrative Assitant, American Council for the Community

X Williamson, Frances E.

Wrench, W. S., Field Representative, Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, Ky.

X Breckinridge, John B., Breckinridge and Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky.

X Suddeth, Mrs. W. B. atlanta Citizens Council., Atlanta, Ga.

X Ten German government officials studying at Duke Univ.

Persons at Atlanta
meeting on "SE
Community Clearinghouse"
April, 1951
(Amer. Council for the Community)

Mrs. Dorothy Mial
New York State City Council
52 Jordan Street
Skaneatelas, N. Y.

James T. Wiley, Jr.
Dept. of Sociology
Emory University, Ga.

Dr. Emmett A. McNabb
15 Prichard Way NE
Atlanta, Ga.
(CH-1192
(Pres. Ga. Citizens Council)

Miss Gertrude Stanford
1522 Healey Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.
(WA-0299
(Women's Chamber of Commerce
(on Board of Directors &
(Commerce Sponsor)

Harold C. Fleming
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.
(Southern Regional Council)

Fred Boswell, Director
Fulton County Recreation Dept.
Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Doroth H. Floyd
211 Memorial Drive SE
Atlanta, Georgia
(MA-9300
(Hoke Smith Community Council)

Mrs. R. E. Greggirs
29 Delmont Dr. NE
Atlanta, Ga.
(CH-5366
(Ga. Education Exchange)

Mrs. William H. Weir
945 Rupley Dr.
Atlanta, Ga.
(Ga. Education Exchange (Gen.Sec.)

Marshall B. Race
Congress of Industrial Organizations
72 Fairlie St. NW
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Joseph L. Boyd
447 Moreland Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.
(AL-1951
(Atlanta Public Library -
(Inman Park Branch
(Bass Community Council(Chairman)

W. M. Grubbs
1830 Peachtree Rd.
Atlanta, Ga.
(Atlanta Division of
(University of Georgia)

Mr. Robert Wardle, Jr., Manager
Community Development Division
Georgia Power Company
Atlanta, Ga.

W. P. Parrish, Representative
Community Development Division
Georgia Power Company
Atlanta, Ga.

✓ - Sent Manual
X - Sent nothing
No mark - Sent notification of Manual

W. P. Parrish
Community Development Division

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1951
RECEIVED

American Council for the Community
119 East 19th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Report on Southeastern Clearing House Discussions - April, 1951

Summary of a Field Trip by Dorothy Mial, ACC Field Consultant

Under the guidance of Dr. Irwin Sanders, University of Kentucky, group discussions were arranged in Chapel Hill, Atlanta, Knoxville, Nashville and Lexington, to examine clearing house needs in the southeastern states and to explore methods and implementation for setting up such a service.

General Summary of Discussions

The Need

In the states visited there is concern over the need for extended services to communities and for better use of existing services.

The enthusiasm and energy shown and the variety of approaches being made to the job of community building were evidence of a promising future. At the same time there was some uncertainty as to what effects the national defense program will have and concern over the indications that in the interests of defense some important means for effective work with communities are being scrapped. This seems to add up to an increasingly urgent need to find the means for creating an articulate demand for community service which will help communities develop the most effective way of meeting any emergency.

Clearing House Function

There was agreement on the desirability of some means to enable people to share experience and ideas and information. Some felt that this would have to be on a professional level. Others felt that somehow it must reach the individual citizen in his own community. A general feeling was that such a program cannot be effective unless those concerned share in creating the services that will meet the needs they feel.

There was considerable feeling that regional conferences are essential, first to plan the clearing house and so motivate people that will use it, and later to evaluate the clearing house.

Some Specific Jobs Suggested

1. A directory of training opportunities - long and short-term - in the region.

   A recurring cry was the need for finding and developing and using new leadership in communities. Specific examples of efforts to develop such leadership were mentioned. A directory would not only acquaint people with what is available but might also stimulate universities and others to provide additional opportunities.

2. A directory of communities with brief reference to specific programs and specific problems tackled together with the name of a local person to contact for details.

3. A directory of persons, not necessarily "name" people but people with direct experience to share either by correspondence or by meeting with nearby communities.

4. An annotated bibliography representing a careful selection by competent people of the most useful materials in the various problem areas.

5. An abstract or digest of the most helpful material.

   Note: In both (4) and (5) above the various interested agencies would assume responsibility for materials in their own fields. The objective would be to select the best material and to present it in readable, provocative, non-specialized terms.

6. Accounts in some detail of experiences in individual communities representing outstanding programs or courses of action in total community building.

Note: It was suggested that analyses of why things fail would also be useful along with success stories.

Mechanics and Procedure

There was a positive feeling that once the plan is worked out clearly by those concerned the mechanics can be solved, probably through a joint approach. It was pointed out that in some instances it would be easier - and more effective - to ask for contributions in terms of service than of financial support.

The importance of enlisting the interest of business men from the beginning was stressed. Representatives from the power companies particularly felt that financial support would be forthcoming for an undertaking that promised to make a contribution to community building efforts.

Some suggestions as to procedure were:

1. The clearing house might be centered at a university campus for a year as a rotating responsibility.

2. It might be financed by subscription.

3. It might be supported by services from some agencies and financial contributions from others.

4. It might be decentralized with different agencies or institutions assuming responsibility for one job each.

   Note: This would involve first agreeing upon the four or five jobs to be done, then "farming these out" to appropriate agencies. One agency, for instance, might undertake to get out annually a training opportunities directory. Another to get out once or twice a year a digest of community experience, etc.

   When this was proposed it was recognized that it might seem unwieldy but that the division of responsibility would result in a multiplication of interest and would avoid prematurely institutionalizing the clearing house. It would also test the usefulness of each job done before elaborate machinery is set up.

5. Whatever is done should be based on careful thought by those involved.

Next Steps

There was interest in a meeting in the very near future to pull together all the suggestions. At least one person from each of the places visited (plus representatives from states not reached) should, it was proposed, come together soon. It was suggested that a meeting be held in Atlanta at the end of the American Sociological Society meeting (afternoon of April 28), not that the project focuses exclusively upon sociologists but because several who are interested will be in Atlanta.

Persons designated to act as liaison with the American Council for the Community, to carry exploration of the clearing house idea further:

Chapel Hill - Gordon W. Blackwell
Atlanta - Robert Wardle or W. P. Parrish
Knoxville - Frank Alexander or Robert Stuart
Nashville - Harold Miller or George Whitlatch
Lexington - Irwin Sanders

Note: In some cases, notably Atlanta, it was felt that all those who were at the discussion should be informed of the next meeting and should be present if possible.

Notes on the Five Discussion Meetings

CHAPEL HILL - April 3

Chairman: Gordon W. Blackwell, Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina

Present: Thomas H. Carroll, Dean, School of Business Administration
Phillip P. Green, Treasurer, Chapel Hill Community Council
Felix A. Grisette, Health Publications Institute, Inc.
Russell M. Grumman, Extension Service, University of N. C.
Floyd Hunter, School of Social Work, University of N. C.
Dr. Selz Mayo, Rural Sociology, North Carolina State College
Dr. Lucy Morgan, School of Public Health, University of N. C.
Paul W. Wager, Department of Political Science, University of N. C.
Earl Wynn, Director Communication Center, University of N. C.

Interested but not in attendance:
Arthur E. Fink, Dean, School of Social Work, University of N. C.
John A. Parker, Dept. of Planning, University of N. C. (personal interview
Rex Winslow, Director, Bureau of Business Service and Research, U. of N.C.

Discussion highlights

Discussion consistently brought in not only the clearing house but training, research, and direct service to communities as well. Gordon Blackwell suggested that instead of detracting from interest in the clearing house this served further to validate the four-fold job the ACC has set itself.

Points made included:

1. Dr. Morgan urged that we avoid setting up anything artificially planned but that we carefully explore further the real need to be met and the best means, continually asking - is this furthering our main objective - integration?

2. It was agreed that a sharing of experience is desirable. There was some question as to the regional base. Some felt first a need for intra-state exchange. Others wanted a national exchange by the ACC.

3. It was pointed out that while various groups are getting out reams of material it is generally narrow in scope. There is no place to look for general help. The ACC seems, as Dr. Hunter pointed out, to represent such a source.

4. It was agreed that we need to think through who it is the clearing house is to serve.

   a. It could serve an invaluable function for teachers. Especially useful would be accounts of why and how things fail, as well as accounts of success stories.

   b. The Chapel Hill Community Council president pointed to a need in local councils for inspiration, moral support, and help.

   c. There is need for exchange among professionals cutting across lines of specialization.

5. The clearing house was seen to have two main possible jobs:

   a. Written exchange - bulletins, newsletters, etc.
   b. Conferences periodically of interested people. (Provision for periodically meeting to evaluate the clearing house.)

6. In line with point (1) above it was suggested that:

   a. Notes on all of the discussions held during the week be circulated among all persons participating.

   b. Someone be designated in each group to serve as liaison between the group and ACC and that a meeting be held soon to tie the thinking of all together and possibly to set up next steps.

7. One interesting result of the meeting was the suggestion that the group get together again. It was felt that a local clearing house would be useful.

Other points made:

1. Dr. Hunter urged that interest in training expressed at Fontana be followed up. He suggested that a chairman be named to call a group of interested educators in the region together as soon as possible (this spring or fall) under the auspices of ACC.

2. Dr. Hunter, Dr. Morgan, and others stressed the need for pilot studies. An urgent need is insight into the power structure within communities. The community council idea cannot grow without such insight. Dr. Mayo urged research to pin down what we mean by community organization.

3. Dr. Blackwell suggested that the ACC give high priority to helping states organize state citizens' councils. There has been considerable discussion of a state council in North Carolina. President Gray is interested and it may be possible to move ahead on this soon. Dr. Blackwell felt that given adequate resources the ACC has a tremendously vital job to do.

4. In an individual interview, John Parker called attention to the tendency to impose upon small towns planning methods and techniques that work in cities. He proposes a study concentrating on the smaller towns (5,000 to 7,000). One objective will be to compare experience in communities having an organized planning body with that in unorganized communities.
Dr. Blackwell was named as liaison with ACC.

ATLANTA - April 3

Chairman: Robert Wardle, Manager, Community Development Commission, Georgia Power Co.

Present: Mrs. R. E. Greffirs, Georgia Education Exchange
James T. Wiley, Jr., Dept. of Sociology, Emory University
Mrs. William H. Weir, Georgia Education Exchange
Emmett A. McNabb, President, Georgia Citizens Council
Marshall B. Race, Congress of Industrial Organizations
Miss Gertrude Stanford, Women's Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta
Mrs. Joseph E. Boyd, Atlanta Public Library; Chairman, Bass Community Council
Harold C. Fleming, Southern Regional Council
W. M. Grubbs, University of Georgia
Fred Boswell, Director, Fulton County Recreation Dept.
Miss Dorothy H. Floyd, Hoke Smith Community Council
W. P. Parrish, Community Development Division, Georgia Power Co.

The discussion illustrated the variety of efforts being made in Georgia to help communities. There was feeling that the exchange or clearing house idea would further such efforts and that once it is clearly formulated there should be no difficulty in finding means for implementing it, probably on a cooperative or subscription basis.

Mr. McNabb spoke of the real need for information to help avoid some of the overlapping and duplication on the one hand and the serious dearth of effort on the other. In local communities people don't begin to know what services are available, while service agencies often go into local communities and set up programs without reference to what already exists. Mrs. Weir and Mrs. Greffirs pointed to what the Georgia Education Exchange is doing and how it might both use and serve the broad program envisioned.

Mr. Race raised the question of how we propose to meet the demands for service which the efforts we were discussing might stimulate. Answers were: (1) where there is a real demand money for services seems forthcoming; (2) people have at their disposal tremendous untapped resources; (3) the key need is for trained leadership. Mrs. Greffirs described the six-week training session at Emory University for which units of the Georgia Federated Clubs provide scholarships. Mr. McNabb told of the annual conference of the State Citizen's Council.

It was suggested that one clearing house function might be a directory of training opportunities. A survey of what is being done might stimulate additional programs.

The group endorsed the general idea of exchange and asked that everyone present be kept informed of next steps. Mr. Wardle or Mr. Parrish were named as liaison with ACC with the suggestion that they, Mr. Fleming and Mr. Grubbs act informally as a committee to follow through on whatever action may be taken. It was hoped that

either the next session could be in Atlanta or that several of those present could be at the meeting if held elsewhere.

KNOXVILLE - April 5

Chairman: Frank Alexander, Tennessee Valley Authority

Present: William Cole, Sociology Department, University of Tennessee
W. B. Jones, " " " "
Warren Zitzman, Community Planner, TVA
Marion Strong, " " "
Robert Gillie, Assistant County Agent
R. H. Murphy, Knoxville Planning Commission

Individual interviews with educational and agricultural relations specialists, TVA

Recurring problems and questions were:

1. How can the planning and work of ACC get closer to people where they live? What are the channels of communication and how can they be used effectively? How can the broad concepts of ACC be related to community interests? How can ACC be interpreted to a larger group?

   There seemed to be agreement that ACC's most productive approach would be to integrate itself with existing programs.

   Mr. Alexander urged that we avoid planning from the top down. A clearing house could be a fine thing - provided it grows out of a demand. He suggested a workshop or series of seminars of grass roots - or at least "grass tops" - people.

   Bob Stuart suggested that ACC have regional boards and regional contributing editors to Communities USA, to serve also as critics of the publication and other aspects of the program. By such means the ACC publication itself might serve in part the clearing house function.

   Mr. Jones stressed the necessity of people being in on it when their needs are determined.

   This led to another recurrring question.

2. How can necessary funds be made available?

   One specific suggestion was that funds now going to cash prizes for community improvement (several thousands annually) might be used as scholarships to a citizens' conference on the community. Other suggestions were a possible tie-in with the planning commission publications or other existing publications, that Federal funds be tapped, that a cooperative conference be held with planning people and extension people.

   This raised the question of how related are urban and rural problems and how conscious are people of any relatedness. Can they find a common meeting ground? (Along this line the Knoxville County Council of Community Clubs was described and the current move to bring in the Knoxville city groups.)

Recurring needs and problems mentioned were:

1. Importance of making work in sociology more functional - which means community based.

2. Importance of thinking through the relationship of existing state agencies to TVA.

3. Importance of finding more effective channels of communication with people.

4. Importance of a more effective two-way education aimed at acquainting people with available resources and professionals with community patterns and existing means of organization.

5. The importance of somehow getting citizens more actively involved.

6. The lack of identification of new people with the community, a key problem of rural communities.

7. The trend toward centralization.

8. The evidences of a move toward retrenching rather than expanding community services. How can a climate of public opinion be created which will help maintain and extend services to communities as a continuing need made greater rather than less by emergency demands?

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Stuart will serve as liaison with ACC on further discussion of the clearing house. At least one should be able to attend a central meeting.

NASHVILLE - April 6 - State Planning Commission Office

Chairman: Margaret Carroll, State Planning Commission

Present: Merle Eppse, head of Dept. of History and Geography, A and I
Robert Cassell, Industrial Economist, State Planning Commission
Herbert Bingham, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Municipal League

Preliminary interview with Harold Miller and George I. Whitlatch of the Tennessee State Planning Commission.

Discussion highlights

Mr. Miller thought a clearing house with the various agencies responsible for distilling the best and most significant current experience from their fields would be very useful. This would stress analysis of effective courses of action in concrete cases. He emphasized that most agencies could more easily contribute services to such an effort than money. The specific jobs involved in reproduction and distribution might be farmed out with no one bearing too big a burden.

Mr. Whitlatch stated that the literature in industrial development is not good. The best men have been too busy to write. An exchange of the best experience in the field would be a definite contribution. There is a need to bring together enough examples of good experience (from standpoint of the community and the manufacturer) to draw from them guiding principles as to what should and should not be done. He was interested in the possibilities of the clearing house.

In the group discussion there was interest in specific things a clearing house might do such as:

1. Directory of leadership training opportunities

2. Directory of communities and specific problems tackled

3. Annotated bibliography carefully selected by competent people

4. Abstracts of the best material in the various fields

Obviously such things would have to be carefully selected to avoid encyclopedic proportions. Readability would also be a problem.

Miss Carroll stressed the educational job that needs to be done between the various specialists but even more important among children. This means a new kind of teacher training. An integrated approach will have to be built through a long range educational job. In the meantime a lively exchange of experience and ideas represents a useful tool.

Mr. Herbert summed up the need as basically a spiritual one. Mr. Eppse interpreted this to mean a clearer, more effective and meaningful definition of "community." Do we really mean all the people working together on all common problems?

Mr. Herbert described a proposed pilot project he and Mr. Whitlatch have discussed. This calls for bringing the full battery of already existing services to bear on a community to demonstrate what can be achieved through effective use of what we already have. He proposed the slogan: Tennessee Plan for Progress. He was thinking of a 10-20 year program out of which could come standards and procedures for application elsewhere.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Whitlatch were suggested as liaison with the ACC.

LEXINGTON - April 9 - University of Kentucky

Chairman: John Given, Field Director, Bureau of Community Service, Univ. of Ky.

Present: Floyd A. Fairman, in charge of public relations, Kentucky Utilities Co., and assistant chairman of the Industrial Development Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce.
Ralph J. Ramsey, Rural Extension Sociologist, Univ. of Ky.
Albert Orcutt, Community Analyst, Bureau of Community Service
Joseph H. Jones, Community Analyst, Bureau of Community Service

Preliminary interview with Irwin Sanders, Department of Sociology

Irwin Sanders suggested that a clearing house to implement some of the suggestions coming out of the week's interviews might begin with a minimum of cost and a minimum of danger of being prematurely institutionalized if the proposed regional session could agree on a few of the specific jobs to be done and could farm these out among the interested agencies. It might be agreed, for instance, that once during the year some one would pull together and distribute to the mailing list a directory of training opportunities in the region (leadership institutes, workshops, special graduate programs, etc.). Someone else might agree to assemble and distribute once or twice a year a series of digests, etc. This may seem a bit

cumbersome but offers advantages of dividing responsibility and avoiding the premature creation of a new bureau that might rapidly become associated with one institution.

The group reviewed suggestions made during the week with considerable interest. Mr. Fairman felt certain that business men in the region would welcome an opportunity to contribute to and be part of a constructive program clearly aimed at helping total community development. He urged that business men be directly involved in whatever is planned. He felt that the written material suggested could be a useful tool but he felt that conferences to talk common problems through face to face would be essential if the tool is to be effectively used. He felt that business men would take part in such conferences.

Mr. Givens said that he has been struck by the sense of friendly comradeship developing among Kentucky business men. He pointed out that much of the job thus far has involved some fumbling around, happening now and then upon some good experience that has proved effective. A definite concerted effort to pull together such experiences would facilitate the task.

Mr. Ramsey suggested that the job be divided among many people. Can we use the clearing house as a tool for getting a wide range of people actively participating? He felt it important to work out the mechanics in such a way that the process would itself be educational. He was skeptical of best people taking time to prepare materials unless they derived direct benefit. A questionnaire itself can be suggestive of new ideas.

The group agreed that two major hurdles are to make the purpose clear and definite and to get the right leadership from the beginning.

Reference was made to Kentucky's movement toward a state citizens' council growing out of a demand by local councils. Kentucky communities are writing some interesting stories and learning some effective techniques and methods, and Kentucky was suggested as a good meeting ground for community development people next fall.

Irwin Sanders will act as liaison with ACC.

February 26, 1952

Mr. P. F. Ayer, Executive Secretary
Council of Southern Mountain Workers
Box 2000, College Station
Berea, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

My introduction to the Southern Mountain Workers Council at the Gatlinburg conference last week was a most interesting and pleasant experience. I found the trip more than worth the effort and hope that there will be an opportunity for me to go back again.

At Johnson City I talked with a Mrs. Maud F. Bristol, Director of Rural Work, The Holston Conference, Methodist Church, who was generally interested in the Mountain Workers Council and publication. I left your name and address with her -perhaps you will hear from her shortly.

We are hoping that the discussion at the conference and the article in MOUNTAIN LIFE AND WORK will stimulate interest in the self-survey up in that part of the country. SRC has plenty of survey MANUALS available (they sell at .50 per copy) and they would be useful in the mountain sections with a minimum of adaptation. In talking with Mr. Drake and Mr. McClureof Pooneville I suggested that a mimeographed supplement to our MANUAL--perhaps the material used for the MOUNTAIN LIFE article--with focus on its use in rural and mountain areas might be helpful.

Could we have four copies of the issue contatining the self-survey article? Enclosed is a check for $1.00.

With best regards and good wishes to all,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

Council of Southern Mountain Workers

Gatlinburg, Tennessee

February 20-22, 1952

THEME

New Frontiers for United Action in the Mountain Area

Conference Headquarters: Mountain View Hotel

Registration in the lobby

Program

WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1952

Pre-conference Luncheon Meeting—Health Committee
Chairman—Dr. Robert L. Metcalfe Cumberland Clinic, Crossville, Tennessee

1:30 p.m. Pre-conference Meetings of the Committees of the Southeastern Kentucky Regional Group called by the Rev. John W. Bischoff, Regional Group President

1. Old and New Needs in the Area
2. Cooperation in Publicity and Field Work

4:00 p.m. Pre-conference Youth Committee Meeting
Chairman—Mrs. Birdena Bishop, Warren-Wilson College, Swannanoa, North Carolina

4:00 p.m. Meeting of Executive and Administrative Committees with the Advisory Board — Chairman, Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, President of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers

Informal Dinner Hour

8:00 p.m. Opening Session of Conference

Chairman—Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, President of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky

Invocation: the Rev. A. Rufus Morgan, Franklin, North Carolina

Address: Allan M. Trout, Frankfort Kentucky, Chief of the State Capital Bureau of the Louisville Courier-Journal

"How Kentucky Has Moved Against Adult Illiteracy."

THURSDAY, February 21, 1952

9:00 a.m. Devotions: the Rev. John W. Bischoff, Director of the Red Bird Mission, Beverly, Kentucky
"You Can Depend On It."

9:30 a.m. Plenary Session: Chairman — Dr. Arthur M. Bannerman, President Warren-Wilson College, Swannanoa, North Carolina

Centered discussion around different approaches to rebuilding "rural community"

Preliminary Statement: Mr. Fuliang Chang, guest member of Berea College staff, on loan from the State Department, "New Frontiers for United Action in the Mountain Area."

General Discussion, including participation by especially invited guests

12:00 Luncheon

Recreation Committee Meeting: Chairman—Mr. Georg Bidstrup, Director of John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina.

2:00 p.m. Consideration of Council Program by Entire Conference "Publications of the Council", Mr. Charles Drake, Editor of *Mountain Life and Work.*

"Council of the Future", Mr. P. F. Ayer, Executive Secretary of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers

3:30 p.m. Annual Business Meeting of the Council Membership: Chairman, President Hutchins

6:30 p.m. Annual Fellowship Supper

"Comrades in a Common Task", Dr. H. S. Randolph presiding, Secretary, Department of Town and Country Church, Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Address: Dr. C. E. Brehm, President of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Recreation for all directed by the members of the Recreation Committee follows this fellowship supper program.

FRIDAY, February 22, 1952

8:30 a.m. Breakfast Meeting of the New Executive and Administrative Committees and Advisory Board.

COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS

Executive Committee

President: Dr. Francis S. Hutchins
Vice President: Rev. John W. Bischoff
Secretary: Mrs. Doris Steinberger,
Olive Hill, Kentucky
Treasurer: Mr. Lawrence D. Bibbee,
Berea, Kentucky

Terms Expiring 1952

Dr. D. C. Amick, Hazard, Kentucky
Mr. A. Rufus Morgan, alternate, Franklin, North Carolina
Miss Clementine Douglas, Asheville, North Carolina
Mr. Howard Kester, Black Mountain, North Carolina
Miss Ruth Dyer, Gatlinburg, Tennessee

Terms Expiring 1953

Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, Berea, Kentucky
Dr. Robert F. Thomas, Sevierville, Tennessee
Dr. H. S. Randolph, New York, New York
Mr. Georg Bidstrup, Brasstown, North Carolina

Terms Expiring 1954

Miss Grazia Combs, Viper, Kentucky
Dr. James Brown, Lexington, Kentucky
Dr. Arthur Bannerman, Swannanoa, North Carolina
Dr. Robert Metcalfe, Crossville, Tennessee

Advisory Board (non-voting)

Miss Helen Dingman, Berea, Kentucky
Mrs. John C. Campbell, West Medford, Massachusetts
Dr. Herman N. Morse, New York, New York
Dr. Alexander Sharp, alternate, New York, New York
Dr. I. George Nace, New York, New York
Mrs. Sally Edwards, Sherman Oaks, California
Miss Vivian McCarty, Fort Wayne, Indiana

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February 13, 1952

Mr. P. F. Ayer, Executive Secretary
Council of Southern Mountain Workers
Box 2000, College Station
Berea, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I will be very happy to attend the discussion on rural rehabilitation work on the morning of February 21 during the Council of Southern Mountain Workers Conference at Gatlinburg.

Sometime between now and the Conference Harold Fleming and I will talk about self-survey material that might be suitable for Mountain Life and Work. We can discuss it at the meeting if that will be satisfactory with you.

Would you drop me a card indicating the time of the Feb. 21 morning session?

Looking forward to the Gatlinburg meeting,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS

Publishers of
Mountain Life & Work
MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

Box 2000
College Station
Berea, Ky.

February 11, 1952

RECEIVED FEB 12 1952 Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

I attended in October or November one of your ~~Tennessee~~ Kentucky group meetings, at which a Miss Holden talked on community self-survey work.

This letter is to call to your attention that which you already may know, namely, the meeting of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers at Gatlinburg. It occurs to me that Miss Holden might well like to be present on Thursday morning, February 21, for the general discussion under the leadership of Dr. Chiang on rural rehabilitation work.

I would like very much to invite some publicity from you folks relating to that phase of your program for publication in our Mountain Life and Work magazine if you feel so inclined.

I shall be pleased to have your comments.

Sincerely,

P. F. Ayer
Executive Secretary

PFA hp

Enc.

MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK

Magazine of the Southern Highlands

NEWSLETTER
Feb. 1952

CONFERENCE
FEB. 20-22
GATLINBURG
TENN.

Published by THE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS

Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Ky.

THEME: NEW FRONTIERS FOR UNITED ACTION IN THE MOUNTAIN AREA

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers meets at the Mountain View Hotel, Feb. 20-22, 1952. Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, president of the Council, has issued the following statement in urging full attendance at the annual meeting:

" This year may very well mark a turning-point in the life of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers. After a 1500-mile, two - weeks' trip through the entire Mountain Area, our Secretary reports renewed interest in the work of the Council and the possibilities it represents in the development of our area. Our magazine, MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK, is now reaching more people than ever before. The Council office has three part-time workers in addition to the Executive Secretary.

All these signs are good, but an even better one will be a large and enthusiastic representation at the Annual Conference from all those agencies and institutions, private and public, that are working for a more abundant life in the Southern Highlands.

I hope you will make your plans now to attend the Conference, and that you will bring with you someone else who also shares our ideals and hopes."

In urging all members of the Council and all friends of the people of the region to attend the meeting, P. F. Ayer, Executive Secretary of the Council, said:

" The vitality of this unique fellowship, the effectiveness of the Council program, the determination of new and re-established emphases, all hinge upon the participation in this particular Annual Conference. Every member should take it upon himself to bring as many others as possible to the Conference, and to share in the program of the Council."

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

The Program Committee has announced the following details concerning the Conference program:

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20

NOON: Pre-conference committee meetings as called by chairmen during luncheon and early afternoon. (See notices following.)

4:00: First official meeting of the Executive Committee.

DINNER AND REGISTRATION --Singing and Folk Tales.

Speaker: ALLAN TROUT, Frankfort, Ky., chief of the State Capital Bureau of the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

Subject: " How Kentucky Has Moved Against Adult Illiteracy."

THURSDAY, Feb. 21

FORENOON: Plenary Session

" Comrades in a Common Task "

" World Problems and Our Place in Their Solution at Home and Abroad."

Among the consultants will be Dr. Fuliang Chiang, on sponsored loan to Berea College from the State Department.

NOON: Recreation Committee Meeting. Mr. Georg Bidstrup, Brasstown, N. C., Chairman

AFTERNOON:

"Publications of the Council" -- Charles Drake

" Council of the Future" -- P. F. Ayer

General Session--Council Business Meeting

THURSDAY (cont'd.)

EVENING: Fellowship dinner

Speaker: Dr. C. E. BREHM, president, Univ. of Tenn.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22

Business session of new officials. End of Conference.

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW

Immediate reservations should be made with the Mountain View Hotel, Gatlinburg, Tenn. Total cost, room and meals: $6.50 and $7.00 per day.

PRE-CONFERENCE MEETINGS

Two committee chairmen have called special pre-conference meetings of their committees at noon in the dining room of the Mountain View Hotel on Wed., Feb. 20. They include:

HEALTH -- Dr. Robert Metcalfe, Crossville, Tenn.

YOUTH -- Mrs. Birdena B. Bishop, Swannanoa, N. C.

Members of these committees should make every effort to attend these early meetings that official business may be transacted.

URGES YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Mrs. Birdena Bishop, chairman of the Youth Committee, strongly urges participation of young people in the Conference. She says:

Recently I asked a fine young man who is to finish college soon whether he intended to remain in the Mountain Area. He answered: " Probably not--the Mountains do not seem to offer enough opportunity and challenge." I looked back then to one year ago when four of our Warren Wilson students accompanied Dr. Bannerman and me to the Council meeting in Gatlinburg. The enthusiasms, the planning, the vistas opened up to those young people--all engendered by what they had learned through sitting in on the Council Sessions--were such that those four have almost certainly been " saved " for fruitful service in the land which is their own. I hope that the young man to whom I talked is one of our youth delegates this year.

Will YOU as director, superintendent , principal, president, minister, teacher, doctor, nurse, or community worker extend such an invitation, with its attendant opportunity for education, to one or two or more of the mature, promising young people from your school or center? Will you please give this matter the necessary attention NOW? Surely this is one logical avenue through which to draw in the " new blood " which we talk about, want and need.

Then, will you please send me the names of your delegates (a few facts about each would not be amiss either) so that the Youth Committee can do a little intelligent groundwork? Thank you.

Birdena B. Bishop, Chairman
Warren Wilson College
Swannanoa, N. C.

RECREATIONAL MEETINGS

Mountain Folk Festival
March 27, 28, 29

The 17th annual Mountain Folk Festival will be held at Berea College, March 27-29, 1952. This Festival is held to encourage the use of folk material -- songs, dances, music, folk tales--- and to unite, for the fun of non-competitive recreation, groups throughout the Southern Highlands.

Leaders are urged to send in reservations as soon as possible. Full information may be obtained from Box 1816, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Leadership Workshop
March 12-19

Larry Eisenberg writes: "You might be interested in our Southeastern Recreation Leadership Workshop at LEESBURG, FLORIDA, March 12-19, 1952. Cost for room, board and fees: $25. Nature lore, party games and party planning, making and using *(cont'd next page)*

equipment and games, active games, family fun, folk dancing, and folk singing are offered."
For full information, write: Larry Eisenberg, Box 871, Nashville, Tenn.

RECREATION FOR THE AGING
Feb. 21-23

The first Southern Regional Conference on Recreation for the Aging will be held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 21-23. Reasonable accommodations are available.
For full details, write: Dr. Harold Meyer, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.

KENTUCKY FOLK FESTIVAL
April 4-5

The second state-wide Kentucky Folk Festival will be held in the Alumni Gymnasium of the Univ. of Ky. in Lexington, April 4-5. The Festival opens Friday night at 8:00 and continues all day Saturday, ending with a party that night. For full details, write: *Miss Jean Marie McConnell, Dept. of Univ. Extension, Univ. of Ky., Lexington, Ky.*

CAMPBELL FOLK SCHOOL

TO HOLD TWO SHORT COURSES

John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N. C., will hold a recreational short course June 5-14, followed by a craft course June 16-28. The recreational short course will include dancing, singing, puppets, carving, discussions, and other related activities. The craft course will include: carving, weaving, vegetable dyeing, metal work, and wood turning. During this course there will be recreation every night, with dancing, craft movies, singing.
For additional information, write: Mrs. Georg L. Bidstrup, Brasstown, N. C.

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A limited amount of space is available for advertising in MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK for products and services of interest to our readers. Rates are reasonable. If you are interested in advertising, write: MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK, Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Ky.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO JOIN OR RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS, SUBSCRIBE TO *MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK*, OR LEARN MORE OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL, SEND US THE FORM BELOW RIGHT AWAY.

Please detach and mail to Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Ky.

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Subscription only (included in each of above)	1.00	

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Additional questions and comments:

COUNCIL OF
SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS

Box 2000
College Station
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Publishers of
Mountain Life & Work
MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

March 7, 1952

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1952
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

We too appreciated your participation in the Council program. I want you to take this as a personal and professional word of appreciation for the cooperation that you gave and its sponsorship by your Council.

I enclose a receipt for your copies, and the envelope has been addressed. I shall hold this now until that issue is off the press.

I have made a note of Mrs. Bristol's name and affiliation, and if I do not hear from her, I shall endeavor to write to her myself.

Thank you again, and I hope that we can continue to cooperate for the benefit of the rural areas.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Ayer
Executive Secretary

PFA hp

Enc.

No. 4332 March 5 1952

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COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS
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MB

April 29, 1952

Mr. P. F. Ayer
Executive Secretary
Council of Southern Mountain Workers
Box 2000, College Station
Berea, Ky.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Thank you for the word of the survey Manual review.

We will be glad to see it in whatever issue it appears.

I saw my friend Jane Bishop Nauss at Chapel Hill a few weeks ago and was glad to learn that she will probably be with the Mountain Workers in the recreation job next year. She has had sociology along with her recreation so might be able to stir up surveys, too.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Survey Assistant

COUNCIL OF
SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS

Box 2000
College Station
Berea, Ky.

Publishers of
Mountain Life & Work
MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

April 25, 1952

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I am not sure that I am going to succeed in getting a review of the survey Manuals from Rev. Robert McClure in time for publication in our next copy of Mountain Life and Work. I have written him, however, and it will be in this issue if possible, and if not, we will endeavor to have it for the September one. I have not forgotten that you have paid for four copies, and they will be sent when this issue comes out.

Sincerely,

P. F. Ayer
Executive Secretary

PFA hp

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APR 28 1952
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	Subscription only (indluded in each of above)	1.00	_____

I do not wish to join or subscribe at the moment, but I do wish to be kept informed about the program of the Council _____

Additional questions and comments _____

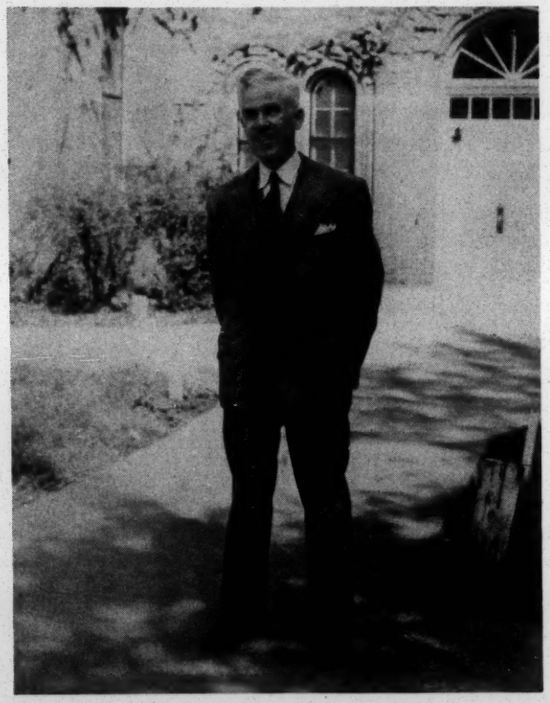
_____

MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK NEWSLETTER
Published by The Council of Southern Mountain Workers
Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Ky.

P. F. Ayer Named Executive Secretary

PERLEY F. AYER WAS NAMED EXECUTIVE SECRETARY of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers at the fall meeting of the Administrative Committee according to an announcement made by Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, president of the Council and president of Berea College.

Mr. Ayer becomes Executive Secretary following the retirement of Miss Florence Goodell. He comes to this new position after many years of experience in organizational and educational work, both in the Mountains of this area and in other regions. A native of New Hampshire, he holds degrees from the Univ. of N.H., and from Cornell University.



Has Taught in the South

The new secretary was on the staff of schools at Starr, N.C., and Pleasant Hill, Tenn., at the beginning of his career, before returning to work in the Extension Service in N.H. for many years. While in N.H., he was a 4-H Club agent, and from 1936-42 was stationed at the University in Durham, serving during these six years as Extension Specialist in Rural Organization and Recreation, Field Assistant in the General Extension Service, and Instructor in Agricultural Economics.

Experienced in Rural Organization and Recreation

While at the Univ. of N.H., Mr Ayer was instrumental in organizing the New Hampshire Recreation Council. For the six years he was there he was also responsible for the program and direction of a staff of county and state field workers in rural organization and recreation. He was a guest member of the New England Rural Church Mission during this period. He had wide experience in preparing and distributing recreational and discussion leadership material for the Extension Service and the Grange.

Was Farm Manager and Teacher at Pleasant Hill

In 1942 Mr. Ayer returned to Pleasant Hill, Tenn., where he taught agriculture and biology, managed the Pleasant Hill Academy farm, and served as coordinator of community agricultural activities. He came to the Berea College Foundation School in 1947 and has developed a full four-year program of agriculture on the secondary level, in addition to which he has been a field worker for the college.

Wife is Teacher

Mrs. Ayer, classmate, and graduate of the Univ. of N.H. also, is a teacher and has served at Berea in various capacities as needs have arisen. At present she is assisting in the Office of Public Relations. The Ayers have two children, Mary Ellen and Peter. Mary Ellen graduated from Berea, Merrill-Palmer, and the Univ. of Mich., and taught at Hood College. She is married and she and her husband, John Parker, and son, Tommy, live at Lake Mohonk, N.Y. Peter, a graduate of Beloit College, teaches public school music at Kewaskum, Wis.

In his new position, Mr. Ayer will devote one-half of his time to the Council and to field work for Berea while continuing his teaching on a reduced schedule. Miss Goodell was on a one-fourth time basis in recent years.

The new secretary will travel through the Mountain area as needs require and schedules permit.

In announcing Mr. Ayer's appointment, President Hutchins described him as a man who "*will bring fresh enthusiasm and creative experience into the life of the Council.*"

"*I urge everyone,*" the president said, "*to give new devotion and support to the Council in order that it may continue to serve the people of the Highlands.*")))))

25c

MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK

No. 3, 1952

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MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK

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SUMMER, 1952

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RELIGION--Dr. Sam Vander Meer, Morris Fork, Ky.
STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS-- Ed Dupuy, Black Mountain, N. C.
Roy N. Walters, Berea, Ky.
Calvin Phipps, Berea, Ky.
STAFF ARTIST--Mrs. Burton Rogers, Pine Mountain, Ky.
MANAGING EDITOR--Charles Drake, College Station, Berea, Ky.

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THE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS
Box 2000, College Station
Berea, Ky.

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SIGNED OR QUOTED ARTICLES ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE EXPRESSION OF EDITORIAL OPINION, NOR DO ARTICLES APPEARING IN THIS MAGAZINE NECESSARILY CARRY THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE COUNCIL OR ITS OFFICERS.

MOUNTAIN PHOTOGRAPHER: Ed Dupuy is not only a craftsman with wood, but he is also an artist with a camera. The cover picture on this issue was taken by him, as were the Fair pictures. He operates the Village Workshop at Black Mountain, N. C., and is an active member of the Guild.

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Craftsman's Fair

by Frank Smith

WE ARE JUST BACK from the Craftsman's Fair at Asheville and are still thrilled at seeing so many beautiful articles gathered from the many mountain centers as well as from individual craftsmen.

The craftsmen were all friendly people and gladly talked about what they were doing. They loved their craft and reverenced the materials with which they worked. It gives one a joy and new faith in craftsmanship to know such people.

I proudly wore a badge "*Related Folk Arts,*" in common with the others who sang or danced at the Fair. It made us all want to dance well to be worthy of belonging to this company of craftsmen. A folk dance or singing game, like a traditional design, is a thing of beauty in itself. But the dancer, like the weaver, must bring it to life.

The result of any good craft is two-fold: the beholder enjoys the work of the craftsman, and he feels within himself the desire to create with his own mind and hands. Certainly none could see the many crafts and arts at the Fair without both enjoying them and feeling the inspiration to create.

The Fair has a greater function than to demonstrate the skill of individual craftsmen, however. It dignifies the area in which we live. It produces a significant change in the way people from other parts of America think and feel about the Southern Highlands.

The thing which particularly thrilled me about the Fair was the way in which the folk arts -- singing, dancing, storytelling, puppetry, music, etc. -- fitted so perfectly with the crafts. They hold together like a well made mountain chair, for they both arise out of a unified culture, and are an expression of a people well-versed in the art of living.

The Fair is an ever-developing show-window of our region, and in the years to come it will do even more to develop more sympathetic understanding of our whole way of life in the Mountains.

(((((Mr. Smith is a recreational leader who served as a folk dancer, story teller and puppeteer at the recent Craftsman's Fair. He is Recreational Editor of this magazine.))))

FAIR PHOTO ALBUM

THE PICTURES: *(1) Mrs. Emma Conley, Penland, entrances two young visitors as she works on the flax wheel. (2) Mrs. Ed Higgins, Burnsville, N. C., braids a rug as she displays other of her work in the background. (3) One young man is centering all his attention on G. B. Chiltoskie, while a group watches (4) Walter Lee Corneliason of Bybee, Ky., turn a pot on an ancient wheel. (5)That is Fannie McClellan of Brasstown, N. C., using walnut hulls, mullen, sedge grass and other natural material for dyeing woolen yarns. (6) The folk arts were represented with singing, dancing, storytelling, puppetry, etc. Georg Bidstrup, one of the leaders, faces the camera in the small circle. (7) Dick Chase came over from Abingdon, Va., to entertain everyone with his Jacktales.*

All photos by Ed Dupuy, Black Mountain, N. C. Copies of these and other Fair pictures may be ordered from him.

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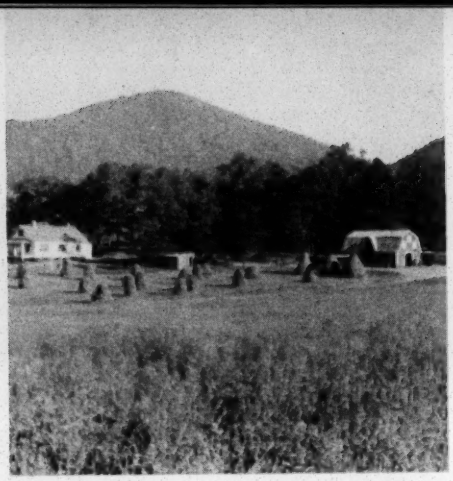


THE WHOLE FAMILY LEARNS AT RABUN GAP

by H. L. Fry

The Sept., '50, issue of the *American Vocational Journal* carried this statement:

In the extreme northeast corner of Georgia, the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School offers the unique system of bringing farm families to school farms for a period of training in how to make a good living from the soil.

This brief paragraph sums up a great deal of our work. We believe that the whole family unit can be, and indeed must be, educated for better living in the Highlands.

Our school, in cooperation with the local public school system, provides better educational opportunities to both day and boarding pupils and to both children and parents. The plan of cooperation makes available more modern school facilities and better trained teachers than might otherwise be available.

The elementary school enrolls children from the community, from families who live on the school farms, and from families on the school staff. The high school does likewise, and in addition admits boys and girls who are from isolated mountain communities and who must live in dormitories.

The adult program includes the men and women who live at the school on family farm units, as well as those in the community who wish to participate in the school's various activities.

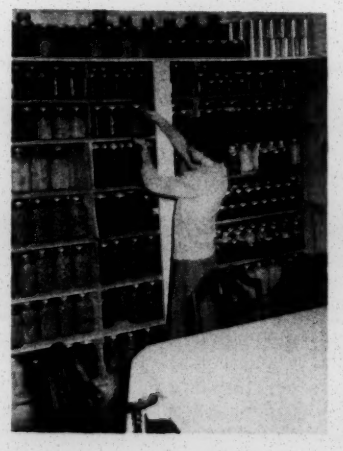
To be admitted to one of these family farm units a family must make application and be approved just as a student applying to the boarding school does. The family must possess reasonably good health, be interested in obtaining better opportunities, and show promise of being able to profit from a period of training at the school. Children of farm families are expected to make satisfactory progress in the elementary and high school grades. The adults are expected to improve as farmers and home makers during their period at the school. This period may be as much as 10 years provided progress has been satisfactory.

The men on the school farms attend evening classes taught by the writer

as a teacher of vocational agriculture. In addition to the evening classes that meet from 2 to 4 times monthly, depending on seasonal needs, the training program includes frequent visits by the teacher to the farm on which the trainee lives. Likewise, the women attend classes and group meetings, usually in the afternoon and as often as once per week. A woman trained as a home economist is employed to teach the farm women.

The course of study followed for the men includes most of the more important problems connected with the big job of earning a living on the farm. These problems include: better pastures, more and better livestock, soil and forest resources conservation, improved crop practices, operation and maintenance of improved farm machinery, and the construction and upkeep of farm buildings.

In developing and carrying out a training program of this kind, many sources of assistance and information are utilized. We visit the better homes and farms in the community. Services from the state extension and experiment station forces, and from the soil conservation and forestry departments are used. Some demonstrations are conducted on the farms. Illustrated materials, such as film strips, slides, motion pictures are used in dealing with the problems studied.



The course of study developed by the women includes such subjects as family health, family food supply, clothing, child rearing, recreation, etc. These are dealt with in the classroom, which also serves as a work center, and in small groups meeting in the homes, as well as by individual visits on the part of the teacher. Here again the services of the home demonstration agent, the county nurse, and others are utilized.

When advisable, both men and women, and sometimes children, meet together to discuss problems in common. These matters may include problems relating to family behavior, citizenship, thrift, Christian character training, etc. Some effort is made to improve or provide recreational activities by holding picnics, picture programs, family suppers and the like.

In order to evaluate the training program as somewhat outlined above, studies have been made from time to time, a part of which is reported in the following statistics.

It should be stated that this particular study was made during 1949-50 and covered a period of two calendar years, 1947-48. These figures represent the average for 16 families. The period "before training" represents the year before the family moved to the school and the first year at the school. The period "after training" represents the years 1947-48. These figures show something of the progress made in dealing with the problem of family food supply, which is a problem dealt with to some extent by both men and women, as well as their teachers.

FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY

TYPICAL FOOD ITEMS	*Before training*	*After training*
Milk cows (number)	*1.5*	*2.8*
Laying hens (number)	*30.0*	*66.0*
Vegetables canned (quarts)	*180.0*	*445.0*
Fruits canned (quarts)	*183.0*	*413.0*
Meats canned (quarts)	*16.0*	*55.0*
Irish potatoes stored (bu.)	*27.0*	*43.0*
Pork cured(pounds)	*324.0*	*500.0*
Syrup made (gallons)	*19.0*	*30.0*

The records show that most of the men become better farmers after a period at the school. This is evidenced by the fact that they make bigger yields, keep more poultry and livestock during their latter years at the school than when first coming to the school.

The same is true for the mothers. They do a better job of feeding and clothing the family, keeping the family healthy and developing proper family relations after a few years at the school.

One of the criticisms of our Farm Family Program is that we do not have a placement or follow-up program whereby we can continue to keep in personal touch with the families after they leave the school. However, from my own contact with over a hundred families over a period of 21 years, I can state that many of these families have become home and farm owners as a result of their stay at the school. Others have been able to rent some of the better farms in the surrounding counties, while some have gone back to farms from which they moved before coming to the school.

Like students in any school, some of these families--due to many factors involved when dealing with whole families--do not succeed in all respects as we would like for them to do while at the school. However, the records show a good percentage of the families making progress when measured by criteria applicable to the training program in which the family participated at the school. The writer is personally acquainted with a relatively large number of these families who have participated in this program. Almost all of them are good citizens in their community, and are making contributions to the common life of their area. *#####*

PLAY EQUIPMENT

SUGGESTIONS AND DIRECTIONS for making homemade school play equipment will appear as a regular feature in this magazine beginning with the next issue.

Any teachers, PTA officers and/or interested parents who are anxious to build equipment this fall may write to this magazine, Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Ky., for immediate help.

HEALTH

Dr. Robert Metcalfe, Editor

HERE COMES THE DENTIST!

WORKING WITH CHILDREN IS ALWAYS CHALLENGING, but when the need is as great as it is in the remote mountain counties of Kentucky, the Public Health Dentist is encouraged to do his very best for the fine and wholesome youth in need of dental care. Many of these children have never had instruction in oral hygiene nor ever visited a dentist. With one dentist to serve the population of two or three counties many of the people are going to have to go without needed dental work, And unfortunately the children's teeth are the first to be neglected.

Many parents in the mountain area do not appreciate the importance of retaining the natural teeth. They think only in terms of removing offensive teeth without regard to restorative and conservative dental procedure. This attitude reflects the urgency of dental health education as well as correction in any dental aid program in this region.

Children of this area, when examined, reveal an exceptionally poor state of dental health. The changing conditions of mountain life within the last twenty-five years help to account for this. The isolation of mountain communities is a thing of the past. Passable roads make the rural grocery store and the county seat accessible. Mountain people now have money with which to buy, and the child's school is usually not far from the store where candy and soft drinks are available. Little Johnny will often forego his milk at lunchtime in order to buy a candy bar never realizing the resulting damage to those irreplaceable teeth in his mouth.

To help in these critical areas the Dental Mobile Units of the Kentucky State department of Health are assigned to the county for

an allotted number of weeks, provided the program is sponsored by the local health organization and local dentists.

After the arrival of the Mobile Unit the first step of the program is the examination of the school children in the first six grades, under twelve years of age, by the dentist and his assistant. They travel to the schools, wherever they may be and in any fashion they may find to get there, by truck, by mule back, or on foot.

As most of these children have never visited a dentist, and many have never even brushed their teeth, the number requiring treatment by the dentist assigned to the program is exceptionally large. If their parents consent and are unable to pay for dental care, children of the first and second grades are given no-cost treatment at the Mobile Clinic including oral prophylaxis, fillings, and the elimination of infection in the mouth.

Next in the program is the visit of the children to the dental trailer. The youngsters wait their turn outside the trailer. Some must wait several hours, depending on the number coming from their particular school. Many of them must leave home as early as five-thirty in the morning in order to reach the point of assembly, where the county school bus will pick them up. This often involves a hike of six or eight miles up hollows and down creek beds. The school bus then brings them to the dental trailer. This may mean an additional thirty-five or forty miles of travel. It can be seen that coming to the dentist usually amounts to a day's effort on the part of the child. It is unfortunate that in his attempt to restore the child's mouth to health the dentist must often extract the first permanent molar tooth. This loss could so easily be avoided if the child were instructed early in life to care for his teeth.

The behavior of the children is surprisingly good considering the fact that many of them have not an idea of what a dentist's office looks like, much less what goes on there. They are generally well-behaved and reasonable.

We who work with the children on the trailer realize that besides serving the health of the child, we are helping him to meet an early psychological challenge, that of coping with a very unpleasant situation alone. Mountain children are generally oversheltered within the family group. For most of our patients the dental experience is the first major problem in the outside world that they must meet as individuals.

We realize that our conduct in directing the child's reactions in this situation will have far-reaching effects not only on his future attitude toward dentistry but on his own general personality

development. We try to impress on him that his dental difficulties are his own personal problem. Although we will help him, it is only through his cooperative action that the difficulties can be eliminated. We feel that our own contact with the child in this early dental situation can and should be a positive factor in his subsequent independent development.

The people of eastern Kentucky are rapidly awakening to the value of children's dentistry. The discouragement, however, is in the limitation of dental service for children. One dentist serving several counties with combined populations of ten to thirty thousand can hardly hope to bgive adequate service to all. Unfortunately it is the children who suffer most from the situation. #####

((((The Dental Mobile described in this article has been sponsored in many mountain communities with funds from the Health Committee of the Council. The bulk of these funds in recent years has come from the SIGMA PHI GAMMA SORORITY, which has concerned itself with many projects of the Council in recent years.)))))

CRAFTSMEN . . .

Do You Know?

WHERE TO GET WHAT

"The National Directory of Crafts Suppliers."

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Classified and alphabetical, easy to use. No craftsman should be without it.

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Penland School of Handicrafts
Penland, North Carolina

MOUNTAIN MUSEUM OPENS

>> AN ADDED ATTRACTION at the new Parkway Craft Center on the Cone Estate near Blowing Rock, N. C., this summer has been the Frances L. Goodrich collection of mountain crafts. Through the interest of the National Park Service and their generosity in giving the services of their museum experts, the collection has been beautifully arranged so that visitors may now see many examples of old crafts and craft tools going back to pioneer days.

On Miss Goodrich's old loom, patterns are again being "tromped out" with her drafts for threading the patterns shown nearby. Bits of linsey-woolsey and jeans, and many samples of cotton "checks" show the materials that used to be woven on such a loom.

The collection was given in 1938 to three trustees " for the benefit of the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild," by Miss Goodrich. After several years of wandering in various institutions, the collection has now found a permanent home.

The real heart of the display is the old Double Bowknot coverlet, dyed golden brown with chestnut-oak bark and woven about 1855. It was this "gift of pure neighborliness" from a mountain neighbor that in 1895 inspired Miss Goodrich's work with the crafts.

Searching for a way to brighten the often drab existence of her neighbor women, she recognized that this gift held the answer. Looms and spinning wheels were brought from the barn or loft and put to work; old drafts were discovered and craftsmen with the old skills were sought out.

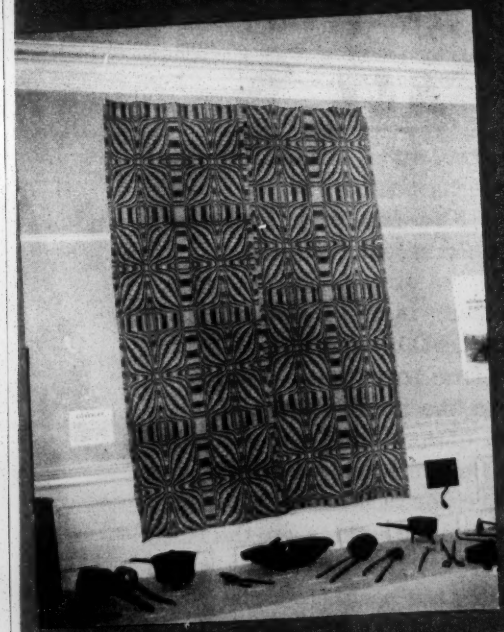
The products of their looms and wheels and dye pots found a ready market among Miss Goodrich's friends throughout the country, and the Allanstand Cottage Industries came into being.

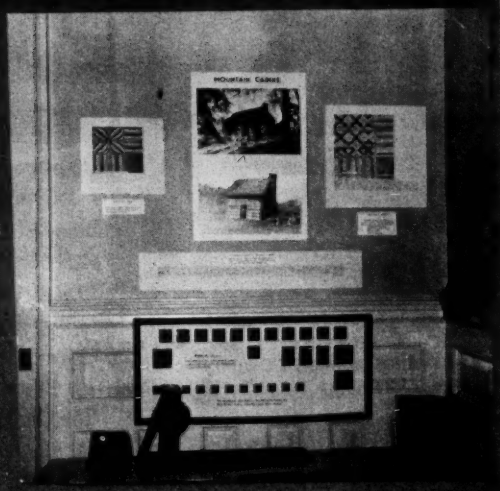
In 1918 the Allanstand shop was moved to Asheville. This shop where weaving, baskets and other crafts were sold was maintained by Miss Goodrich until 1932 when she made it her gift to the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild with the hope that it would be the organization that could best fulfill the three-fold purposes of her industries:

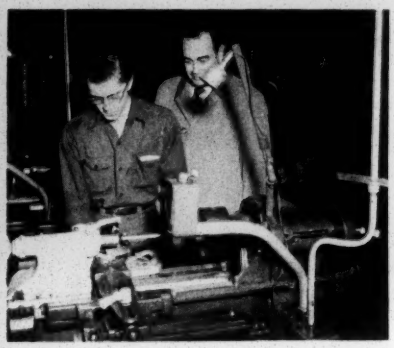
> " To save from extinction the old-time crafts: to give paying work to women too remote from markets to find it for themselves: to give to the women of the mountains the delight of producing useful and beautiful things."

The exhibition not only contains the crafts and pictures collected by Miss Goodrich, but it also has an exhibit prepared by one member of the Guild showing the processing of flax, from the dried stalks of the plant to the finished linen thread spun on the "little wheel."

(((((Opposite: Pictures showing the Frances L. Goodrich collection of Mountain crafts that was dedicated at the opening of the Parkway Craft Center this summer. All pictures show different parts of the collection. Photos by Sam P. Weems.




MOUNTAIN CABINS



EDUCATION FOR ALL

ABOVE: KENTUCKY'S GOV. WEATHERBY WATCHES JOHN E. JONES OPERATE AN ENGINE LATHE AT THE SCHOOL.

by Devert Owens, Coordinator
The Hazard Area Vocational School

THE HAZARD Area Vocational School is endeavoring to develop a training program that will serve the vocational needs of this section from both the student and industrial points of view. Located in the heart of the Mountains of Kentucky, it is an integral part of Kentucky's area trade school system, and is operated under the Hazard Board of Education, with Superintendent Roy G. Eversole as director and all the superintendents in Knott, Leslie, Letcher and Perry Counties on the Administrative Advisory Committee.

The primary purpose of the School is to give specific vocational training to youth who have legally graduated or dropped from the public or private schools in this area and to give any needed vocational training below college level to youth and adults already employed, but in need of further training. It is on this basis that state support is justified and, of course, must be our major field of endeavor. In order that the facilities of the school may be utilized to the utmost, however, plans are being developed between Roy G. Eversole, Supt. of Hazard Schools, and Arthur C. Eversole, Supt. of Perry County Schools, whereby classes will be organized for high school youth attending all high schools located near enough to be transported to the vocational school. They will attend the vocational school for three hours each day, and the remainder of the day will be spent at the high school pursuing the courses necessary for graduation. High school students attending the vocational school will be given credits for courses taken at the vocational school. These plans will probably go into effect in September, 1952. *The vocational schools do not, however, have any education requirements for enrollment.*

The cost of equipping shops is so high that it is practically impossible for any single mountain school system under present budgets to establish and maintain them.

It is the hope that eventually all high schools in Kentucky will offer industrial arts courses of the general shop type as part of their exploratory and general education program, with those students desiring to learn a trade coming to the trade school upon completion of the high school program.

We realize, of course, that this will take time and money. It will also require acceptance, on the part of many educators, of the fact that the public school has an absolute moral obligation to give training to those of our youth who have no desire or intention of attending college but intend to start earning their livelihood in some trade, service, or distributive occupation. Morally, there can be little justification for taking the money allocated by the taxpayers for John and spending it on Jim just because John desires to become a mine mechanic and Jim a mining engineer or lawyer.

It has long been the practice of large producers in search of cheap, unskilled labor to come to the Mountains and recruit our youth and adults to do the menial tasks in industry and seasonal agriculture. Our people, faced with unemployment and a lack of skills, have, out of necessity, accepted these jobs and migrated from us. The Hazard Area Vocational School, along with the other vocational and academic schools in the Mountains, can alter this situation. We can train our people so that our industrial potential will be developed and so that those who do migrate will go as skilled artisans commanding both respect and decent wages and salaries.

Cooperation Needed

In order to do these things no miracle need be performed. Neither is it necessary that "Manna come from Heaven." The Mountains already have, by some authorities, more than enough high schools and enough trade schools, as such, to do the job. The thing that is lacking is cooperation between the two groups and actual support of, rather than lip service to, a well-rounded education program on the part of administrators and instructional

staffs of both the vocational and academic schools. *In order to accomplish anything, the leaders of all groups and phases of education need to meet and work out a definite program of operation and objectives.* They must recognize the obligations of each and mutually assist each other in reaching their legitimate objectives. They must make all people who are associated with education thoroughly familiar with these objectives and the part each can play in attaining them. The organization which can handle this is already formed. The local, district, and state educational associations are in a position to develop such a program fully if sufficient support is given to its leadership on the local level and objectives are more specific.

As this writer sees it, the only real obstacles in the path of rapid educational advancement in the Mountains is the lack of coordination between the people with vision and public spirit who have a vital interest in the educational advancement of the mountain people. Not enough people will subjugate personal desires and ambitions to contribute to overall advancement. Instead of organized progress, we are often prone to endeavor to pull our own little load through a labyrinth of day-to-day goals, frequently crawling on top of our load to crow rather than jointly setting an overall objective and driving toward it with all of our energies regardless of personal glory and prestige. #####

(THEY RUN THE MINES: Mine foremen trained at the Hazard school.)

THE HINDMAN Pageant

by RICHARD CHASE

PAGEANTS OFTEN HAVE A WAY of being rather long-drawn-out, and can sometimes be tedious affairs. The Hindman show started at 8:00. When it was over, I looked at my watch. It said 9:15. To my surprise I discovered my watch had stopped and that the time was 10:25! Over two hours this pageant had lasted, and not once had our attention wandered, nor had the benches seemed hard!

We sat absorbed in the wonderful story of the Settlement School: watching fifty years unfold, living old-time again, taken into a world of the hopes, disappointments, ambitions, and dreams of the two "quare" women, seeing the final fulfillment of their faith that "our people may grow better."

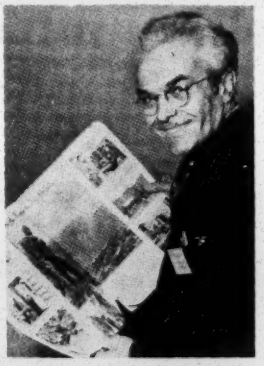
Una Ritchie Yahkub's script was full of beauty and a lively charm, and Jane Bishop Nauss' directing kept action and dialog moving swiftly and clearly from one event to another. Actors and singers let us hear every word spoken or sung. Staging, lighting, music and dancing--every detail of the production was perfect. Ruth White's choice of music, lonesome tunes and merry tunes, enhanced every scene.

High spots in "*From Where the Pattern Grew*" were: Miss Lula Hale's carrying the narrative with poetic clarity, Edna Ritchie as Aunt Phronie dreaming on the cabin porch, the excitement of the rowdy boys dashing in on horseback and their yelling at the chivaree, the "welcome" scene with the jolt-wagon bringing in the two women, the fire-dancers overcoming the valiant fire-fighters, the little girls kneeling in their long nightgowns and saying "Now I lay me -", Sheldon Maggard as Uncle Sol and all the other townsfolk, old and young, who proved such good actors.

Never did a school have greater cooperation from its community than ours has had from young and old for miles around. It has been very heart-warming. --writes Miss Elizabeth Watts, the school's director. A great human warmth and the essential fineness of mankind did indeed glow from scenes of this pageant. #####

DID YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS A MODERN JOHNNY APPLESEED? He doesn't carry seeds in his saddle bags---he carries books. Instead of planting orchards, this modern pioneer plants libraries. The whole world is his field of work, though he confines himself to the Ozarks most of the time. We'd like you to meet him if you havn't before. He's.....

JOHNNY APPLE-SEED... WITH BOOKS



TED RICHMOND

...founder and chief librarian of the Wilderness Library at Mount Sherman, Ark. For 21 years he has carried books into the most remote sections of that area, always with the spirit of giving more than he receives. Recently he took a 3000 mile hitch-hiking vacation, paying us a visit during his travels. We asked Ted to write something about his work, and this is what he wrote for us:

IN DAYS OF OLD, men sought the Holy Grail, living, fighting, dying for it. Today I'm finding my Holy Grail through Wilderness Library services, helping children of the Ozark Mountains, guiding young folks into the right life-work, talking to rural groups about "things eternal," and lending good books free. Are my mountain friends troubled? I pray with them. Are they hungry? I spare a few bachelor pancakes and spuds. Are they sad? I smile with them or shed a tear. This is Wilderness Library in action.

This is a flaming torch. I hand this torch to all who will seize it and speed it to needy folk near and far away. I have one torch to keep and many to give to young Wilderness volunteers who seek Service first, money second, though God knows we can use consecrated money in our free work.

As founder of Ozark Wilderness Library, in my log cabin home *(1.)* at Mount Sherman, Ark., I've carried high, and I hope humbly, the wilderness torch of learning, striving to inspire hundreds of bright mountain boys and girls to finer lives--twenty-one busy, toiling, happy years. With a song in my heart, afoot, ahorseback on Danny Boy, or hitch-hiking, I've gladly carried heavy loads of good books, Christmas presents, life's necessities, to hill-folk further back, helped by good Ozark neighbors, loved ones and distant friends. Sometimes my path has been through ice and snow and sleet, sometimes through dogwood and redbud abloom, but always through Ozark beauty. To pay

for all this free work, I've raised dairygoats, hogs and gardens, and free-lanced news and stories at night.

The tiny library that God helped me start one night with a Bible and a prayer in the " church room " of Corkscrew Cave, beneath my wild Ozark homestead, is best known for free books. From morning meadowlark to evening whip-poor-will time, these books are lent free through Wilderness Library and through little branches in churches, schools, neighbors' homes and hollow trees. Farther out, the books are carried by me, or by volunteer helpers, on circuits through the Ozark Mountains of Northwest Ark., Southwest Mo., and Eastern Okla., across county and state lines, with over a hundred Ozark counties as prospective Wilderness territory, a beautiful land of kindly people, many living far from city libraries.

Through the years, Wilderness Library and branches have been unlocked cabins where folk check out their own books, honor style, if the Wilderness Man is fording books across Big Buffalo River, hunting a lost sow and pigs, or finishing a job to pay Wilderness Library expenses. To these cabins, laughing children and eager young folk stroll, barefooted or well shod, over much-used paths, to play in the whiteoak forest and to carry home good books. Here, older folks walk or ride horseback for round table discussions on books, community problems, good government.

One of the many mountain homes that serve as branch Wilderness Libraries in the Ozarks.

Tying their steeds under shade-trees about Wilderness cabin and bidding their dogs stay close, sturdy mountain men and women, browned by the sun, toughened by toil in forest, farm and home, stalk in a-laughing, or slip in a-thinking. 'Round Wilderness table, as one of them, as homesteader, raiser of dairygoats and pigs, I moderate the discussions, encourage free speech, and toss in current events and brief book reviews. Inspired, the confreres finally depart, some of the mounted men trotting up Twilight Trail, jumper pockets shaking heavily, one pocket full of squirrels for supper, the other full of books for after-supper reading -- men who "don't go to libr'ies" but who ride down Twilight Trail "to chaw the fat with Ted."

Since starting with the Bible 21 years ago, Wilderness Library has received thousands of books from all over America and from as far away as Australia. Books come from free men almost everywhere. Because of Wilderness Library's continuous and non-partisan fight for good government, communists abroad and crooked politicians at home are natural enemies, while churches, service men's groups, educators, statemen, editors, writers and librarians are usually loyal friends.

As I prayed and labored through the years in Arkansas, I motioned for the Appalachians to " Come over and see us," but they stood there stubbornly, though a few mountaineers did climb off and cross over to my Ozarks---more each year. But since the Appalachians themselves would not move over as ordered, I came to them in a little 3,000 mile stroll.

I believe my pilgrimage has helped bring the Ozarks and Appalachians closer together in friendship and understanding through the many fine people I've met; through my attendance at the annual meeting, at Gatlinburg, Tenn., of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers, of which Wilderness Library and

I are active members; and through planning two new Wilderness Library branches, one at Renfro Valley, Ky., and one for Nigeria, Africa, with Adi Aderonmu, *(l.)* student at Berea College as African Wilderness Librarian. As in the original Wilderness Library , New Testaments are the first books.

Yes, God and good people everywhere have helped me to help thousands of folks through Wilderness Library's local and traveling work. Daring to begin this work with a Bible and a prayer--about all I had--I urge young people everywhere to start serving Humanity with what they have, right where they are, no matter how little they seem to have. God will bless that little. I challenge young men and young women to grab a Wilderness torch and go on from here to greater things.

Facing homeward, I take with me a fine new pack-rack to tote books over Ozark trails, the best pack I ever had--better than the one Uncle Sam gave me in France. My new pack was designed and made by my friend, and expert handicrafter, Dr. G. S. Noss of the Berea College faculty.

Paraphrasing the Irishman, "With my pack upon my shoulder, Sure no one could e'r be bolder, And I'm off for Wilderness Library, In the mornin'."
As I think of my home, Wildcat Cabin, down Twilight Trail, I'm saying:

If any little word of mine may make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine may make a heart the lighter,
God help me speak the little word and take my bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale to set the echoes ringing.

Anon.

(((((Two young Ozark citizens (r.) who will soon be using the Wilderness Library. They are Dorothy and Linda Sue Richmond, Nieces of the founder of the Library Service that brings books to wide areas in the Ozarks.

PHOTO BY PAUL FARIS, CONWAY, ARK.

A WORDCATCHER ASKS YOUR HELP

☑ WILL YOU HELP us in a study of folk speech in the Southern Appalachians? If you live in this area, you are aware of its speech habits. If you teach school, you may have despaired of teaching your pupils "proper" English.

Have you ever considered that the words and phrases spoken anywhere by uneducated people are not careless misuses of 20th century standard American English (supposing there is such a thing) but are old forms left over from the time of Shakespeare or of Chaucer--or even of King Alfred? Especially is this true in the Southern Appalachians, where the isolation of the men and women living in the lonesome valleys and far-away "hollers" have tended to preserve the old forms, as it has preserved also the folk-ballad, the art of weaving and the patterns of the "kiver-lid."

As the dances, the ballads and the crafts are the subject of investigation by scholars, so the language of isolated regions is of interest to linguistic scientists. If you will collect words and phrases which vary from standard American speech, it is likely that you will be making a valuable contribution. There is a real possibility that some words on your list may never have been noted by any linguist; furthermore, they may turn out to be interesting vestiges of the speech of long ago.

For example, *clum* as a past tense of *climb* was in good use among educated people in 1400 when *climb* was a strong verb, not a week one. *Hit* was standard English for *it* in the time of King Alfred.

Do your neighbors say that the milk is *blinky*? One of the early meanings of *blink* was "to exercise an evil influence, to bewitch; hence to turn everything sour." If an old woman who held a grudge against you went by your door, she would blink her eye, and your milk would sour!

What can you find? Do your neighbors or pupils use the superlative degree of participles? *(Mary's the readingest girl in the fifth grade.)* Do they make verbs out of nouns? *(We want to go in swimming. Will you life-guard for us?)* Do they use other expressions that you think may not be current on Fifth Avenue? *(Mary's been puny, so I don't put nothin' on her*--that is, *I don't make her do any work.)* If you have heard such expressions, send

them to us. We are especially interested in Southern Appalachian terms used in agriculture and phrases for various conditions of sickness and health. But let us have any words that you think may be local. We would like to classify them and if possible trace their history.

Each word or phrase should be accompanied by as much definite information as possible: the standard English equivalent of the word, a sentence containing the word, the exact locality where the observer heard it spoken. For instance:

> *white-eye*, to quit. "*What you studyin' to do — white-eye on me?*" Spoken by a man from Abner's Branch, near Pine Mountain, Harlan Co., Ky..

Don't send us *ain't* nor the double negative; these are current all over the United States. But send us anything else!

Virginia Matthias
College Station
Berea, Ky.

(((((Mrs. Matthias teaches English at Berea College and has long been interested in Mountain speech. Please communicate directly with her rather than with this magazine. Her address is listed above.

WORMS SENT MY SON TO COLLEGE

A 40-page, illustrated booklet tells how my son made enough in three seasons to pay for three years in one of the best universities of the South.

Two acres of rough land, converted to worm production, sold as fish bait, did the trick!

Mountain land is ideal for worm production. If you are near a market and have humus available, you can cash in on this profitable business. *Tons of rich top soil are produced as a by-product.*

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RECREATION *Frank Smith, Editor*

ADULT RECREATION AT RED BIRD

by JOHN W. BISCHOFF

IN ALMOST ALL MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES where there are religious or social workers with the total welfare of the people at heart, some form of recreation for young people is sponsored. In common with many other highland workers, we have found that the adults of our communities also need and enjoy various types of constructive recreation.

For many years the ministers' wives at all our centers have invited the mothers and other older women to Chrismas parties where devotions centering around the true meaning of Christmas, active games, simple refreshments and gifts made for a pleasant afternoon. Usually we wait until school is out for Christmas vacation so that older sisters can tend the "least ones" and mothers can be free to run suitcase races, pin clothespins on a line blindfolded, enter doll-diapering contests, etc. The Mission has through the years provided a gift for each mother but with the improvement of the economic status in many of our communities, we find the mothers enjoy a gift exchange.

As an outgrowth of the Christmas parties, the women on some of the creeks have suggested that they would like a monthly social fellowship. These are held sometimes in the parsonage, sometimes in a community home, and vary in their activity. On Greasy Fork the women meet just prior to community or school parties and make the refreshments together. On Stoney Fork, our newest center, the meetings stress sewing or cooking projects and devotions deal with the needs our fellow men all over the world.

In Jack's Creek, a service project, such as making mittens of old woolen materials for Korea, is taken each month. At Beverly, in addition to regular meetings of the Women's Society of World Service where plays, filmstrips and special projects keep us in touch with the needs of others, there is an afternoon each week set aside for a "Help-Each-Other Sewing Class" in one of the homes on the campus.

The men are not left out either. Sports and occasional parties have provided recreation throughout the years at several of our centers. At Beverly, where Red Bird High School is located, the men of the community are almost as happy as the students over the new gymnasium. Two nights each week the men gather for basketball. They have formed a community club, buying their own equipment. A Fish and Game Club carried on by the Veterans' School at Jack's Creek is doing much to teach good sportsmanship and protect the natural resources in this still isolated section of Leslie County.#####

(((((The Rev. Mr. Bischoff is head of the Red Bird Mission, Beverly, Ky., which includes Red Bird High School and several church centers in the area.)))))

CHRISTMAS DANCE SCHOOL

Berea College and the Council of Southern Mountain Workers will sponsor the 15th annual Christmas Country Dance School at Berea, Ky., Dec. 28, 1952, to Jan. 4, 1953.

The program will include:

Southern square dances and play party games
American quadrilles and contra dances
English country, sword and Morris dances
Danish country dances and singing games
Children's singing games
Lectures and discussions on folk arts
Recorder playing and puppetry

The School is open both to people who dance for their own enjoyment and to callers and teachers looking for new material. Emphasis is on learning new dances, songs and tunes, enjoying those already known, and increasing personal skills. Beginners and experts can all be accommodated.

Write for particulars to: *Frank H. Smith, Box 1826, College Station, Berea, Ky.*

THE SHORT COURSE

Many of us were alarmed last year when the annual Short Course in recreation at the John C. Campbell Folk School was not held, for we realized what a loss it would be to have this fine course given up. Then when the 22nd course was announced this year, some felt it would take a couple of years to reach the high level of previous courses.

These misgivings were completely unjustified, for the 1952 Course was a notable success. More than 50 people attended, most of them from the South but with a tolerable proportion of Yankees there too. Most of the old staff were present: Georg Bidstrup (the new Director of the Folk School), Marguerite Bidstrup, Murrial Martin, Fannie McLellan, Edna Ritchie and J. H. Brendle. And there were some welcome new additions too: Fred L. Brownlee, Rachel Grubbs, Raymond "Bun" McLain and Marguerite and Otto Wood.

This year an unusually high proportion of Short Course alumni returned. There are at least two reasons for this: (1) the course is a valuable, wonderful experience, and (2) the alumni were determined to see to it that the Short Course continues.

Many things made the Course exciting: the beautiful physical setting of the school, the fine community of Brasstown folks who welcomed us as old friends, the thrill of new dances brought back from Denmark by the Bidstrups, the good and beautiful food from Miss Gaines' garden, the chores each of us performed daily (gathering vegetables, washing dishes, sweeping Open House), the astonishing accomplishments of ten days' work (evident , for example, in a carving exhibit and a puppetry show on the last day), afternoon tea at the different homes followed by discussion, the stimulating sessions led by Mr. Brownlee in which we discussed the philosophy of the Folk School and the difficulties and possibilities of adapting the Folk School to American needs, and the interesting tour to some of the farms in the area followed by a picnic supper at a nearby TVA lake.

Occasionally one of the morning dance sessions were given over to our own mountain dances. Will Brendle, a citizen of the Brasstown community and a beautiful traditional dancer, showed how the old folks used to square dance. Another day, his nephew, J. H. Brendle ("Budgie" to most of us), called Big Set figures as danced today. Frank Smith called figures from other parts of the mountains during our nightly party.

It is no wonder, then, that the Short Course was a fine experience, and perhaps even the listing above of some of the outstanding features of the Course suggests why the alumni are so loyal. By the end of the 10 day period, the individuals, who were so diverse in age, interests and experience, had been welded into a family-like group sharing a happiness and a joy together unusual in this distraught world. We all recognized this, couldn't explain it but didn't much care. For we were already thinking: We must come back again. #####

(((((Dr. Brown teaches at the Univ. of Ky., and is former Recreation Editor of this magazine. This article reprinted from THE COUNTRY DANCER.)))))

READING OF THE LETTER BELOW was one of the many enjoyable events of the Short Course this year. Lincoln Kanai is "one of the family," for he has been coming to the Short Course and the Christmas School for the past several years. His wisdom, good humor and kindliness always make him welcome indeed. He has put into well chosen words the spirit of the folk arts.

The term "folk" has been widely used and misused during recent years. Its many, and often divergent, uses have often led to confusion as to just what the term implies.

The writer is a psychiatric worker at Fort Dix, N. J. His picture is included below.

The letter was addressed to Georg Bidstrup, Director of the John C. Campbell Folk School. Ed.))))))

Dear Georg--

Inasmuch as we are in the midst of so much that is considered "folk" atmosphere, I think it is timely that a few thoughts be given this subject.

Folk entails in its meaning something that is *folksy* or *homey*, brought down through the years and having value to both the young and the old.

Usually it is a group of kindred people in an area, who are bound together by group character, tending to preserve its civilization, customs, traditions, etc., unchanged. These folk materials are usually songs, skills, dances originated or brought in and used by the common people. So it is that we want to see what some of these traditional customs, beliefs, tales, songs, and dances are which are preserved unreflectively among a people. The science which investigates the life and spirit of a people as revealed by the folk material, we call folklore. The way of thinking, feeling or acting common to these kindred material we call folkways. Thus, we have a sense of belonging to the people in local areas and of identification with them. This sense of the individual being a direct part of the whole is very important. More than this is the part the individual plays in expressing his individuality and doing his part in keeping up with

the social techniques, such as singing, dancing, storytelling, etc.

For the individual, it makes it necessary to share in social values and techniques, both of the present and the past. This individuation and learning of all phases of life and of ways in which one can discriminate and accept knowledge, sense of values, skills, together with other people, gives the word *folk* an essential meaning we can appreciate. It has also the emphasis of being all inclusive. As such, it must not rest as belonging only to the past but as being ever in the present as well. And for us, the message indicates that we have much to absorb in the living experience of people both of the past as well as the present.

I can not help being a part of the past years, traditions and customs, and I have come to appreciate the unique function that all of you are playing in Brasstown. To me, it is an inspiration as each time I think of the Short Course, the memory of a folk atmosphere and its joys is felt as a traditional memory.

Good wishes to you in your every endeavor and my regrets that I am not able to share with you the wonderful fellowship you are having now.

Sincerely

Lincoln Kanai

Lincoln Kanai

"Fawcett of Boston"

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THE LEAGUE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ARTS AND CRAFTS KEEPS THE AGING WORKING

Mrs. Luzina Hall, 77-year-old weaver of North Monroe, N. H., plies her craft as her grandson watches. Mrs. Hall learned her craft in League classes.

Mrs. Edward S. Willis

OLDER PEOPLE ARE BECOMING YOUNGER EACH YEAR, due to advanced health standards and labor saving devices, while at the same time the retirement age in most industries is gradually being lowered. Men and women of 60 and 65 find themselves these days faced with 10 or 15 years of boredom and inactivity--and possibly ill health because of this idleness.

The state of New Hampshire has been taking measures to alleviate this situation for many years, through its League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, although originally the arts and crafts movement had a slightly different emphasis. It was the brain child of Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Sandwich, who conceived the idea of channeling into something income-producing the industry of ordinary people who like to whittle, or knit or work at their basement woodturning equipment.

The league is a non-profit organization and was organized in 1932 during the administration of the late Ambassador John G. Winant, then governor. Since that time the program has grown by leaps and bounds.

Fifteen hundred active members comprise the League, paying a small annual fee for the privilege of marketing their work through League headquarters at the state capital in Concord. Much of the work consigned is done in farm

kitchens on long winter evenings. Braided and hooked rugs, carved bowls and lamp bases, woven luncheon sets, and bright wool mittens are some of the articles made. Some craftsmen who submit articles have a nationwide reputation; these people, like Karl Drerup, the ceramist, of Campton, sell independently as well, and through other agencies.

Efforts of all these people are far from untutored and homespun. League classes are maintained throughout the state in pottery, jewelry-making, weaving and other fine crafts. League teachers, paid partially by the state and partially through the Smith-Hughes Act, travel to their classes even during the rugged winters and early spring "mudtime." They teach new techniques, elements of good design, and what is most readily salable.

Thirteen towns and cities in the state have Home Industries Shops, most of which are self-supporting, but are under League auspices. These shops and the Craftsman's Fair--the big event of the League year--did a $120,000 business last year.

Many elderly people are functioning happily under the opportunities the League provides. As time goes on, we expect to see an even broader development of the League program to include the increasing number of people retiring and living partly on social security, partly on League income.

Statistics show an increasing number of people coming from outside the state to spend their years of retirement here, people who have enjoyed New Hampshire as a vacation spot for many years and now find it a satisfactory place in which to spend their declining years. For these people, the League offers many advantages. #####

GUILD MEETING

THE FALL MEETING of the Guild will be held at the John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N.C., on Saturday, Oct. 11. The Cherokee County Crafters will be co-hosts with the folk school.

Any acraftsmen desiring to submit samples of their work to the Guild should get in touch with the Guild office, 8½ Wall St., Asheville, N.C., immediately, since it is anticipated that the Standards Committee will be meeting before the regular Guild meeting.

NEW SHOP MANAGER

Mrs. Faune Leask became manager of Southern Highlanders Shop in Rockefeller Center, N. Y., on the retirement of Robert G. Hart on July 1.

Mountain Writers

JOFFY

by MARY WRIGHT

THEY TOOK JOSH to the hospital. The ambulance came and got him and he went away. Joffy stood barefooted in her own yard and watched them jostle him down the creek. She felt suddenly sick and could hardly stifle the violent urge to run along beside him, and sob like a

little child, and put her hands in his.

But she knew she must hold back. Although the little children could run along beside, and grownups could call after him, she had to stand silent in her own yard. Even standing there to watch was more than she should be doing. What was it to her that Josh was going to the hospital? She had just moved in ten days ago; never had seen him before in her life. She hadn't passed ten words with him. And he was old enough to be her grandfather. What was Josh to her?

People don't understand these things. People don't understand what the glance of a smile can do. There was that evening she was chopping wood for their first fire. It was almost dark, and the woods around were strange and quiet. He came out on his back porch to stand and stretch and breathe. She looked up, embarrassed to be seen. He was embarrassed too, and he smiled at her in his embarrassment--a shy and simple smile. People don't understand what a smile can mean to a child not knowing smiles.

Ten days. Ten words. But that is as much as she ever spoke to anyone, to her own parents. Once it was a chipmunk he was feeding from his fingers. Once it was the color of a cloud. And once he had just asked her how she was doing.

He was gone to the hospital. Twenty miles to the hospital. She didn't know what was the matter. How could she know without asking, and whom could she ask? He was gone. He might die; he might never come back; ten words and ten days--no more in the whole of time.

Twenty-four hours passed, and she grew restless. No sign or signal. Every excuse she knew she used to go out into the yard--excuses to herself, for she made none to her parents.

At his place they worked, and shouted and laughed as usual--they laughed and the children ran after the dogs. No one came, no one went. All day. How did they know there was no need for crying? Just his being away - alone - sick - strange - how possibly could they laugh? Why were they not with him, at his side, holding his hand? They who were his. Why did they not go to see him?

The second day passed and it was intolerable. *Joffy, eat your dinner. Joffy, listen when I speak to you!* She dropped things. She cut her thumb on the paring knife. She let the calf escape. And when she knocked over the lamp and her father scolded her, she burst into tears.

But on the third day there was movement at Josh's place. The family dressed themselves; for two hours the boys fussed over the car. It had not run in weeks. It exploded and popped and jumped and choked. It rattled and trembled, but at last they all crawled in.

Joffy knew they were going to see him. She didn't have to ask to know. As she watched them, she longed to go with them. Yet she

wanted to hide, lest they see her and ask her. How would she answer them?

The strength of her wish paralyzed her in the sunlight of the yard. Twenty miles. Not so very far. There was room for her; she wasn't very large. She would not speak, to annoy them. Just to go, just to stand in his doorway, to see him pale in white linen, to see him smile - at her or not at her, it didn't matter. Just to see him smile.

But they didn't ask her. How could they know she wanted it. What was Josh to her. Why would she want to go. They rode out of the hollow, and she stood in the yard till they were gone.

They came back, but too soon. The car broke down. It would not go to Josh. No car; twenty miles; *they* would not go. The boys cursed, the children laughed, and the grownups limped from the walk home - but all their talk was about the car. What about Josh? He was still in the hospital. What about him?

That night Joffy sat on the porch where the moon was shining. The lights next door were comfortable and serene. No thought beyond the windows. The lights in her home were cold and silent. No thought beyond the needle in the cloth and the burning tobacco.

Where was Josh? Where in the night air was he? Was there moonlight at his window? Whom could he tell about it? Who cared for Josh? Who stood at his bedside and touched his sleeve and said, *Here, here I am, I am listening.*

The car broke down and now they would not go. Three days there, with no one to ask of him. Three days here, with no one to tell of him....

A bus runs that twenty miles. The fare is fifty cents - a dollar both ways. She might face her father, stand before him in the morning after breakfast. *May I have a dollar, only a dollar.* But he would ask her why. Joffy gave no excuses to her parents, but it was not because they did not ask. *What do you want a dollar for?* And they would ask with curiosity, for she had never requested a dollar before.

Surely, her father would give it to her - if she told him why. He would give it to her, and laugh at her. *What's Josh to you? What's a gray-haired man to a child? Take the dollar; yes, yes take it. This is too funny to spoil!*

But Joffy gave her parents no excuses. She would not be laughed at. She would not ask for the dollar. She would not take the bus for those twenty miles. She went to bed and laid her face beside the moonlight on her pillow.

It was dark when she got up. Her father and mother were asleep an and did not hear her going, because she went quietly and said nothing to them. She said nothing at all, and closed the gate so that

the dog should not follow her.

When the sun rose, she was walking, and the color in the sky was the color of her heart. It was early morning and cold, and the birds flew among the branches. She swung her arms and smiled to herself; it was good to be walking into the morning.

Now the sun was up. Cars passed on the road. Farmers came out; animals stretched their bodies. There was the smell of cooking: bacon and coffee; the sound of squeaking pumps.

There were mountains to be climbed and Joffy climbed them. Her heart pounded harder as she climbed, and her feet dragged. Twenty miles are many miles. Joffy's legs were not long.

There were hills to come down and pavement is hard. *Do you see that curve? We must pass it. But look - how many there are before we reach it.* The sun shines hot and it is a thirsty day. At home they are looking for you. They are cursing you. They are planning ways of punishing you. But then it will be too late. When it is done, there is no need for excuses.

The bus went by and honked as it passed. She jumped and slid into a ditch because the sound of it startled her. She walked after it, but it was gone before she reached the second evergreen tree.

It was a thirsty day and as the sun rose higher it became a hungry day. But the pains in her stomach were not real distress, nor the burning in her feet and the ache across her shoulders. Where was she walking to? These pains were the substance of her arrival, of her standing in the doorway, seeing white linen, a

pale face. Seeing Josh smile.

Standing in the doorway...She came upon communities of people, and they were standing in their doorways. They were watching her go by, slowly, foot after foot. *Where are you going? What childishness makes your cheeks burn with embarrassment? Why do you watch the pavement as you pass?*

A childish whim - there's work to be done. A childish whim - leaves in the brook. The color of a sunset cloud. These things are not for men and women, not for grandfathers with gray in their hair. Where is Joffy going? We will laugh at you, you ridiculous child. Walking twenty miles! *What* is Josh to *you?*

She plodded on. Now there were yards instead of meadows; now cross streets and high buildings. She hesitated. She was there too quickly, too suddenly. The doorway, but she could not yet. She must think, consider it, plan it. What would she say? *It is not too late. Go home. Don't let him laugh at you. Go home.* But her feet walked on. She found herself at the hospital.

"I'm sorry. Our visiting hours are from three to five. You will have to wait."

I have walked twenty miles. I have not eaten. I am thirsty, dreadfully thirsty. And I must walk all the way back tonight. All the way.

But Joffy said nothing. She sat upon the bench, pressed the sides of her feet against the floor and curled her toes. She stared at the carpet and felt sick in her stomach. If he were dying or dead? But no, they would have told her. And anyway, she could not see him til three. For all her twenty miles. For all the ache within her. So she sat on the bench downstairs, waiting.

What would he think of her? What could she say to him? How much easier to have stayed at home! Then it was three o'clock. " He is right in here."

So - small girl, unbrushed hair and sweaty face - she stood in the doorway and saw white linen, a propped-up bed, and a head that just showed signs of gray. Ten days, ten words - exploded into a million little pieces. She stood in the doorway; he saw her in surprise - and smiled.

"What are *you* doing here?"

No excuses to parents. False excuses to excuse itself. "Oh, I happened to be in town and I thought I'd stop in to see how you are." She blushed and said it quietly.

" Is your family here?"

" No, I came with some friends." Butterfly, and a piece of grass.

Just thought I'd stop in. Twenty miles and how thirsty I am.

She rubbed the back of her leg with her foot.

"*How are you?*" *That is what you came for; ask it.*

"Pretty good. Pretty good."

She moved closer with effort and wondered, with tears in her throat, *What am I doing here?*

"Things okay back home?"

"Uh-huh."

"That little chipmunk still around?"

"I havn't seen him - not since you left."

What shall we talk about? What shall we say? When I came only for your smile.

"No one's been to see me."

"They started to come. But the car broke down." She told about that. He laughed, and she could look at him. He was pale, and his head was heavy against the pillow. His eyes were deep within him and tired. He was not well. But he was Josh. Joffy wanted just to look at him. Sit on his bed - a grandchild to be talked to and played with - too young to be asked to speak.

"When are you coming home?"

"They won't tell me. Before long, I hope."

"I hope so."

So the words and the silences stumbled into each other. Joffy felt pulled into knots. Her fingers touched the sheet at the side of the bed. *I hope so.*

But at last, with a tremendous vacantness before her - no chipmunks, no colored clouds, only white linen which was already spoken of, and a man's smile which could not be spoken of - she said, "Well, I guess I'd better go...They'll be looking for me."

"Don't rush off."

"I'd better."

"I'm glad you came...Very glad."

She hesitated another moment, then smiled at him and left.

She had been with him fifteen minutes....

She went down the stairs and bounded into the street. Throbbing within herself, and clenching her fists, she did not care that her eyes were wet. She leaned against the corner of the hospital and thought of all the many things she should have said, all the things she wanted to say. *I'm glad you came.* A smile and white linen.

Twenty miles? It had been with wings and wings would carry her back.

She started home. ###

(((((This is the second of two articles dealing with seasoning lumber for use in craft shops and small industries. The first article, in the Spring issue of this magazine discussed air drying. This one deals with...

KILN DRIED LUMBER

FOR THE SMALL WOODWORKING SHOP

by Paul H. Lane, Forester
Tennessee Valley Authority [1]

ARE YOU USING KILN DRIED LUMBER for all of your products that require it? If you are one of the many woodworking shop operators who find kiln dried stock expensive or hard to get, maybe you could profitably invest in a small dry kiln.

Woodworking shops in our southern highland region have some of the finest craftsmen in the business. They produce fine custom-made furniture, cabinets, and other products from beautiful native woods. All too frequently, however, the products of the small shop fail to stand up well in use---not because of the workmanship but because they were made from poorly seasoned lumber.

In a previous article we discussed methods of air drying lumber. This is highly important, but it is only the first step in seasoning. With few exceptions, your products should be made from kiln dried lumber. In this article we would like to discuss the importance of kiln dried lumber and suggest several ways of getting the stock you need.

Why It Is Necessary to Kiln Dry Lumber

Before discussing products that require kiln dried lumber, let's see just what kiln drying means. Freshly cut or "green" lumber has a lot of water in it. This water in wood is called *moisture content* and is usually expressed as a percentage of the "bone-dry" weight of the wood. The moisture content of green lumber commonly used in this region ranges from 40 to 70%, depending on the kind of wood. Thorough air seasoning reduces moisture content to about 15%. The moisture content of kiln dried lumber is 10% or less. Kiln drying is done by placing the lumber in a heated chamber (dry kiln) where the temperature and humidity can be controlled.

There are several good reasons for lowering the moisture content of wood. Below 30%, wood becomes lighter, stronger and more resistant to decay and stain. It machines better, and you can do a better job of gluing and finishing. But perhaps the most important reason for using dry wood is to get away from shrinkage.

Lumber begins to shrink when the moisture content drops below 30%. When it reaches the air dried stage, (15%) about one-half of the total shrinkage will have taken place. When kiln dried to 7%, about three-fourths will have occurred.

Wood shrinks most along the annual growth rings, somewhat less across these rings, and very little lengthwise along the grain. This means that flat sawn boards shrink more in width than quarter sawn boards, but less

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Fig. 1 -- A glued-up panel of oak showing a crooked-grain, flat sawn board between two quarter sawn boards. Any shrinkage or swelling in this part of the panel will be uneven. If not properly kiln dried, splits or broken glue joints are most likely to occur in the lower left corner of the crooked-grain board. Panel boards should have the same moisture content and also be matched for type of grain as much as possible.

in thickness. This becomes particularly important when boards are glued together (Fig. 1, above). In drying green Appalachian hardwood or yellow pine lumber to 7%, you can expect the average mixed grain board to shrink in width about 5%. Thus a ten inch board will shrink about half an inch. Flat sawn boards will shrink more than this, edge grain boards less.

The surface of a board dries faster than the core. As a result, stresses develop in the wood as it dries. If these stresses are great enough, the board checks, warps or splits. This is why we find more seasoning defects at the ends of the boards where drying is fastest.

Why Trouble Occurs

Wood takes up or loses moisture until its moisture content comes into balance with the air around it. For example, if a room has a constant temperature of 70° and a relative humidity of 35%, wooden furniture in the room will reach a moisture content of about 7%.

Let's assume that a new table having a glued-up top of about 12% moisture content is placed in this room. If left there long enough, the moisture content will drop to 7% and the top will shrink in the process. This shrinkage may cause the finish to crack or peel; the glue joints may even fail.

Contrary to common belief, the finish coat on furniture does not prevent

moisture changes in the wood. Whether it be lacquer, varnish or paint, all it can possibly do is to slow up these changes. More finishes are ruined by improper seasoning than from any other cause.

Those cherry boards you stored in the attic or up behind the stove for a few weeks may or may *not* be dry enough for a table top. Even if some of them are dry enough, they will probably vary in moisture content. If one happens to be 5% and one 10%, and you glue them together, they may eventually equalize at 7½%. The drier one will take up moisture and swell; the wetter one will shrink. The defects that are likely to follow may not occur until the table has been in use in your customer's home for several weeks.

Improper drying can cause many defects in the finished product: warping, checks, cracks, loosening of joints or parts, and defects in the finish (Fig. 2). The safest way to avoid trouble is to use only lumber that has been properly kiln dried. In a good kiln, you can control drying conditions and avoid most seasoning defects. Temperature and air circulation is uniform and all the boards in a charge should end up pretty close to the moisture content you want.

Products Requiring Kiln Dried Lumber

Wood should be dried to meet the temperature and humidity conditions where it will be used. These conditions may change from one season of the year to another; they vary in different parts of the country. For example, a piece of furniture made in Grand Rapids may give good service in that area, but that same piece of furniture shipped to New Orleans may pick up enough moisture in use to cause serious defects. Air dried framing going into a new house at 20% moisture content may drop to 8 or 10% when the house is heated. The result is cracked plaster, crooked walls and doors that buckle or stick.

Wood that is going into furniture, interior trim, flooring, cabinets and other products for use inside heated buildings should contain no more than 6 to 8% moisture (Fig. 3).

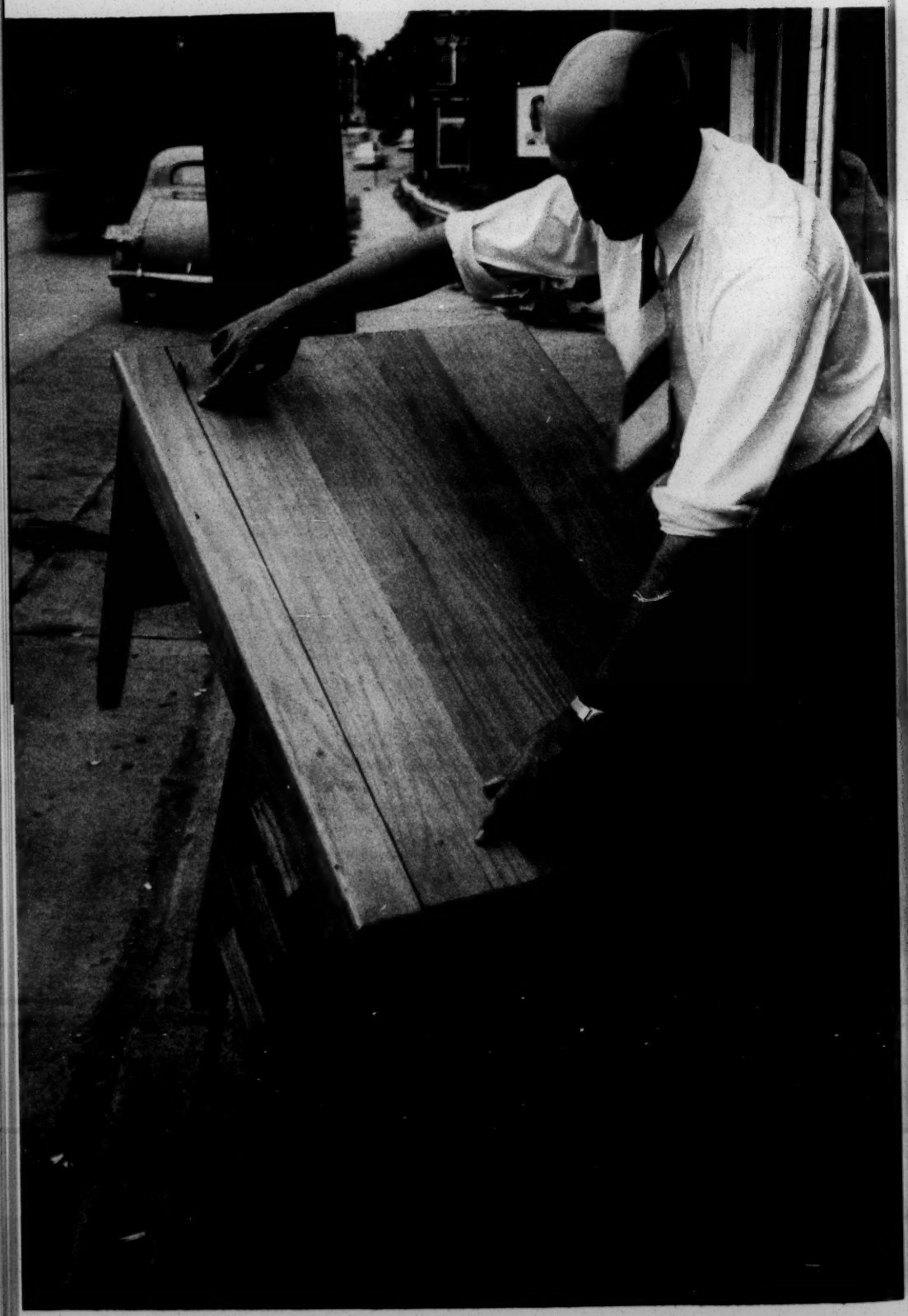
Drying to 12 or 14% is generally good enough for sheathing, siding, exterior trim, lawn furniture and material for unheated buildings.

For best results, know the conditions where the product will be used and dry the wood accordingly.

If the conditions vary a great deal, try for a moisture content that is about mid-way between the extremes.

The table on the following page shows recommended moisture percentages for products commonly produced in woodworking shops.

xxxx



*MOISTURE PERCENTAGES OF WOOD FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES**

Use	*Moisture percentages*		
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	USUAL
AGRICULTURAL	10	18	12
BASKETS AND FRUIT PACKAGES	8	45	20
BOXES AND CRATES	6	18	12
BUNGS AND FAUCETS	8	12	10
BUTCHERS' BLOCKS AND SKEWERS	8	12	10
CASKETS AND COFFINS	5	6	5½
CHAIRS AND CHAIR STOCK	5	12	6
DOWELS	3	7	6
FLOORING	6	10	6
FRAMES AND MOLDING, PICTURE	5	8	6
FURNITURE	4	10	6
GATES AND FENCING	8	12	10
HANDLES	2	10	7
PLANEING-MILL PRODUCTS	6	18	7
ROLLERS, SHADE AND MAP	7	8	7
SCREENS	10	13	10
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK	4	8	6
SHIPS AND BOAT BUILDING:			
FRAMES & PLANKING	12	15	12
DECKS	12	12	12
CABIN TRIM	6	11	8
SHUTTLES AND BOBBINS	4	6	5
SPOOLS	4	12	8
SIGNS AND SUPPLIES	6	14	10
TANKS AND SILOS	8	16	12
TURNED STOCK	4	16	7
TOYS	6	7	6
WHEEL SPOKES	2	5	4
WOODENWARE AND NOVELTIES	5	8	6
SHINGLES	10	12	10
LUMBER -- ROUGH CONSTRUCTION	10	24	15
LUMBER -- JOISTS, STUDS, SUB-FLOORING	6	20	8
STOCK TO BE BENT	15	20	15

*INFORMATION FROM: HENDERSON, H. L., THE AIR SEASONING AND KILN DRYING OF WOOD, J. B. LYON CO., ALBANY, N.Y., 1939.

Care and Storage of Kiln Dried Lumber

If kiln dried lumber isn't properly stored or cared for, all the advantages of kiln drying may be lost. If it is left exposed out of doors or even in a partly open shed, it will take up moisture from the air and eventually go back to an air dried condition.

You don't need an air conditioned storage room, but you should store KD lumber in a tightly closed building, preferably in a space that can be heated. Simply by keeping the storage room temperature a few degrees higher than the outside air you can usually lower the relative humidity enough to provide good storage conditions.

The stock should be solid piled (no stickers or spaces between edges of boards) on a flat solid foundation. All of the boards in a solid pile will tend to come to the same moisture content. Tight piling is particularly helpful if the moisture content of the boards varies to any great extent.

So far we have considered the need for KD lumber and its storage. The next question is how and where to get it. You have three choices: (1) buying it on the open market, (2) having your own lumber custom dried, (3) drying it in your own kiln.

Buying Kiln Dried Lumber

As the operator of a small shop, you are at a disadvantage when you buy kiln dried lumber. You usually need a variety of kinds and thicknesses but can't afford to carry a large inventory. Therefore you buy in truckload or smaller amounts, whereas the large manufacturer buys in carload lots from the

Fig. 3 -- A fine gun cabinet made of properly kiln dried solid cherry. The glue joints are tight and the moving parts work smoothly.

wholesaler. The present market price for kiln dried No. 1 Common, 4/4 hardwood lumber ranges from about $130 to $200 per thousand feet in carload lots. Truckload lots probably come at a higher price.

You may be able to buy small quantities of kiln dried lumber direct from a producing mill in your locality at a price you can afford. If so, this may be the cheapest and easiest way to meet your needs in the long run.

Custom Kiln Drying

Custom drying is one of the best solutions to the problem, *provided you can get satisfactory service on small amounts of lumber when you need it.* Many operators are able to buy green or air dried lumber in truckload lots from the sawmill at a reasonable price. This is particularly true for furniture species like cherry and walnut. Most circular mills don't saw enough enough of this kind of lumber to hold it for a larger sale, and are glad to sell it green. If you try to buy this sort of lumber already kiln dried, it is very expensive -- $200 or more per thousand. You can usually make a considerable saving by air drying it yourself and then having it custom dried in a kiln. The usual charge for custom drying ranges from $12 to $18 a thousand, depending on the kind, thickness and moisture content.

Most of the custom drying is done by the larger manufacturing plants and they provide good service. *However, their business is on a large scale and is not geared to handle small orders.* Much of it is on a milling-and-drying-in-transit basis in carload lots. These plants usually do their best to accommodate the small shops but they can't tie up a 20,000-foot kiln to

handle a special order of a few hundred or even a few thousand feet. They generally include the shop's lumber along with another order whenever they can. This usually means waiting until the kiln is loaded with lumber of a kind and moisture content that will require the same kiln drying schedule as yours. To include your lumber with a charge calling for a different schedule could cause serious degrade.

Planning for a Small Kiln

It is not our purpose to tell you how to build a lumber dry kiln. That would require a study of your particular requirements and shop facilities. But let's consider a few of the things you would have to think about if you were to build one. How large a kiln? How much would it cost? How much could you save by drying your own lumber?

The size of the kiln you need depends chiefly on the time it takes to dry the kind and amount of lumber you use. Although commercial dry kilns commonly have a capacity of 10,000 to 50,000 bd. ft., there are many successful small kilns in operation. In the Tennessee Valley, for example, about 8% of all dry kilns have a capacity of 6,000 bd. ft. or less.

Using the following table as a guide, you can estimate the number of charges it would take to dry your year's supply of lumber.

AVERAGE KILN DRYING TIME (DAYS) FOR HARDWOODS *

Kind of Wood	4/4			6/4			8/4		
	Air Dried	30-40%	Green	Air Dried	30-40%	Green	Air Dried	30-40%	Green
	Number of Days								
Basswood	3	5	6	5	8	10	7	-	13
Soft Maple	4	6	8	7	11	13	8	-	18
Willow	4	6	8	6	10	12	8	-	16
Cherry	5	9	11	9	15	18	11	-	24
Sap Gum	4	6	8	7	12	14	99	-	20
Elm	5	8	10	8	12	15	10	-	22
Beech	5	9	12	9	15	18	11	-	27
Ash	5	8	12	8	13	16	10	-	23
Oak	6	15	23	11	28	36	14	-	45
Hard Maple	5	8	11	8	16	20	12	-	23
Birch	5	9	11	9	16	20	14	-	25
Mahogany	5	8	10	8	14	19	12	-	24
Walnut	6	14	19	11	23	30	14	-	40

* *Reference: Conway, E. M., Lumber Drying Specialty Co.,* Journal of the Forest Products Research Society, *June 1952, Vol. 2, No. 2*

Let's assume that you operate your plant about 200 days a year, that you air dry your lumber, that about half of it is 4/4 and half 8/4. From the table we see that the average drying time is about 5 days for 4/4 lumber and 10 days for 8/4, an average of about 8 days. This means that you could handle about 25 charges a year. If you use 50,000 feet a year, you need a 2,000 ft. kiln. In estimating kiln size, you might want to include some custom drying, especially if your own requirements don't justify a kiln.

A modern kiln of less than 1,000 ft. capacity generally is not practical. Unless you use at least 25,000 feet of lumber a year, you probably can't

justify one. The smallest kiln now being installed commercially by dry kiln companies holds about 4,000 feet. Some shops have homemade "hot boxes" for drying small quantities of lumber, but most of these units give poor service because they lack the equipment needed to control the drying process. If you build a kiln, you want one that will do a good job of drying and increase the quality of your product, and not one that will do half a job.

The cost of the kiln will depend on the type of building you put up and the equipment you use. If you do plan to build, *get competent advice before you start on the type of equipment that will best meet your needs.* The dry kiln companies and manufacturers of kiln equipment will be glad to help. The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory has done a great deal to advance the knowledge of lumber seasoning. They have a number of publications on seasoning and small dry kilns that are available without charge. Some of them are listed at the end of this article.

A Kiln Is Expensive

A regular cross-circulation kiln is an expensive piece of equipment. The cost of a single track unit with a 50,000 ft. capacity is $20,000 or more according to an article by A. C. Knaus, *Wood Magazine*, Nov. 1949. The cost of small kilns (2,000 to 5,000 bd. ft. capacity) ranges from a few hundred dollars to $5,000, depending again on the type of equipment and building.

One of the major items of cost is the heating plant. It takes the same amount of heat to dry a kiln charge of lumber whether that heat comes from steam pipes, gas furnace, oil burner, electricity or some other source. Select several systems that might be practical for you and then decide which is best on the basis of purchase price and operating cost. For example, unless you have surplus steam, the cost of a boiler and steam heating equipment might be out of the question for a small kiln. Fuel costs for a steam system are comparatively low, but this may be offset by the labor required to fire the boiler. Fuel costs may be higher for an oil burner but initial cost and operating expenses may be considerably less. If you live in an area where natural gas is available at reasonable rates, don't overlook the possibility of a gas-fired kiln as described by M. M. Lahrbas of the Southern Forest Experiment Station in an article, "Direct Gas-Fired Kilns in the South," published in *Forest Products Research Society Proceedings, Vol. 3, 1949.*

The Forest Products Laboratory has developed a small kiln heated by a hot-air type house furnace that is relatively inexpensive and easy to install. The Tennessee Valley Authority has helped develop a small electric kiln. Three of them have been built and are operating successfully.

Another important item of cost is the type building you use. If you have the space, you can save money by building your kiln indoors. If you build an outdoor kiln, a double masonry wall will probably give the best service. A wooden kiln may give satisfactory service, but the upkeep will be high in the long run because wood just doesn't stand up well under such temperature and humidity conditions.

You will also need fans for circulating the heated air through the lumber pile, a humidifier, a venting system and sufficient instruments to control conditions in the kiln.

How much can you expect to save by drying your own lumber? Let's assume that you build a 2,000 ft. kiln costing $2,000 and that operating costs,

including depreciation, are $15 per thousand bd. ft. If you buy green No. 1 Common lumber for $75 per thousand, and it costs you an additional $10 for hauling and air drying, then the total cost of your KD lumber would be around $100 per thousand. Assuming that you would have to pay $150 for the same stock on the lumber market (a conservative figure), this means a possible saving of $50. If you dry 50,000 feet a year, your annual saving is $2,500 -- more than enough to pay for the kiln. You might not do this well, but we know of one shop that did even better. Stair Technical High School, Knoxville, Tenn., built a kiln in 1948 for about $4,000. The shop superintendent estimates that by buying green lumber and drying it, they saved enough to pay for the kiln in the first six months! (See fig. 4)

But money saved isn't the only thing to think about. By drying your own lumber you can do it right. And having properly dried lumber to work with means a better product. You are the best judge of what that means to you.

Recommendations:

1. Don't fail to use properly kiln dried lumber in the products that require it.
2. Before you decide to build a small kiln, investigate fully. Be sure that it wouldn't be cheaper in the long run to buy KD lumber or have your green stock custom dried.
3. If you build a kiln, get qualified help.

Expert Help Is Available

Publications that answer most of the problems connected with drying lumber are available.

The following publications are obtainable free upon request from the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison 5, Wisc.

Lumber Seasoning

Report No.	
R1642	HOW WOOD DRIES
R1779	IMPORTANCE OF DRY LUMBER
R768	THE SAP OR MOISTURE CONTENT OF WOOD
R1648	SOME WOOD-MOISTURE RELATIONS
R1655	MOISTURE CONTENT OF WOOD IN USE
F-13	MOISTURE CONTENT OF WOOD AT DIFFERENT HUMIDITIES
R1649	METHODS OF DETERMINING THE MOISTURE CONTENT OF WOOD
R1650	SHRINKAGE OF WOOD
R1242	SEASONING DIMENSION STOCK
R1071	SOME EFFECTS OF STORAGE ON SEASONED LUMBER

Dry Kilns

R1776	A SMALL HOUSE-FURNACE LUMBER DRY KILN
D1474	FURNACE-TYPE LUMBER DRY KILN
R1661	TYPES OF LUMBER DRY KILNS
899-9	A BOILERLESS KILN
R1608	A METHOD OF SEASONING SMALL QUANTITIES OF LUMBER
R1646	DRY-KILN BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION
R1031	LIST OF DRY KILN MANUFACTURERS AND ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS IN THE U. S.

The following publications are available from the Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris, Tenn. Order by name:

DRYING LUMBER AT WOODWORKING SHOPS
AN EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRIC KILN FOR DRYING LUMBER
LUMBER DRY KILN PROSPECTUS FOR GRAHAM CO. SCHOOL SYSTEM, ROBBINSVILLE, N. C.
LUMBER DRY KILN PROSPECTUS FOR MANESS MFG. CO., BRYSON CITY, N. C.

(Reprints of this article may be obtained from the Tennessee Valley Authority, Division of Forestry Relations, Norris, Tenn.)

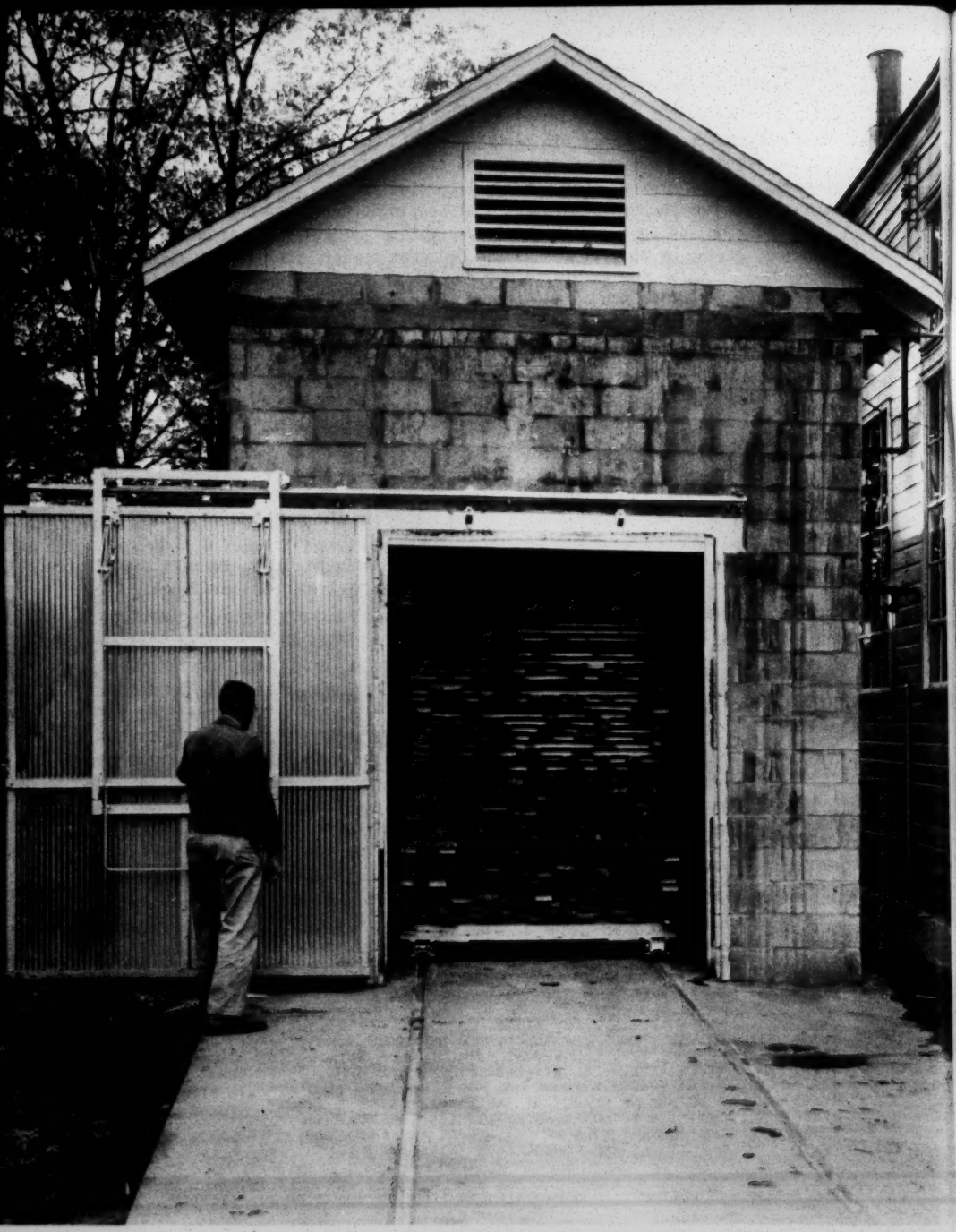


Fig. 4 -- This small electrically heated kiln at Stair Technical High School Vocational Training Center, Knoxville, Tenn., was built in 1948 for about $4,000. It has a capacity of 3500 bd. ft. of 4/4 lumber. Electric energy costs normally range from $6 per thousand bd. ft. for air dried stock to $15 for green lumber. School officials found that the kiln paid for itself during the first six months of operation.

ALL PHOTOS IN THIS ARTICLE BY TVA.

Staff Needs

((((((((((((The Council of Southern Mountain Workers gives assistance in discovering, for institutions and programs, trained workers who have a genuine desire to serve where they are most needed. The Council also endeavors to provide the names and brief data about people who are seeking such opportunities.

Such an exchange of information about program needs and available personnel will be publicized in this magazine whenever possible, free of charge.

While the Council endeavors to use discretion in this publicity, it cannot imply more than the bare facts herein stated. Investigation of individual qualifications and evaluation of recommendations must be considered the responsibility of those who find this service of help in their search.

Some of these positions may have been filled by the time you read this, but at press time the following places were open:

GENERAL PRACTITIONER in Jackson Co., Ky. Write Jackson County Kiwanis Club, McKee, Ky.

RECREATIONAL WORKER needed at Stuart-Robinson School, Blackey, Ky., where W. L. Cooper is supt.

CRAFT WORKER for Evangelical United Brethren Community Center at Barnett Creek, Columbia, Ky. Write Dr. U. P. Hovermale, 1426 U. B. Bldg., Dayton 2, Ohio.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School in Grant, Ala. Write Mr. John P. Tyson.

DOCTOR and NURSE at Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Ky. Write Mr. Burton Rogers.

SECRETARY at Crossnore School, Crossnore, N.C. Write Dr. Mary Sloop.

RESIDENT NURSE AND RECREATIONAL DIRECTOR at Hindman Settlement School. Write Miss Elizabeth Watts, Hindman, Ky.

LIBRARIAN, CLASSROOM TEACHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT, or combination, at Lotts Creek School, Cordia, Ky. Write Miss Alice H. Slone.

INSTRUCTOR IN BUSINESS (typing and shorthand) at Annville Institute, Annville, Ky. Write to Mr. Alfred Oppeneer.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER with Frontier Nursing Service. Write Dr. Mary Breckinridge, Wendover, Leslie Co., Ky.

SECRETARY and a BOOKKEEPER, VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHER (to qualify under Smith-Hughes if possible), and a PASTOR FOR THE AREA at Pittman Community Center, Sevierville, Tenn.

If you would like to subscribe to this magazine, fill in your name and address on the form below, and send with $1.00 to the Council of Southern Mountain Workers, Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Kentucky.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Active individual membership	$ 3.00 to 4.00	_____
Supporting membership	5.00 to 24.00	_____
Sustaining membership	25.00 or more	_____
Institutional membership	5.00 or more	_____

--Subscription to M.L.& W. included in all memberships--

I do not wish to join or subscribe at the moment, but I do wish to be kept informed about the program of the Council _____

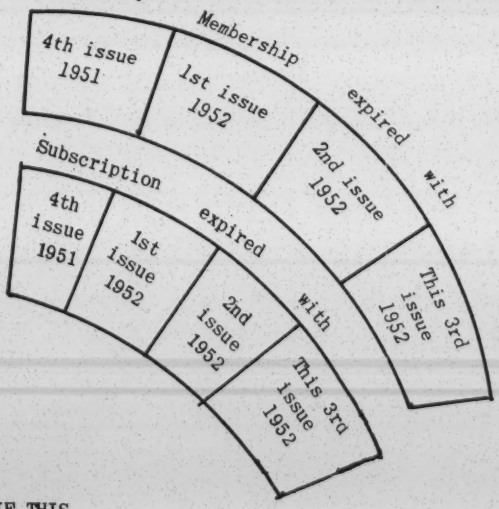
Additional questions and comments _____

_____

(Please detach and mail to Box 2000, Berea College, Berea, Ky.)

THE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS works to share the best traditions and human resources of the Appalachian Region with the rest of the nation. It also seeks to help solve some of the peculiar educational, social, spiritual and cultural needs of this mountain territory. It works through and with schools, churches, medical centers and other institutions, and by means of sincere and able individuals both within and outside the area.

--Participation is invited on the above bases--



For Members!

According to our records, your membership and/or subscription appears to have expired as indicated. We are continuing to send you current issues in the belief that you do not wish us to drop you from our membership. We would appreciate your reaffiliation upon whatever basis you wish.

IF THIS
CORNER IS NOT
TURNED UP, YOUR
AFFILIATION IS UP TO DATE!

See next to last page

MOUNTAIN LIFE & WORK

NEWSLETTER

Magazine of the Southern Highlands

No. 2, 1952

Published by THE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS

Box 2000, College Station, Berea, Ky.

The Council of Southern Mountain Workers

WILL MEET

FOR ITS NEXT ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON

FEBRUARY 19-20-21, 1953

PUT THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR NOW!!

This newsletter, the third since the idea was proposed by Charles Drake, editor of *Mountain Life and Work*, last fall, is really being issued to bring you a report of the 1952 Conference, which was held in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, in February, but about which there was no report in *Mountain Life and Work*.

Mrs. Vivian McCarty, International Welfare Secretary, and Mrs. Kay Fruehauf, International President of Sigma Phi Gamma, on the porch of the Mountain View Hotel, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, Conference headquarters. Sigma Phi Gamma supports much of the health work and part of the recreational program of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers.

WHAT ALL HAPPENED

AT THE CONFERENCE THIS YEAR?

In the first place, about one hundred and fifty members, friends, and new acquaintances attended. That fact in itself was cheering. Of this crowd, there were twenty in the youth group, led by Mrs. Birdena Bishop of Warren Wilson College.

Important action was taken by the Executive Board, the Recreation Committee, the Health Committee, the Youth Committee, and two subcommittees of the Southeastern Kentucky regional group.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Next year's Conference was set for February 19-20-21, 1953--there is much demand for a half-day longer meeting to provide time for more group meetings and more personal exchange.

2. The Council voted to appoint a full-time itinerant recreation worker and to continue sponsorship of the Smith College Workship Program. It is expected that both these workers will be on the job, with headquarters at Berea, by September 1. (* 1)

3. A budget and finance committee was authorized to make out a realistic budget, covering what the Council should do this year, and to raise that sum.

4. The work of the Health Committee, and that of the Recreation Committee, was given fresh impetus by the presence of the International President of the Sigma Phi Gamma Sorority, Mrs. Kay Fruehauf of Detroit, Michigan, and the International Welfare Secretary, Mrs. Vivian McCarty of Fort Wayne, Indiana. (Picture on previous page.) These representatives of this international group of businesswomen reported on the distribution of over $3,500 worth of assistance, in several forms, to schools and centers in the area during the past year by members of the one hundred and seventy-five chapters throughout the country. They presented a check of $1,046.83 to the Health Committee to help with the work planned and another of $300 to assist the recreation program. (* 9)

5. The principle was approved, recommended by Mr. Drake, of issuing four or more newsletters to the membership and others between the regular issues of *Mountain Life and Work*. (This is it!) (* 8-9)

PROGRAM EXCERPTS:

The Youth Committee, which reported at the fellowship dinner, gave clear indication that a section devoted to youth participation should become standard practice. Mrs. Bishop reports thus:

> *"The youth delegation to this year's Conference (some twenty boys and girls from Highland Institute, Stuart Robinson, Red Bird Mission, Pi Beta Phi School, Cherokee School, the public schools of Owsley and Harlan Counties in Kentucky, Berea College, and Warren Wilson College) latched onto Dr. Chang's suggestion that there should be created within us, 'divine dissatisfactions.' 'That is just what the Conference has done for each of us,' was said time and time again. 'We are going home to do, or to equip ourselves to do, some of the things that need to be done.' We older ones could scarcely ask for stronger evidence that young people need the Conference."*

(relates to the numbers on the inside back cover)*

The Health Committee, which worked out a tentative program for one-room schools this year, and assisted the state rural dental program for children in Kentucky, plans a full-scale nutrition education project for 1952-1953 in one-room rural schools again. (* 9)

KENTUCKY GROUP MEETS

The subcommittees of the Southeastern Kentucky regional group, which meets twice each year, met under the leadership of the Rev. John W. Bischoff of Red Bird Mission, regional president for this year.

One of these subcommittees, organized to study old needs and to discover new needs, met twice during the Conference, and convened again April 12 at Stuart Robinson School at Blackey, Kentucky, where the whole regional group held its spring meeting. Those of this group who met at Gatlinburg were Mr. E. Arthur Russell, Brightshade, acting chairman; Mrs. Gladys Morris, alternate, Berea, acting secretary; Mr. Robert Starbuck, alternate, Pine Mountain; and Mr. Jack Burkich, Stuart Robinson. A few of the needs studied were:

1. *Holding Young Folks in School Longer*
2. *Community Cooperation*
3. *Development of Local Leaders*
4. *Spiritual Leadership*
5. *Small Industries*
6. *Health Centers*

The second group developed a questionnaire at Gatlinburg designed to bring together facts about the various schools and to help each one to better represent them all in field work and publicity, to the end that students, staff workers, curricula offerings, and work scholarships will reach a wider group of people.

At Blackey, each group met again April 12. The New and Old Needs group had, in addition to Chairman E. Arthur Russell, Ruby Mae Yocum, Pine Mountain, secretary; Mr. Rude Osolnik, Berea; Mr. Jack Burkich, Stuart Robinson; Mr. Richard Flaherty, Annville; and Miss Alice Beaman, Hindman. These people turned in an augmented list, which is to be mimeographed and sent by the Council office to those present, by unanimous request of the meeting. The second group submitted a composite study of the schools in the area and voted to continue to accumulate added data, and to include other centers not yet reached.

It was proposed that regional groups meet in other states than Kentucky. If you have comments about this proposal, please write the office at once. (* 2)

Incidentally, Hiwassee College, at Madisonville, Tennessee, is sponsoring the Ninth Annual Hiwassee Seminar on Town and Country Living on May 19-22, 1952. This meeting serves much the same purpose, yet more completely, for this part of Tennessee that the movement in southeastern Kentucky is endeavoring to serve there. If interested, write to Dr. Aaron H. Rapking, Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tennessee.

Major emphases of the program at the annual Conference were:

1. Allan Trout, chief of the State Capital Bureau of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, issued a clear challenge and hope to those of us who really want to do something about matters of vital concern, such as school attendance and present illiteracy--his theme "It Can Be Done."

2. Fu Liang Chang, guest member of Berea College staff, said:
". . . the things which cannot be changed in 1952 may be ready for change in 1956 or 1962. Let us change what can be changed now and work for the conditions that may be changed in the future. . . . . We are primarily interested in the development of human resources of the mountain area. . . . . the heart of the problem . . . . education in relation to home and community. . . . . 'Education Plus.' . . . . to tell

people how to live. . . . . Adult education is a necessary complement to primary education. . . . . the home becomes either a cooperator or an unconscious or indifferent opponent to the teachings of the school in the education of the child. Therefore, adult education in mountain areas as in other underdeveloped areas must go hand to hand with primary education from the point of view of the whole society. . . . . the first process of social improvement is to sow the seeds of divine dissatisfaction. The pioneer-ancestors came to the mountain areas of the Southern Appalachians over a century ago in order to find a place under the sun for themselves and their families. . . . . The descendants of these brave pioneers should not long remain satisfied with their present subsistence level of living, the common lot of the people of the mountain areas. They do not know the power they have in their own hands to improve their lot by organization for production and protection and by organization for processing and servicing in the form of cooperatives to meet their own needs. . . . . They are the masters of their own destiny. . . . . A Good Life For All. Hunger and poverty, disease and squalor, ignorance and illiteracy, greed and oppression, selfishness and small loyalties are our common enemy. These we must conquer and control wherever we encounter them. . . . ."

Copies of Fu Liang Chang's talk are available for 15 cents each in single copies or 10 cents each in larger quantities for group discussion or class study. (* 4)

3. President Brehm of the University of Tennessee plead with the group for the re-establishment of old-time values of self-dependence and neighborly, mutual concern.

NOTICES

(* 3)

FIFTH ANNUAL CRAFTSMAN'S FAIR

July 21-25, 1952

Asheville, North Carolina

If you are interested in hand weaving, two of the advertisers in *Mountain Life and Work* will have booths at the Fair this summer. They include *Lily Mills Co.*, Shelby, N. C., and *Frederick J. Fawcett, Inc.*, 129 South St., Boston 11, Mass. When you visit the Fair, stop by and tell them where you read about their display.

Encampment for Citizenship
June 29-August 9, 1952

Anyone 17-23--some scholarships
"Education for Informed and Effective Action in the Strengthening of Our Democratic Ways of Life"

Write Encampment for Citizenship, 2 West 64th Street, New York 23, New York.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL FOLK SCHOOL

Brasstown, North Carolina

Recreation Course
June 5-14

Handicraft Course
June 16-28

Write direct to school.

PINEWOODS CAMP

Long Pond, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts

Aug. 10-24	Folk Dancers	Write to: Country Dance Society of America
24-30	Callers, Leaders, Musicians	31 Union Square W.
30-Sept. 1	Folk Dance Week End	New York 3, N. Y.

HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN WORKSHOP CAMP, INC.

Hendersonville, North Carolina

Creative Arts and Crafts, June 29-Aug. 23
2 weeks to 8 weeks

Write to Miss Evelyn G. Haynes

SIXTH ANNUAL WORKSHOP
on
MUSIC IN THE CHURCH

August 10-15, 1952

Scarritt College
Nashville 5, Tennessee

NEWS OF MEMBERS AND EX-MEMBERS

INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATES

Catherine Ezell, who was a member of the Council while at Scarritt Rural Life Center in Cumberland County, Tennessee, writes us from Pahala, Hawaii, where she is doing church work.

You all must have heard by now of the tornado damage to Highlander Folk School on February 13. Funds are being sought to repair and replace buildings and facilities.

If you have the names and addresses and news of past members, please share this information with the Council office. We have the names of about thirty who are completely lost to our files.

STAFF NEEDS

Continuing the service which is an established feature of *Mountain Life and Work*, here are a few opportunities for service:

Pine Mountain Settlement School, Inc., Pine Mountain, Harlan County, Kentucky
- Nurses
- Doctor

Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, Grant, Alabama
- Public Health Nurse

Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina
- Secretary

Stuart Robinson School, Blackey, Kentucky
- Recreation Teacher

Evangelical United Brethren Community Center, Columbia, Kentucky
- Crafts Worker

Footnote: If you have staff needs, or if you are interested in finding a place to serve, please notify this office, giving full details. Notices will be carried free if service to the area is involved. (* 7)

MATERIALS OF INTEREST

Outstanding statement of our responsibility: *Stewards of the Soil* by Dr. Eugene Smathers of Big Lick, Tennessee--inexpensive, priceless. Purchase through Friends of the Soil, Flowerside Farms, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Horn in the West--historical outdoor drama, June 27 through August 31. Contact Southern Appalachian Historical Association, Inc., Boone, North Carolina.

The story of *FAO*--booklet available free from Council office. (* 5)

Songs of All Time } 25 cents each
Look Away } 15 cents in quantity of 20 or more
Write to Council office or Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. (* 6)

Back copies of some issues of *Mountain Life and Work*--complete your files. Tell us the ones you need, and we will send them at once if they exist.

Community Self-Survey Manuals--Miss Anna Holden, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

- -

You receive a copy of this newsletter:

As a member of the Council of Southern Mountain Workers or

As a subscriber to the Council of Southern Mountain Workers' magazine *Mountain Life and Work* or

As an ex-affiliate or

As one with potential interest.

We shall continue to send the newsletter to those whose membership or subscription has expired, until told not to do so. (* 8)

- -

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN

Name .....

Address .....

Enclosed for:	Active individual membership	$ 3.00 to 4.00	.....
	Supporting membership	5.00 to 24.00	.....
	Sustaining membership	25.00 or more	.....
	Institutional membership	5.00 or more	.....
	Subscription only (included in each of above)	1.00	.....

1. I would like to receive details and terms under which a recreation leader is available .....

2. I am interested in a regional Council meeting in .....
   State Suggested place

3. Please send notice of .....
   Meeting listed in this newsletter

   to .....
   Name Address

4. Enclosed ..... for ..... copies of Dr. Fu Liang Chang's talk at annual Conference of Council of Southern Mountain Workers

5. Please send ..... copies of *FAO* booklet free to .....

   .....

6. Enclosed ..... for ..... copies of *Songs of All Time*

   ..... copies of *Look Away*

7. Additional questions and comments .....

   .....

8. I do not wish to join or subscribe at the moment, but I do wish to be kept informed about the program of the Council .....

9. Enclosed ..... to help with: Health .....

   Recreation .....

   Newsletter .....

   Council Office .....

   Travel .....

   Other .....

If you do not need this page, please pass it on to one who does. We are like a great tree--our heart is sound, but we grow only at the extremities. You are our growing edge, our cambium layer, our personal contact with the world! Thank you.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
August 21, 1947

I-10

Succession Right on Job Is Upheld

Appeals Court Rules For Negro Firemen

The Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the right of Southern Negro railroad firemen to succeed to "desirable runs to which they are entitled."

Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, N. C., in writing the opinion, also took note that the policies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in the jurist's opinion, had the "purpose as well as the effect" of depriving the Negro of his seniority rights.

He said the brotherhood apparently brought up the factor of "promotability" to explain why a white man was given the job when it came time for Tom Tunstall to succeed to a "desirable" Norfolk-Southern Railway run.

Second Ruling on Case

Judge Parker said the union, which is bargaining agent for the Southeast, obtained from the Norfolk-Southern and other railways, "over their protest," contracts which had the effect of denying "to a large number of Negro firemen the desirable runs to which they are entitled."

It was the second time the Circuit Court had ruled on the case, which went to the Supreme Court of the United States before the firemen's case was conclusively upheld. A District Court jury, however, awarded Tunstall $1,000 for damages, representing his approximate loss in pay.

The opinion handed down yesterday was one of three which came in the aftermath of recent Circuit Court hearings. In the other cases, the court affirmed a District Court judgment in the case of Ralph Stonebreaker, who is seeking a writ of habeas corpus, and also upheld another judgment affecting George N. Mas, who was appealing from a case involving his design of a new Coca-Cola bottle.

[illegible] court held that M[illegible] used [illegible] document[illegible] [illegible]ed

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

The Norfolk Journal

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 25, 1947

sion can at least give the proposal sympathetic attention.

E-10

Still Another Decision In the Tunstall Case

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond has upheld the ruling of the Federal District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, that the Norfolk Southern Railway must restore to Tom Tunstall, Negro fireman, the right to work the passenger run between Norfolk and Marsden, N. C. The decision endorses the declaratory judgment, issued by the District Court in company with its ruling, that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen "is under obligation to represent fairly and without discrimination" the Negro workers in the crafts which it controls.

The Circuit Court decision is no less than the sixth to date in this case which has been dragging through the Federal courts for five full years. In 1941 the Brotherhood persuaded (the word "coerced" might almost be used) the member railroads of the Southeastern Carriers Conference to agree that only white firemen should be promoted to serve as engineers, that the proportion of "non-promotable" firemen employed should not exceed 50 per cent, and that only "promotable" firemen should be assigned to new runs or vacancies in established runs. As a result of that agreement, Tunstall was withdrawn from the Norfolk-Marsden run and replaced by a white firemen with less seniority.

The long legal contest began in August of 1942 when suit was filed in the District Court in Norfolk in his behalf charging that he had been wrongfully deprived of his job and improperly represented by the Brotherhood under the Railway Labor Act. The first decision was rendered in April of 1943. The late Judge Luther B. Way dismissed the case on the ground that Federal courts had no jurisdiction in such matters. The Circuit Court upheld him early in 1944. But in December of that year the Supreme Court unanimously reversed the lower courts with a verdict of significance far beyond the immediate case itself. It held that—

> The law imposes on a labor organization, acting as the exclusive bargaining representative of a craft or class of railway employes, the duty to represent all the employes in the craft without discrimination because

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> The law imposes on a labor organization, acting as the exclusive bargaining representative of a craft or class of railway employes, the duty to represent all the employes in the craft without discrimination because of their race.
>
> Nothing can destroy the fact that the accident of birth has been used as the basis to abuse individual rights by an organization (the brotherhood) purporting to act in conformity with its Congressional mandate.

In writing that verdict, the late Chief Justice Stone was bound by the circumstance that the only issue before the court was that of jurisdiction. He could do no more than state the anti-discrimination principle and remand the case to the lower courts. Thus the legal process, wound up to the Supreme Court, had to be unwound. The Circuit Court had to reverse its previous decision and, in turn, send the case back to the District Court. The District Court, in its turn, had to reverse itself and assume the jurisdiction it had previously denied, hear the evidence, and render a new verdict. That verdict, fifth in the series, was handed down by Judge Sterling Hutcheson last October:

> The brotherhood is the statutory bargaining representative of the plaintiff (Tunstall). The plaintiff has not the right to bargain individually in his own behalf. Consequently he is left without any opportunity to protect his interest . . . except to rely upon the faithful discharge of duty by the Brotherhood.

The railroad was ordered to reinstate Tunstall on the disputed run and the Brotherhood was put under permanent injunction restraining it from acting as the bargaining agent for him and other Negro firemen "so long as it refuses to represent him and them fairly and impartially." Now the Circuit Court, sustaining the order and injunction, has rephrased the essential principle.

> Because the railroads do not permit Negroes to hold the position of engineer is no reason why a bargaining agent representing them should use its bargaining power to deprive them of desirable positions as firemen which the railroads do permit them to hold.

The very fact that the Circuit Court has had to pass upon the case again puts the Brotherhood, we believe, in a bad light. Judge Hutcheson's verdict should have written *finis* to the case. It did not create any new and possibly dubious precedent. It simply applied to a specific suit a plain principle already enunciated in detailed terms by the Supreme Court. The Brotherhood, already seriously rebuked, should have accepted it. By carrying an appeal to the Circuit Court the Brotherhood has invited—and received—another rebuke. To push ahead now with yet another appeal to the Supreme Court would be to invite yet another and more drastic condemnation.

Railway Union Accedes On Equality for Negroes

Chance to Win Promotion Asked After Courts Uphold Firemen in Discrimination Fight

Special to the New York Times and The Atlanta Journal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen stunned the railroad word by announcing capitulation in its long fight against agreeing to accord equal treatment to Negro firemen.

The next step of the brotherhood will be to get the Southeastern railroads to wipe out a provision in an agreement made in 1941 classifying Negro firemen as "nonpromotable" and to grant them rights equal to those of the whites.

The brotherhood served a demand on the carriers, officially and in accordance with the Railway Labor Act, that they agree to complete equality of treatment and opportunity of promotion to engineer of all firemen employed by them.

The brotherhood's action was the culmination of one phase of the dispute which went to the Supreme court. In 1944 the court banned this form of discrimination. It followed by one year a directive by the president's committee on fair employment practice ordering the roads to cease discrimination.

The firemen's brotherhood, of which David B. Robertson is chief, explained that its action was taken as a result of recent court decisions supporting non-promotable Negro firemen.

The union announcement said: That "brotherhood officials state that they are seeking entire equality of treatment for all members of the craft and will insist that such equality be accorded."

On Dec. 15 last, Negro firemen on 13 railroads won a victory when the Supreme court refused to review a lower court ruling that the firemen's brotherhood must not discriminate against them.

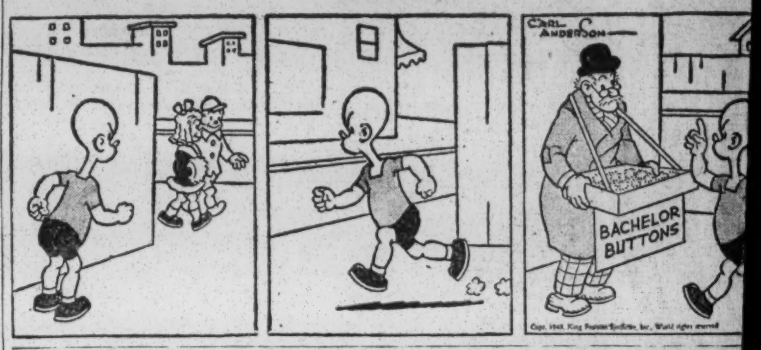
The firemen's union does not admit Negroes to membership but under the Railway Labor Act it bargains for all of them, white and Negro. The union argument against equality of treatment heretofore has been that the Negro firemen were not promotable "because of the traditional policy adhered to by all railroads of not placing Negroes in the position of locomotive engineers."

By its action the firemen's brotherhood probably saved its contracts from jeopardy since, under the Railway Labor Act, it is compelled to bargain for all employes in its craft.

However, it was not made clear whether the firemen's brotherhood would now admit Negroes to membership. Lawyers who have been fighting the cause of the Negro firemen said they saw nothing in the announcement to indicate that this would happen.

300
10

HENRY



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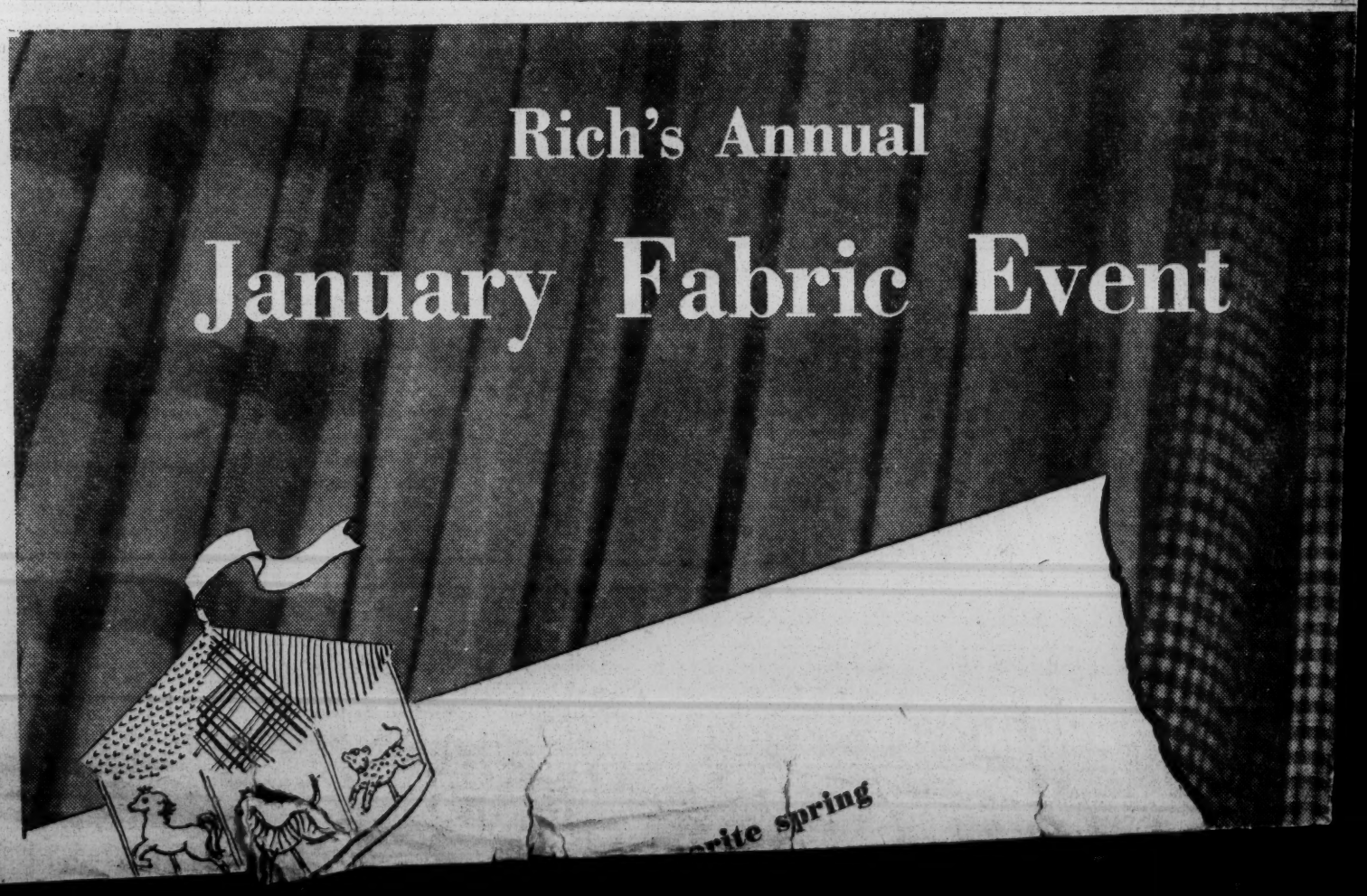

17 Feb 48

3 Washington Hospitals To Take Negro Internes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(AP)—Three Washington hospitals have agreed to admit Negro medical students as internes and resident doctors, Oscar Ewing, federal security administrator, said Monday. Ewing told a reporter that the hospitals are Gallinger, operated by the District of Columbia; George Washington, a nonsectarian institution, and Georgetown hospital, operated as part of Georgetown university.

Mississippi Negroes On Jury for First Time

Atl. Cons 17 Feb 48

LAUREL, Miss., Feb. 16—(AP)—For the first time Negroes were sworn in Monday as members of a Jones County Grand Jury.

Three of them joined the Jury which will consider the case of Willie McGee, Negro who twice has been convicted and sentenced to die for the rape of a white woman in 1945.

The Mississippi Supreme Court last Monday quashed McGee's indictment on the ground that no Negroes served on the grand jury which made the charge.

This was in keeping with a United States Supreme Court ruling in which a Meridian Negro won a reversal of a murder conviction because no Negroes were members of the grand jury which indicted him.

Negro Hospitals

The sizeable Negro population, ~~in the South~~, the inadequate ~~number of~~ hospital facilities for all, ~~southerners,~~ and the prevailing social patterns ~~of the South~~ give ~~make~~ ~~the~~ Negro hsopitals particular significance for Negro health in the South. In 1944 there were 124 Negro hospitals ~~in~~ located in 23 states and the District of Columbia. The majority of these were located in the South:

Alabama	9	North Carolina	13
Arkansas	5	Oklahoma	4
Florida	11	South Carolina	7
Georgia	8	Tennessee	4
Louisiana	1	Texas	7
Mississippi	4	Virginia	10

TOTAL.....83

Of the 124 Negro hospitals, 12 were governmental (operated by Federal, State or municipal governments) and 112 were non-governmental (operated by church, fraternal, community or proprietary organizations).

INSERT

Negro Medical Personnel

The disproportionate Negro population per Negro doctor is ~~in~~ a reflection of inadequate training facilities for Negro medical students, lack of hospitals ~~which will admit~~ admitting Negro doctors to practice, and poor elementary and secondary school ~~in which they would prepare~~ preparation of Negroes for professional study.

(next page please

THE RIGHT TO HEALTH SERVICE

Owing to discrimination, many segments of our population do not measure up to the standards of health which have been attained by our people as a whole.

Comparative Death Rates.

In the South in 1942:

The death rate for whites in the 13 southern states was 19 per cent below the national average, while the death rate for southern Negroes was 18 per cent above the national average.

Infant deaths showed the same trend. The rate for Negroes was about 57 per cent higher than it was for whites. Although about 30 per cent of the births in the South were Negro, some 50 per cent of the maternal deaths occurred among Negro mothers.

The rates for all of the leading causes of death, except cancer and diabetes, were higher for the southern Negro than for the southern white.

Tuberculosis killed three times as many Negroes, in proportion, as it did whites.

Pneumonia and influenza killed proportionately three times as many Negroes as whites.

Syphilis killed about seven times as many Negroes as it did whites. Selective Service records from 12 of the 13 southern states (Kentucky did not keep separate figures for each race) show that 39 out of every 1,000 white draftees were rejected for syphilis, while 294 out of every 1,000 Negro draftees were rejected for syphilis.

Life Expectancy.

Estimates from the 1940 population census shows that white people have on the average a life expectancy 11 years longer than Negro people.

A....direct cause of unequal opportunity in the field of health is biased practices with respect to medical facilities and personnel.

Talk

DEATH RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCT COMPARED FOR WHITES AND NEGROES

" ...the 1942 death rate for whites in the 13 Southern states was 19 per cent below the national average, but the death rate for Southern Negroes was 18 per cent above the average. Estimates made from the 1940 population census shows that white people have on the average a life expectancy 11 yea rs longer than Negro people.

"Infant death rates for 1942 show the same trend: the rate for Negroes was about 57 per cent higher than it was for whites. About 30 per cent of the births in the South in 1942 were Negro, but some 50 per cent of the maternal deaths occurred among Negro mothers. The Negro mother is more liable to death from causes directly due to preganacy and child birth than is the white mother.

"In fact, if we check the comparison in the leading causes of death for 1942 we find that in the South syphilis, tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza, nephritis and premature birth caused a greater proportion of deaths among Negroes than among whites. This was especially true of syphilis, tuberculosis and pneumonia.

"Let's run over a few more facts on this:

"Tuberculosis in the South in 1942 killed three times as many Negroes, in proportion, as it did whites. Selective Service records show that a greater percentage of Negro draftees wererejected for tuberculosis than white draftees.

"Pneumonia and influenza killed proportionately three times as many Negroes as whites in the South in 1942. Death from pellagra and malaria was more common among Negroes than whites.

"Syphilis killed about seven times as many Negroes as it did whites in the South in 1942. Selective records from 12 of the 13 Southern states (Kentucky did not keep separate figures for each race) show this: 39 out of every 1,000 white draftees were rejected for syphilis; 294 out of every 1,000 Negro draftees were rejected for syphilis. And syphilis caused a rise in the rates of stillbirths, premature births, infant mortality and heart disease.

"The rates forall of the leading causes of death, except cancer and diabetes, were in 1942 higher for the Southern Negro than for the Southern white. This is not merely a problem for the Negro; it is a problem for all of us in the South, for every community in the region."

DICKINS7/ WANTED A HEALTHY SOUTH, p. 9-10

(Dickins also gives infant and maternal death rates by race for 1942. Should we include?)

INADEQUATE NUMBER OF NEGRO DOCTORS

North Carolina has a Negro population of 982,108 and 142 Negro physicians. These doctors are located in 48 of the 100 N.C. counties. "It is obvious that this is an inadequate number. Practically all of them are located in towns and cities."--HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CARE FOR ALL OUR PEOPLE--N.C. Hosptia l and Medical Care Commission 1944-45 (Data revised for February, 1947)

Only 4000 Negroes are now practicing medicine, as compared with 176,000 white physicians, and it is estimated that 5300 more are needed to care for the increasing Negro population. The national average is one colored doctor to every 3,377, although the accepted minimum standard is one to every 1500. POST ARTICLE.

"It is not our premise that the number of Negro physicians in hte United States should be determined by the number of Negroes, but if physician - population ratio is considered on a racial basis, there should be 9,334 colored physicians today, assuming the Negro population to be 14,000,000. This is more than twice the existing number. Consequently, a large portion of the Negro population receives such medical care as it obtains from white physicians, whoin many cases, find this service an inconvenience." **MEDICAL CARE AND THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO, W. Montague Cobb, M. D., Ph.D, Professor of Anatomy, Howard Univ. Med. School, published by NAACP, 1947--p/ 6

NEGRO MEDICAL SCHOOLS**INADEQUACY OF

"Two bright spots are Howard University Medical School and Meharry Medical College. About 85 per cent of all the Negro doctors now in practice were graduated from one or the other. Between them they turn out some 140 doctors a year. They are first-class institutions, which easily sttand comparison with other medical schools. But neither can even remotely handle the masses of young men and women who seek admission. Howard had 1341 candidates last fall and accepted ~~88~~ seventy-four. Of the total number applying, it is believed that 200 were fully qualified. Dean Johnson, Doctor Drew and their colleagues at Howard wonder sadly whether the other 125 found places anywhere else or whether they forthwith abandoned their medical aspirations. Meharry took sixty-five out of more than 800 applicants." SATURDAY EVENING POST, Jan. 24, 1948.

.....

Only ~~20~~ 2 of our 77 medical schools freely admit Negroes, and these are Negro institutions. --POST article

INTERNESHIP RESTRICTIONS AND NEGROES

"The Negro medical student learns, as he masters his technical and difficult subject, that it is useless to apply for an internship at many hospitals in the North as well as in the South. He discovers the shocking fact that at Gallinger Hospital in Washington, D. C., a tax-supported institution where 70 per cent of the patients are Negroes, colored doctors are excluded. With few exceptions, the openings available to the Negro student for his essential year of hospital training are in one or another of the country's fourteen Negro hospitals approved for internships. At present these hospitals and half a dozen or so others provide a sufficient number of internshiips for the numper of Negro medical gradO uates, But if the young physician wishes later to specialize, he will discover that hospital residencies--the chief avenue to specialization--are incomparably more difficult to obtain. If he practices in the Sout, he will find that he cannot treat his patients in the 'white' hospitals, even in the segregated wards."

.....

"In one Southern city we saw the white superintendent of a large public hospital with a heavy Negro case load. He seemed a typical Southerner. We asked whcy there were no Negro staff physicians or interns to treat the colored patients.

"If I had my way, he said, 'I'd open the doors tomorrow. I say that as a hospital man. Some of our colored doctors, denied hospital facilities, are improperly trained. Now, take an appendicitiis case in some cabin in the country. First, the sick Negro probably doesn't call a doctor for a week. His appendix ruptures. Then his doctor makes a wrong diagnosos and treats him with cathartics for a week. At that point he's brought here. If we save him, he'll probably occupy a bed for six months instead of a few days. If all our Negro doctors had been educated thoroughly, things like that wouldn't happen. We could use that one bed for maybe fifty other patients. I'd get credit for handling more patients at lower costs. My board would say I was a smart hospital man.'"

//////"It must be emphasized, however, that the problems of Negro medical education

and care are almost as poignant in the North as in the South. .....It is virtually impossible, even in New York, and many other Northern cities, for a Negro with means to obtain a private room in any hospital. We were told about a distinguished Negro whose wife was pregnant a decade ago. There was no shortage of hospital rooms then. But her obstretrician tried in vain to find her private accomodations in Manhattan. She could have her baby in a ward, he was told."

.....

"The Negro physician who must surrender his hospitalized patient to a white doctor is gravely handicapped. In progressive North Carolina, we learned, there are thirteen Negro hospitals. These are in urban communities, however. A colored doctor we heard about, practicing 130 miles from Winston-Salem, sends his patients this long distance to the excellent Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital for surgery. This municipal hospital for Negroes is staffed by colored physicians and surgeons. If the rural practitioner sent his cases to a hospital closer to home, he would very likely lose him permanently to a white doctor. The patient's reasoning is that the white man must be a better doctor. Why else would he have been turned over to him? Ill again, the patient does not bother with the Negro physician."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, Jan. 24, 1948, "The Color Line in Medicine", by Henry F. and Katharine Pringle.

RESIDENCIES AND
INTERNSHIPS AND NEGROES

Fortunately today there are enough interneships to care for the number of Negro medical school graduates. A recent tabulation showed 158 such openings, of which 109 were in Negro institutions. Only four hospitals and medical centers in the South provide such internships--and all four are in Negro hospitals and medical centers--Hubbard Medical Center (Meharry), Nashville, Tenn; Flint-Goodrich Hospital (Negro), New Orleans, La; Lincoln Hospital (Negro), Durham, N.C.; St. Agnes Hospital (Negro), Raleigh, N.C.

"The swift, unceasing advance of medical science has in more recent years made requisite additi nal approved training in hospitals for two or more years beyond the interneship. During this period a physician specializes in one particular field of medicine. Again, spedial, and even more arduous, efforts to secure openings of the proper type for Negro physicians have been necessary. At present there are 116 such opportunities available, covering the fields of internal medicine; surgery; obstetrics and gynecology; eye; ear, nose and throat; bone and joint surgery; pathology; pediatrics; psychiatry; X-Ray; tuberculosis; urology; and anaesthesiology." Only Hubbard Medical Center, (Meharry Medical School) offers such a residency in the South--it offers 8 such positions. Of the 116 residencies available, 85 are located in 8 Negro hospitals.--COBB, MEDICAL CARE AND THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO

NON-EXISTENCE OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFESSIONAL GROWTH OF PHYSICIANS IN ATLANTA

"Negro physicians are unable to obtain post-graduate training in any hospital of the City.

"There are no Negro interns, assistant residents or residents in the services of the municipal tax-supported hosptial, nor Negro physicians in its clinic services.

"There are no hospitals approved for in-service andpost-graduate training which admit Negroes to their professional staffs, or extend to them the usual professional courtesies of the institutions.

"The general hospital facilities available are inadequate for diagnosis and treatment of private patients.

"These limitations deter Negro physicians who might otherwise choose to practice in Atlanta, thus making it difficult to increase the number upon whom the majority of the Negro population depends for medical care."--URBAN LEAGUE SURVEY OF HOSPITAL CARE FOR ATLANTA NEGROES.

"In ~~Talla~~ Atlanta thereare thirty-seven Negro physicians or a ratio of one physician to each 3,368 persons, as compared with the accepted standard of one physician to each 1.000 to 1,500 persons."--source same as above.

PATTERN OF ADMISSION OF NEGROES TO HOSPTTALS

"The general pattern of segregation in hospitals requires the isolation of Negro patients from contact with white patients and, so far as possible, from contact with equipment used for white patients. Private hospitals either refuse to admit Negroes altogether, give them only emergency treatment, or if they are admitted, segregate them. Contact between white and Negro patients is avoided by admitting Negroes through the side or back doors and, in some cases requiring them to use the freight elevator. Likewise, Negro visitors generally are required to use the back doors and the freight elevators, or even, as in one case noted, the fire escape. With the exception of the few Negro-owned and operated hospitals, public medical care inthe South is controlled and administered by whites. The hospitlas and clinics are staffed by white doctors and only rarely many Negro doctors serve on clinic staffs or even treat their own patients once they have entered these institutions.

"In the rural areas and small towns of the South there are few hospitals of any kind and those that do exist are usually owned and operated by white people who exclude Negroes except for occasional emergency cases. .....Negroes seriously injured in automobile accidents while passing through or near small southern towns have in many instances been refused even emergency treatment at the hospitals."--PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, p. 51

POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN, 13 SOUTHERN STATES, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS

~~HEALTH PERSONNEL, BY STATES, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS~~

State	Total Number Physicians 1940	Persons per Physician 1940	Total Number Negro Physicians, 1942 *	Negroes Per Negro Physician, 1942 *	Total Population per Dentist, 1940	Total Population per Professional Nurse, 1941
ADEQUATE MINIMUM	one to every 800 to 1,000 persons (One per 800-1000)				one to each 2,000 persons	***
U.S.	140,755	935	3,810	3,377	1,878	769
Alabama	1,682	1,684	125	7,866	4,683	2,043
Arkansas	1,400	1,392	58	8,320	5,077	1,977
Florida	1,875	1,012	85	6,049	2,657	1,146
Georgia	2,251	1,388	152	7,134	3,796	1,621
Kentucky	2,150	1,324	109	1,964	3,579	1,807
Louisiana	1,938	1,220	98	8,666	3,004	711
Mississippi	1,224	1,784	58	18,527	5,250	2,143
North Carolina	2,374	1,504	170	5,772	4,544	1,571
Oklahoma	1,789	1,306	71	2,378	3,145	1,532
South Carolina	1,214	1,565	67	12,152	5,263	1,782
Tennessee	2,319	1,257	246	2,068	3,459	1,188
Texas	5,151	1,245	166	5,569	3,134	1,343
Virginia	2,287	1,171	183	3,614	3,173	928

SOURCE: (except for starred items) MEDICAL CARE AND COSTS IN RELATION TO FAMILY INCOME, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Bureau Memorandum No 51 (Second Edition), May 1947

* NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947 Quotes Distribution of Negro Physicians in the United States in 1947 (Bacteriology, Preventive & various other sources) Paul B. Cornely, M.D., Head Dept. Medicine & Pub. Health, Howard U.

*** ~~Not as good a yardstick as necessary of nursing service as the physician population ratio — merely an indication of availability of nursing service in a given area — See Health Care in the U.S., p. 265~~

GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPTIAL BEDS PER 1,000 POPULATION, UNITED STATES AND 13 SOUTHERN STATES, 1944

State	Number of Beds
UNITED STATES	3.40
Alabama	1.93
Arkansas	1.73
Florida	2.34
Georgia	1.95
Kentucky	2.02
Louisiana	3.01
Mississippi	1.65
North Carolina	2.57
Oklahoma	2.56
South Carolina	2.33
Tennessee	2.11
Texas	2.28
Virginia	2.32

Source: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, March 31, 1945. POPULATION--SPECIAL REPORTS, Series P-4 , No. 9, October 1, 1945

NOTE: The American Hospital Association says that an adequate ratio of hospital beds to population should be 3 to 5 beds per 1,000 people.

NEGRO HOSPITALS IN THE SOUTH

"The Negro hospital is a particularly significant factor in Negro health in the South, due not only to the size of the population to be served, but also to the prevailing social pattern. Under the latter conditions, Negro admissions to white soughern hospitals are generally limited to teaching, to governmental institutional, or to segregated wings of subsidized voluntary hospitals. Southern social ~~conditions~~ tradition does not permit the ~~gon~~ grouping of white and Negro patients, nor does it permit (with few exceptions) the training of colored medical personnel in white hospitals. In view of the fact that the Negro physician must be able to treat his patients and is denied this practice in white hospitals, the Negro hospital offers his only opportunity."--YEAR BOOK, p. 336-37.

"In 1944, there were 124 Negro hospitals located in 23 States and the District of Columbia. Of this number, 12 were governmental (operated by Federal, State or municipal governments) and 112 were non-governmental (operated by Church , fraternal, community or proprietary organizations). .... the majority of these Negro hospitals were located in the South:

Alabama	9	North Carolina	13
Arkansas	5	Oklahoma	4
Florida	11	South Carolina	7
Georgia	8	Tennessee	4
Louisiana	1	Texas	7
Mississippi	4	Vriginia	10

TOTAL.....83

~~YEARBOOK, p. 336~~

Hospital Care in the United States, Commission on Medical Care, N.Y. Commonwealth Fund, 1947

Quoting: Eugene H. Bradley, Health, Hospitals and the Negro, Modern Hospital, 65: 43-44, Aug. 1945

DISCRIMINATION IN HOSPITAL SERVICE

Charges were broughtbefore the Austin, Texas, City Council, that a 12-year old Negro ~~youth~~ boy ~~age~~, injured in a ~~bicycle~~ bicycle accident, was denied emergency treatment at the city hospital solely on racial grounds.

According to the evidence presented to the city council, the boy's mother took him to the emergency room but was told that emergency service had been discontinued. While the bleeding boy was kept waiting two hours for a physician to treat him, a white patient was admitted and treated for a broken arm. The lawyer for the boy later asked the citymanager if emergency service had been discontinued and was told that it was operating on a 24-hour basis. The mayor promised that a full investigation of the incident would be made. LUBBOCK, TEX. JOURNAL, Aug. 22, 1947

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES IN HOSPITAL FACILITIES

In Atlanta, of the 1,850 general beds available (391 short of adequacy), only 391, or 21.7 percent may be used by Negroes, although Negroes constitute 28.7 of the estimated 1947 population.

There are 391 beds available to Negroes, but 300 of these are for the Negro indigent population in the tax supported municipal hosptial. More than half the Negro population, however, have family incomes which make them ineligible for services at Grady hospital-[which means that approximately 71,477 Negroes depend on 91 beds for hospital service--13 beds per 1,000 Negro population with incomes of $1500 or more.] Thus in Atlanta while indigent ill may obtain hospital care with some degree of adequacy, those with incomes of $1500 or more have grossly inadequate care as determined by number of beds available to them.]--A REPORT OF HOSPTIAL CARE OF THE NEGRO POPULATION OF ATLANTA, GA., 1947, Atlanta Urban League. (portion in parenthesis are my own conclusions)

HOSPITAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

The standard used by the US Public Health Service to determine adequacy of hospital service is 4.5 beds ber 1.000 population. In 1946 in Atlanta, Ga., there were 2.6 gener l hosptial beds per 1000 Negro population. Applying

PAGE (s) MISSING

Training Facilities for Negro Medical Students.

There are only two medical schools for Negroes in the United States. One of these is in Nashville, Tennessee--Meharry Medical College, supported by the Methodist Chruch--and the other is in Washington, D. C.--Howard University Medical School, supported by the Federal Government. About 85 per cent of the 4000 Negro doctors now practing in the United States were graduated from one or the other. Between them, they turn out about 140 doctors a year. Both are first-class institutions and compare favorably with other medical schools, but neither can begin to handle all the applications received last year. ~~Howar~~ Out of 1341 applicatants last year, Howard could accept only 74, although admissions officers believed that at least 200 were fully qualified. Meharry accepted 65 out of more than 800 applicants.

There are today enough interneships available to care for the number of medical school graduates. A recent survey ~~rec~~ showed that there were 158 such openings, 109 of which were in Negro institutions. However, only four hospitals add medical centers in the South provide interneships for Negroes--all four in Negro hospitals and medical centers--Hubbard Medical Center (Meharry), Nashville, Tennessee; Flint-Goodrich Hospital ~~(Negro)~~, New Orleans, Louisiana; Lincoln Hospital ~~(Negro)~~, Durham, N.C.; and St. Agnes Hospital ~~(Negro)~~, Raleigh, N.C. (Note: ~~If~~ clipping)

~~It is desirable today~~ Openings for residence specialties--two years of training beyond interneship in whihh a physician specializes in one particular field of medicine--have been difficult for Negroes to obtain. At present there are 116 such opportunities available, covering the fields of internal medicine; surgery; obstretics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; bone and joint surgery; pathology; pediatrics; psychiatry; X-Ray; tuberculosis,;urology; and anaesthesiology. Only Hubbard Medical Center (Meharry) offers such a residency in the South. Of the 116 residencies available, 85 are in 8 Negro hospitals.

INCIDENTS OF DISC. IN HOSP. FACILITIES

The failure of white hospitals to provide adequately for Negro patients often results in serious discrimination against Negroes. For instance:

→ Augusta — see next page

~~Charges were brought before the Austin, Texas, City Council,~~ ~~that a~~ A 12-year old Negro ~~boy~~ boy ~~was~~, injured in a ~~bicycle~~ bicycle accident, was denied emergency treatment at the city hospital solely on racial grounds, according to charges brought before the city council. ~~According to the~~ Evidence presented to the city council, revealed that the boy's mother took him to the emergency room but was told that emergency service had been discontinued. While the bleeding boy was kept waiting two hours for a physician to treat him, a white patient was admitted and treated for a broken arm. The lawyer for the boy later asked the city manager if emergency service had been discontinued and was told that it was operating on a 24-hour basis. The mayor promised that a full investigation of the incident would be made. ~~LUBBOCK, TEX. JOURNAL, Aug. 22, 1947~~

~~(Involves also Clark College student incident and Augusta incident)~~

Several Clark College (Atlanta, Ga.) students ~~were~~ injured in an automobile accident near Pelham, Tennessee, were denied admission to hospitals in both Manchester and Sewanee, Tennessee. The boys, en route to Nashville to a track meet, had a head-on collision with a truck which over-turned. The car in which the boys were riding was demolished. Two of the boys were seriously injured, several others were shaken up and cut. An ambulance was called from Manchester, Tennessee --about 15 or 20 miles away. The city hospital at Manchester refused admittance to the boys, on the grounds that there was no space. The ambulance then took the boys to Sewannee, Tennessee, where the boys were again refused admission on the grounds that there was no space. ~~The~~ Sewanee hospital authorities called at their own expense to Donaldson Hospital (Negro) in Fayetteville, Tennessee, which agreed to admit the students. By the time the ambulance arrived in Fayetteville, some two or three hours had elapsed since the accident. Thirty minutes after being admitted to the Donaldson Hospital, ~~the~~ one of the boys died. A second remained unconscious for ten days, but later recovered.

Any discussion of ~~discrim~~ discrimination in medical care in the South must take into account the fact that the South as a whole is far behind the rest of the Nation in health and medical care, as measured by death rates; life expectancy; population per physician, dentist, and nurse; hospital beds per 1,000 population, and the like. ~~It is not enough to make a~~ It is not enough to study only lack of facilities for the Negro, just as it is not enough to study only lack of facilities for the white popultaition--or for facilities for the whole South without a break-down by race. ~~To get a true picture~~ To talk just in terms of lack of hosptial beds for Negroes is to ignore facts--that there is also a serious lack of hospital beds for whites.

The South is making real efforts to improve its standing in health and medical care. States are taking advantage of the Hill-Burton Act to make hospital surveys and construct needed facilities. Through adequate hospital and clinical centers, and through scholarships to medical students, southern states hope to attract more doctors to the region. The promise of a healthier South looks good.

What is important ~~is~~ is that citizens, both white and Negro, must make sure that Negroes are included fully in plans for more hospitals and doctors. Interestingly enough, many reports of hospital surveys in the South do not give statistics by race.

Negroes are worse off than whites ~~the~~ in health and medical care, as measured by all indices. To make matters more serious, ~~Negroes are discriminated against~~ the segregation pattern in the South excludes Negroes from many hospitals, or relegates them to wards which are inadequately staffed. Negro doctors are refused permission to practice in many hospitals, even those which are municipally owned. No Southern state provides a medical shcool for Negroes. Training facilities for Negro medical students are woefully inadequate---more so than the also inadequate facilities for whites.

Southern citizens must study the whole health picture of the South, including a special study of the plight of Negro citizens, and include their findings in plans for ~~better~~ more and better hospitals and more doctors.

(over)

No. of Negroes per Negro physician, dentist, and nurse, is not a true measure of availability of medical service to Negroes, of course. White doctors and nurses serve Negroes, and in many cases, Negro doctors and nurses serve white people. It is to the advantage of Negroes to have more white health personnel in the South, and the ~~reverse~~ to also true for whites.

The ratio of Negro health personnel to the Negro population is, however, a real indication of lack of training facilities for Negroes, lack of adequate public school education to Negroes which would give them a background for professional education, and a lack of hospitals which will admit Negro doctors and nurses to practice.

DISCRIMINATION IN HOSPITAL FACILITIES

In Augusta, Georgia, at least as of March 1947, ambulance services for Negroes were inadequate, the police patrol wagon being used to take sick Negroes to hospitals. (MS, March 1947, 252)

HEALTH PERSONNEL, BY STATES, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS

State	Total Number Physicians 1940	Persons per Physician 1940	Total Number Negro Physicians, 1942 *	Negroes Per Negro Physician, 1942 *	Total Population per Dentist, 1940	Total Population per Professional Nurse, 1941
ADEQUATE MINIMUM	one to every 800 to 1,000 persons				one to each 2,000 persons	
UNITED S	140,755	935	3,810	3,377	1,878	769
Alabama	1,682	1,684	125	7,866	4,683	2,043
Arkansas	1,400	1,[illegible]2	58	8,320	5,077	11,977
Florida	1,875	1,012	85	6,049	2,657	1,148
Georgia	2,251	1,388	1[illegible]2	7,134	3,796	1,621
Kentucky	2,150	1,324	109	1,964	3,579	1,807
Louisiana	1,938	1,220	98	8,666	3,004	711
Mississippi	1,224	1,784	58	18,527	5,250	2,143
North Carolina	2,374	1,504	170	5,772	4,544	1,571
Oklahoma	1,789	1,306	71	2,378	3,145	1,582
South Carolina	1,214	1,565	67	12,152	5,263	1,782
Tennessee	2,319	1,257	246	2,068	3,459	1,188
Texas	5,151	1,245	166	5,569	3,184	1,343
Virginia	2,287	1,171	183	3,614	3,173	928

SOURCE: (except for starred items) MEDICAL CARE AND COSTS IN RELATION TO FAMILY INCOME, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Bureau Memorandum No 51 (Second Edition), May 1947

* NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947

Quoting Distribution of negro Physicians in the United States in 1942 by Paul B Cornely

DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

When the Paralyzed Veterans' Association of America sought to hold a banquet at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, Virginia, in September 1947, the hotel management at first refused to admit the 19 of its members who were Negro. Pressure from the Association and the NAACP succeeded in forcing the hotel to rescind its action. (Richmond Times-Dispatch, 28 Sept 47.)

North Carolina, to deliver an address. The professor had refused to give up the bus seat in which she was riding to a young white man. Although she was arrested for violation of the segregation law, she was tried for "misconduct and resisting an officer of the law". The local court found her guilty and fined her court costs.

A government worker stationed in the Southwest has written that in many places in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, Negroes are not allowed in busses at all. "For a long time only that long back seat was reserved for Negroes, but now, and especially in the smaller places, if a white passenger happensto get on that seat first that means that no Negroes are taken but told to wait for the next bus. In many instances, I have talked with Negroes who had been trying to get a bus for two days."

In Houston, Texas, a 65-year old respected member of the Negro community was fatally shot through the back of the head by a white bus driver when he asked to alight from the bus while the driver was engaged in a violent argument with a 17-year old Negro boy over the boy's alleged "insults" to the driver's girl friend. There have been numerous protests in Houston against the general practice among Houston bus drivers of carrying sidearms while driving on lines patronized largely by Negroes.

Discrimination in places of public accomodation

"....20 states by law compel segregation in one way or another. ~~The remaining~~ ....In the states with compulsory segregation laws Negroes are usually separated from whites in all forms of public transportation, and in hotels, restaurants, and places of amusement. Fourteen states require railroads to separate the races, and two authorize railroads to provide such separation. Train conductors are given power to enforce these laws."

Segregation laws

Incidents

A SAMPLE OF LAWS ON THE SEPARATION OF RACES
IN TRANSPORTATION IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

The following statutory provisions are taken from Charles S. Mangum, Jr., The Legal Status of the Negro (1940).

1. "The southern and border states have sought to handle the matter (of racial antipathy) be means of Jim Crow laws and regulations which make it unlawful for any carrier . . . to transport white and colored passengers in the same vehicle or the same portion thereof."

2. "Oklahoma and all former slave-holding states, with the exception of Delaware, Missouri, and West Virginia, have made provision by statute for an enforced separation of the white and Negro races in railways operated in the jurisdiction. . ."

   "Most of the statutes contain provisions punishing the carrier for a failure to carry out the terms of the law, making such a dereliction of duty a misdemeanor."

   Members of one race are not permitted to "remain" in the coach, or coaches, provided for members of another race in the Southern Region without likelihood of penalty or charge of violation of the regulations of these states.

3. "In Georgia a special statute makes compulsory the separation of the races on Pullmans."

4. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia "give express permission to use partitioned or compartment cars, one portion for whites and the other for Negroes."

   Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia "require signs designating the race which is to use the particular coach or compartment."

5. The following southern states having railway Jim Crow laws also require separate accommodations on street railways: "Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia. Alabama, Kentucky, and Maryland are exceptions here."

   Note: A recent study of the city of Jacksonville, Florida, showed that the city law does not require separation of races in local bus transportation, but that the races nevertheless follow the usual separation pattern in the use of these facilities.

6. Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia "give the conductors on street railways authority to change the line of division between the races," and the statutes of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina could easily be so interpreted.

(Under State + Local) Parks + Beaches

DISCRIMINATION IN RECREATION FACILITIES

The City Manager of Lynchburg, Va., banned attendance of white spectators at dances sponsored by Negroes and featuring Negro artists, stating as his reason: "There has been no trouble yet, but I feel that action to bar attendance of both races at social functions is necessary now to prevent trouble in the future." He also ruled against a proposed base ball game between a Negro and a white team, although sponsors of the ball game protested that there was no legal ground for his action. (Norfolk Journal and Guide, 10 Aug 46)

In Savannah, Georgia, Negroes are prohibited from using any part of Savannah Beach. A petition to the Savannah Beach City Council that a section of the beach be set aside for exclusive use by Negroes has aroused strong protests from white groups, and realtors have publicized a covenant covering the property which they claim would prevent the legal sale of any property within the area to other than members of the white race. (Savannah Morning News, Aug 13, 1947)

On Jan. 14, 1948, the Professional Golfers Association barred three Negro golf pros from the $10,000 Richmond open, ruling that only Caucasions may enter tournaments that it controls. PGA control of the tournament was gained through an agreement with the Richmond Golf Club. The three Negroes have filed suits aggregating $315,000 against the PGA and the Richmond Golf Club, on the grounds that the refusal of the association to admit them denied them the right to earn their livelihood as professional golfers. (Knoxville Journal [Tenn.], 15 Jan 48; Nashville Banner, 15 Jan 48; Roanoke [Va.] Times, 18 Jan 48; Birmingham [Ala.] News, 18 Jan 48.)

"Wilmington, N.C. In order to gain access to that section of Wilmington's Carolina Beach 'reserved' for Negroes, one must pass the main or 'white' section.

Local custom forbids Negroes the use of the public highway through the beach and relegates them to the use of a dirt road bypassed. [In 1945] . . . a Negro USO director, following a chartered bus of servicemen and junior hostesses and traveling in a USO club car, was detained by a police officer and not even permitted to use that portion of the main road leading to the dirt road." (MS, Aug-Sept 1945, 10-11.)

Negro residents of Glynn County, Georgia, must go as far as Fernandina, Florida, to find an ocean beach open to them. (Brunswick [Ga.] News, December 30, 1947.)

Court Decisions

SEGREGATION ON PUBLIC CARRIERS

Morgan Case, June 1946 (Morgan v. Virginia, 328 U.S. 373 [1946]).

Up until the Morgan decision in 1946, the Supreme Court had established and maintained that neither the Commerce Clause or the 14th Amendment of the Constitution protected the Negro from segregation on public carriers, whether intrastate or interstate. The plaintiff in the Morgan Case, a Negro woman travelling from Virginia to Maryland on an interstate bus, was convicted under a Virginia statute making it a penal offense for a person not to sit in the seat indicated by a bus driver and requiring bus drivers to seat passengers "so that contiguous seats will not be occupied by persons of different races at the same time." The Supreme Court reversed the conviction and held that, under the Commerce Clause, the Virginia statute was invalid as applied to interstate passengers. Thus, the decision in the Morgan Case established that a passenger travelling from one state through another on a bus is not subject to the racial segregation laws of any state. (Alexander, Raymond Pace, "Trends in the Law of Segregation on Public Carriers", Monthly Summary, Oct-Nov 1947, 8-14).

Carrier Control of Segregation

Since the Morgan decision, several interstate motor carriers have attempted to get around the ruling by declaring that, under regulations that the companies have set up, the carriers have the right to seat all their passengers.

a One Virginia judge, early in 1947, ruled that the state, by enforcing such ~~the~~ bus company regulation, "would be doing indirectly what it could not do directly." (MS, Feb 1947, 202)

More recently, however, a federal district court sitting in Roanoke, Va., ruled that a public carrier has the right to establish its own rules providing for the separate seating of white and Negro passengers where such separation is in accord with local custom. The suit was brought by William I. Simmons, a Negro clergyman, against the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation in order to test the rules the company had set up ~~providing for~~ to provide for separate seating after the Supreme Court had declared segregation in interstate public carriers unconstitutional. (AP, Jan. 1, 1948)

Incidents

DISCRIMINATION ETC. IN PUBLIC CARRIERS.

In the fall of 1946 an Atlanta streetcar motorman was exonerated for the fatal shooting of a Negro veteran. Although there was considerable evidence that the shooting was unprovoked, the case was dismissed in Recorder's (Police) Court, with the following statement by the Recorder: "No jury on earth ~~xxx~~ would convict him, so I am going to dismiss the case." (Monthly Summary, FR,NP,GP, Nov. 1946, 107-108.)

~~"Dr. Arline Young,~~ A woman professor of biology at Shaw University, was arrested in Nashville, Tennessee, on July 5, 1946, while enroute to Rocky Mount, North Carolina, to deliver an address. ~~The arrest came after~~ The Raleigh pfofessor had refused to give up the bus seat in which she was riding to a young white man. ~~Dr. Young was not tried~~ for violation of the segregation law, ~~the offense for which~~ she was arrested. Although she was tried for ~~but was charged with~~ 'misconduct and resisting an officer of the law'. The local court ~~she was~~ found her guilty and fined her the costs of court. (Monthly Summary (FR, NP), Aug-Sept 1946, 12.)

A government worker stationed in the Southwest writes the Monthly Summary that in many places in Arkansa, Louisiana, and Mississippi Negroes are not ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ allowed in busses at all. "For a long time only that long back seat was reserved for Negroes, but now, and especially in the smaller places, if a white passenger happens to get on that seat first that means that no Negroes are taken but told to wait for the next bus. In many instances, I have talked ~~xxx~~ with Negroes who had been trying to get a bus for two days." (MS, Aug-Sept 1945, 58)

In Houston, Texas, a 65-year old respected member of the Negro community was fatally shot through the back of the head by a white bus driver when he asked to alight from the bus while the driver was engaged in a violent argument

with a 17-year old Negro boy over the boy's alleged "insults" to the driver's girl friend. There have been numerous protests in Houston against the general practice among Houston bus drivers of carrying side-arms while driving on lines largely patronized by Negroes. (MS (FR, NP), Oct 1946,72).

~~"Baltimore, Maryland.~~ The Interstate Commerce Commission ~~has been ordered by~~ has ordered Federal Court in Baltimore, Md. to rehear the complaint of Elmer Henderson, formerly of FEPC, on charges that he was denied service on a Southern Railway dining car in 1942. ~~The ICC had earlier~~ Although the ICC had previously agreed that discrimination had been shown, ~~but had dismissed~~ Henderson's case had been dismissed on the grounds that 'bad judgment had been shown by an employee'. The former FEPC executive had found on entering the diner that the seats usually reserved for Negroes were occupied by white persons. He ~~demanded~~ declined an offer to be served in his pullman seat. The Federal Court held that the railroad's regulations were inadequate ~~in that~~ because they had not made provisions ~~were not made~~ for Negro passengers in the diner at all times. (ANP, NP)." (MS, Jan 46, 170)

Mrs. Lottie Taylor, of New York, was fined in a Fairfax, Va. court on charges of disorderly conduct after she had refused to obey a bus driver's orders to move to the segregated section of the Virginia State ~~Lines~~ Line Bus Company. The company argued that it reserved the right to seat its passengers according to "company regulations based on custom, usage, and tradition", despite the Supreme Court's decision in the Morgan Case against segregation in interstate carriers. (MS (GP, NP), Oct 1946, 72).

Disc in Public Carriers

DISCRIMINATION ~~IN SOUTH~~ AGAINST NEGRO SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS

Two Negro Purple Heart officers. Lt. Russell R. Stokes and Lt. James G. Bowman, hospitilized in McKinney, Texas, received permission to leave the hospital for a day to speak ~~in connection with a~~ in Dallas, Texas at a bond rally in connection with the "Juneteenth" celebration of the emancipation of Texas Negroes. They were due back at the hosptial the next day--July 20. ~~When they boarded the car of~~ They went to the Texas Electric Railway interurban station and boarded the car, half of which was marked "reserved" for Negroes. This section was full, but there was one vacant seat directly under the "reserved" sign. The two lieutenants sat there. When the conductor appeared a few minutes later he ordered them to "get on back where you belong". ~~One~~ One of the officers explained that the reserved section was filled and they were back as far as they could get. The passengers seemed in sympathy with the two men, but the conductor summoned three civilian policemen who order them to move back or be arrested. The two lieutenants, angered and embarrassed, reached for their bags and withdrew from the car, got their money refunded and secured a private automobile to take them back to the hospital.

MONTHLY SUMMARY, October 1945

"A Negro WAC ~~charged with~~ violating the North Carolina Jim Crow transportation laws, ~~[in Hamlet, N. C.]~~, was arrested in Hamlet, N.C. on the charges, held in jail for two days, and reportedly beaten up in the course of her arrest. The WAC, a corporal, was riding a Seaboard Airline train leaving Raleigh when she was requested by the conductor to move forward from where she was sitting to the coach reserved for colored. ~~"The corporal moved~~ She moved forward until she came to a ~~church~~ coach in which another Negro woman was seated. ~~Beginning with the porter,~~ Almost the entire train crew gathered about her, urging to move further forward, but she refused to move. At Hamlet, special officers boarded the train and ~~placed her under arrest~~ arrested her for violating the segregation statutes, ~~The special police later~~ Later turning her over to regular civilian peace officers. ~~The young woman soldier~~ She claimed that ~~an officer abused, cursed, and struck her before com-~~

~~mitting her to a cell~~. In court she was given a suspended sentence of thirty days in jail or a $25 fine and assessed court costs of $13.25. According to the provost marshall at Fort Jackson where ~~Corporal Nicholson is~~ the WAC was stationed, ~~has reported that~~ a subsequent investigation substantially confirmed the victim's account." (ANP)

MONTHLY SUMMARY Aug-Sept. 1945

"A Negro soldier whose breast was covered with overseas ribbons and battle stars boarded a Wilson (N.C.) to Fayetteville (N.C.) bus and took the only vacant seat--about midway in the vehicle. The operator immediately rushed back and said, 'You can't sit here!' Two white soldiers rose to the defense of their comrade-in-arms and a white woman passenger asked, 'Why can't he? He fights for me.' The driver, obviously unprepared for this response, silently resumed his seat at the wheel and the bus moved on peaceably." (Field Reports)

MONTHLY SUMMARY, August-September 1945

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND EXPRESSION

At Monroe, Georgia, 19-year old Lamar Howard was brutally beaten by two white men who were trying to learn from him what testimony he had given before the Federal Grand Jury investigating the Monroe lynchings of four Negroes. Although the two men admitted their guilt, a Monroe jury returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty' a month later. (Atlanta World, Jan.4, 1947, and Feb.26, 1947.)

In Laurel, Mississippi, a white main was shot to death in an argument among four white man over the right of Negroes to vote. (Union New Service, Aug. 11, 1947, p.1.)

A Negro member of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union, AFL, was abducted and flogged by four masked men in Wilkinson County, Georgia, in the summer of 1946. Despite the fact that the victim informed investigators that the men had told him that they were members of the Ku Klux Klan, AFL and law enforcement officers were inclined to believe that the floggers were representatives of anti-union elements in the area. (Atlanta Journal, June 20, 1946.)

In November, 1946, an AFL organizer in Thomaston, Georgia, who had been attempting to organize the 5000 workers in the town's four textile mills, was waylaid and beaten by four men. Town officials denied any knowledge of the existence of union activity in the town, although evidence of tension in the community appeared in a paid notice in the local newspaper, in which the manager of a local service station denied that his station was being used as AFL headquarters and stated: "If everybody would mind their own business as we do . . . this would be a better town in which to live." (Atlanta Constitution, Nov. 8, 1946.)

In September, 1946, Van A. Bittner, Director of the CIO's Southern membership drive, announced that since the opening of the drive in the spring of 1946, 17 CIO organizers had been beaten, apparently with tacit collusion from local law enforcement officers. (Atlanta Constitution, Sept. 30, 1946.)

John N. Popham, a New York Times reporter attending the recent state-wide meeting of 100 Negro leaders at Jackson, Mississippi, in which the members endorsed the President's Civil Rights program and called upon Mississippi Governor Fielding L. Wright to appoint an interracial committee to work out a plan "for the equalization of opportunities for all citizens of Mississippi", was accosted by two plainclothesmen, ordered into an automobile, and closely questioned. According to the reporter's account: "The first question was: 'What color are you?' The correspondent said he was white and the interrogator rejoined: 'That's what we want to know.' The correspondent was then asked his name, his reason for attending the meeting, the name of his employer, where he was staying in this city and his hometown address. The policemen then said: 'You can go now, we're just doing our duty.'" (New York Times, February 12, 1948, p. 9.)

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

THE RIGHT TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMODATIONS
~~PUBLIC/ASSISTANCE/AND/THE/NEGRO/~~

Discrimination in federal services

Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Certain eligibility requirements ~~serve to~~ deprive Negroes of full rights under this program. ~~To/be/eligible/for/benefits~~ Under the National Security Act, the amount of the insurance payments is based upon the worker's own wages in a job covered by law, and is, therefore, related to the tax he has paid. In order to qualify for benefits, the worker must have earned a certain amount of wages in jobs covered by law--not covered ~~excluded~~ are farm laborers and domestic service, categories in which larger percentages of Negroes are employed than whites. This exclusion, therefore, deprives many Negroes of insurance rights. In general, anyone would qualify for benefits who had earned, in a covered industry, $50 or more a quarter of a year, in at least half the quarter years between January 1, 1937, when the program went into effect, and the quarter year in which he became 65 or died. In the event of the worker's death, members of his family receive his benefit payments under certain conditions. Low wages for Negroes and the ~~more~~ frequent shift of these workers back and forth between ~~from~~ "covered" to "uncovered" occupations, also ~~and vice versa, contributes to the failure of~~ keep Negro workers and their survivors from ~~to~~ receiving as large a share of insurance benefits in proportion to their numbers in the labor force, as ~~as the~~ white workers receive in proportion to their numbers in the labor force. In addition, The lower average life expectancy of Negroes ~~than of whites~~ also reduces the amount of ~~helps to preclude the possibility of~~ old age insurance they receive. ~~being paid to large numbers of them~~ (SRC Social Security Study)

Public assistance. Locally, "Negroes ~~are~~ sometimes are neither ~~not~~ admitted ~~locally~~ to the benefits of certain services, or ~~are~~ given unequal service, according to an investigation of ~~This is shown by a study of~~ public assistance made by Dr. Richard Sterner in 1942 for ~~in~~ the Carnegie study of the ~~investigation of the~~ American Negro ~~sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation.~~ Because of a higher proportion of dependency, Negroes have a greater need for old age assistance than whites, but average grants in the old age assistance program were found to be lower for Negroes than whites, ~~but/even/Sterner/also/found/that/:~~ (REPORT OF PRES. COM.)

Myrdal's

An ~~The~~ American Dilemma states ~~says~~ that average benefits in old age assistance are much lower in the South than elsewhere, and that southern states paid lower benefits to Negroes than to whites. The largest race differential was in Mississippi, where whites received an average of $11 ~~$7~~ and Negroes an average of $7.

~~In the Aid to Dependent Children program,~~ According to An American Dilemma, under the Aid to Dep. Children program ~~between the years 1937 and 1940,~~ in seven of the southern states betw. 1937 + 1940, the proportion of Negroes accepted for aid ~~to dependent children~~ was smaller than the proportion of Negroes among all children under 16 years of age. The worst ~~kind of~~ discrimination occurred ~~was~~ in Georgia where in 1940 ~~where~~ 38 percent of all children under 15 were Negroes, but only 11 to 12 percent of the Georgia children ~~in Georgia~~ accepted for aid ~~for aid to dependent children~~ between 1937 and 1940 were Negroes.

Discrimination in state and local services

Libfaries. "In 1940 in thirteen southern states providing ~~800~~ 774 public libraries, ninety-nine, or less than one seventh, served Negroes.

Streets and sanitation.

~~Sanitation~~. The President's Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights says that both in the North + in the South the streets in Negro districts ~~in the North as well as in the South~~ are often not kept up to the standards maintained in white areas. ~~"In 1946~~ Jacksonville, Florida, made a survey of its Negro community in 1946. Following are excerpts and summaries pertaining to sanitation. "[About 27 per cent of the total Negro population of the City of Jacksonvillle] live in areas only part of which have sewers." "Water settles after rain for a period of one to four days in a number of Negro areas within the city limits.....[certain areas] are practically impassable after heavy rains. Water stands for considerable periods on certain paved streets after rain.....The only paved streets in the Negro sections are streets that were formerly occupied by white people and streets which serve as a thoroughfare for business and as arterial highways. There has been no new paving in Jacksonville since 1929. Recent paving has been emergency and temporary hard surface only..... In all, it is computed by this group of realtors [four representative colored realtors] that there are 135 miles of unpaved streets in sections where the Negro population lives inside the city limits.]....Public sanitation in the

Negro sections and in some white sections leaves much to be desired. Contributing causes are the lack of sewers, the miles of unpaved streets, lack of sidewalks, and poorly drained paved and unpaved streets. The street cleaning and garbage collection services of the City have been seriously impaired by lack of equipment, repairs, and personnel during the war years, and have thus contributed to poor sanitation. Other factors are ignorance, poverty, and carelessness of citizens."

Municipal auditoria. In 1947 the Southern Regional Council made an informal check of the use by Negroes of municipal auditoria ~~by Negroes~~ in the following southern cities: Atlanta, Georgia; Raleigh, N.C.; ~~Winston-Salem, N.C.; Charleston, S.C.~~; Charleston, S.C. (county auditorium); Jackson, Miss.; Columbia, S.C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Richmond, Va. Atlanta, Raleigh, Columbia, Birmingham, Nashville, and Richmond admit Negroes to the auditorium when white people are present, but customarily seat them only in balconies and galleries. In Nashville, however, the main floor is sometimes divided for occupancy by both races. Jackson, ~~Mississippi,~~ allowing mixed audiences only for weekly wrestling matches, enforcing segregated seating in the balcony. Charleston, ~~S.C.~~ allows no mixed audience, but ~~on occasion, will~~ the building may be rented by either whites or Negroes. ~~Apparently the only time Negroes have~~ With the exception of Jackson, the other cities also make the auditoria available to all Negro groups. All cities except Birmingham, and Atlanta admit Negroes through the same entrances and exits as are used by whites; Birmingham and Atlanta provide separate entrances and exits. When a colored ~~artist~~ group sponsors ~~the~~ a program, or a Negro ~~is the performer~~ performs in Atlanta, whites and Negroes use the same entrances and exits. ~~Customarily in cities~~ In most of these cities when a Negro is the performer; ~~a section of the orchestra~~ special seating arrangements are made for whte and colored patrons; in many cases, a section of the orchestra and dress circle are made available to Negroes.

JOB DISCRIMINATION AND MEXICAN AMERICANS

"The Mexican Americans [testifying before the PresidentIs Committee on Civil Rights]: "We opened and employment bureau (to help Mexican Americans) in our office last year for San Antonio. We wrote to business firms thougout the city, most of whom didn't answer. We would call certain firms and say that we heard they had an opening for a person in a stock room or some other type of work; or I would go myself. But thinking I was the same in prejudice as they, they would say 'You know we never hire Mexicans.'" **PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE REPORT,

Summary

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES WITHIN UNIONS

"War employment has increa ed the opporunities for southern Negroes in the building trades, but in most crafts they have had to fight hard for the opportunity to organize even in separate Negro locals, and then for a fair share of the work. Two stories illustrate this uphill progress.

"In June of last year [1943], Negro carpenters in Chattanooga and Nashville, whose union has jurisdiction in the Hopkinsville, Kentucky, area, complained that they were being kept from employment on a contonment construction job in the Hopkinsville area by the local [white] carpenters' union. [The matter was given to a mediator to investigate and adjust] It was first determined how many Negro carpenters were available for work on this particular job. Then the representatives of the Negro and white carpenters' union were called into conference and an agreement was reached whereby the 120 Negro carpenters who were available in the area would be the next additional carpenters to be employed. The result was that within a period of a week, all available Negro carpenters were employed."

The second case is that of thirty Negro carpenters who were barred from skilled employment in a shipbuilding compnay in Savannah, Ga., building barges under contract with the Maritime Commission. The Company employed Negroes only in unskilled jobs--the company had no policy of its own which would restrict the employment of Negroes, but was under a closed shop agreement with the Metal Trades Council of the AFL. After hearings and directives before and from the FEPC, the Metal Trades Council allowed Negro carpenters to be employed by the shipbuilding Company.

INTO THE MAIN STREAM, p. 129-30.

UNIONS AND DISCRIMINATION

In some cases unions write in non-discrimination clauses into contracts, and thus help to promote equality of opportunity for minority groups.

The collective bargaining agreement between the Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock and Repair Company and Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local Number 32 (signed September 17, 1943) contains this clause :

~~ARTICLE III~~ ARTICLE III

Section 1. The company agrees that neither it nor any of its officers, foremen or supervisors will discriminate against, interfere with, restrain or coerce employees because of membership in the Union, or participation in the Union's regualr activities, or because of race, creed or color; nor shall the Company discriminate against any employee or group of employees for presenting to the Foreman or Head of Department or to the Industrial Relations Director any complaint, dispute or grievance.

Section 2. The Company shall not, for any reason, enter into any agreement with any individual employee or group of employees containing a provision or provisions inconsistent with any of the provisions of this agreement.

~~Section 3.~~

~~The~~ An agreement dated June 2, 1947 between the Atlanta, Georgia, Plant of the Southern Wheel Division of the American Brake Shoe Company and the United Steel Workers of America contains the following anti-discrimination clause:

SECTION VI. - UNION COMPANY RELATIONSHIPS

13. The Company or the Union shall not discriminate against any person because of race, sex, political or religious affiliation or nationality.

UNIONS AND DISCRIMINATION

Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen

In 1941 the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen persuaded the Southeastern Carriers Conference "to agree that only white firemen should be promoted to serve as engineers, that the promotion of 'non-promotable' firemen employed should not exceed 50 per cent, and that only 'promotable' firemen should be assigned to new runs or vacancies in established runs." As a result of that agreement, Negro firemen could be withdrawn from runs and replaced by men of less seniority. (From Norflok, Va. PILOT, Aug. 25, 1947)

After a series of court decisions, the Supreme Court on December 15, 1947, refused to review a ~~decision~~ lower court ruling that the firemen's brotherhood must not discriminate against Negro firemen (who are not admitted to the brotherhood, although it serves as a bargaining agent for them).

~~In effect the decision means that Negro firemen have equal rights~~

RACIAL ANTAGONISMS AND UNIONS

"The struggle between managmeat and labot is a complex one. The following is an example of the way in which race and religious intolernae enters the situation and occasionally complicates it. There is a ~~little gadget~~ plant in the South which makes a little gadget and sells it nationally for twenty-five cents at the cigar counters of most drug stores. The plant workers are ammost entirely young Negro women, organized one hundred per cent. Recently, following several months of unsuccessful conttact negotiations, a strike was called. On the day of the strike, at a meeting of the workers, an organizer made a rather bittwr speech to his predominantly Negro audience, stating that there were some things in American life he found hard to understand. Hw spoke of having risked his life with ~~lots~~ thousands of other Americans making the world a better place to live in~~t~~. He said one of the things he had fought for was equal opportunity forthe Jewish minority in Europe oppressed by the Nazi overlord. He concluded with the remakr that he found it disillusioning to return to America to find Jewish industrialists exploiting another minority group, the Negro, in an attempt to accumulate wealth. Fortunately, a labor leader with longer experience rose at once to point out the fallacies in the argument and urged the workers to remove racial and religious antagonisms from their thinking. He helped them see that this was a trade union issue; that management acted in the way it did because it was management and that they were exploited as workers, and not primarily as Negroes."

MONTHLY SUMMARY, "The Organization of Southern Labor," Nov. 1946

II Equality of Opportunity

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

"A survey conducted by the United States Employment ~~Practice/Comm~~ Service and contained in the Final Report of the Fair Employment Practice Committee reveals that of the total job orders rexeived by USES offices in 11 selected areas during the period of February 1-15, 1946, 24 per cent were discriminatory. Of 38,195 orders received, 9,171 induded specifications withregard to race, citizenship, religion, or some combination of these factors."--REPORT OF PRES. COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

JOB DISCRIMINATION AND MEXICAN AMERICANS

"The Mexican Americans [testifying before the PresidentIs Committee on Civil Rights]: "We opened and employment bureau (to help Mexican Americans) in our office last year for San Antonio. We wrote to business firms thougout the city, most of whom didn't answer. We would call certain firms and say that we heard they had an opening for a person in a stock room or some other type of work; or I would go myself. But thinking I was the same in prejudice as they, they would say 'You know we never hire Mexicans.'" **PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE REPORT,

NEGROES IN LOW-PAYING JOBS

"Discrimination in hiring has forced many minority workers into low-paying and often menial jobs such as common laborer and domestic servant. This has done much to bring about the situation reported by the Bureau of the Census in 1940—

"'Striking differences between the occupations of whites and Negroes were shown in 1940 census statistics. Farmers, farm laborers, and other laborers constituted 62.2 per cent of all employed Negro men and only 28.5 per cent of all employed white men. Only about 5 per cent of all employed Negro men, compared with approximately ~~30~~ 30 per cent of employed white men, were engated in professional, semi-professional, proprietary, managerial, and clerical or sales occupations. Skilled craftsmen represented 15.6 per cent of employed white men and only 4.4 per cent of employed Negro men. More than half of the Negro draftsmen were mechanics, carpenters, painters, plasterers and cement finishers, and masons.'" REPORT OF PRES. COM. ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ON THE JOB DISCRIMINATION

"If he can get himself hired, the minority worker often finds that he is being paid less than other workers. This wage discrimination is sharply evident in studies made of individual cities and is especially exaggerated in the South. A survey, conducted by the Research and Information Department of the American Federation of Laborshows that the average weekly income of white veterans ranges from 30 to 78 per cent above the average weekly income of Negro veterans in 26 communities, 25 of them in the South.

"In Houston, for example, 36,000 white veterans had a weekly income of $49 and 4,000 Negro veterans had average incomes of $3,000--a difference of 63 per cent. These differences are not caused solely by the relegation of the Negroes to lower types of work, but reflect wage discriminations between whites and Negroes for the same type of work. The Final Report of the FEPC states that the hourly wage rates for Negro common laboters averaged 47.4 cents in July, 1942, as compared with 65.3 cents for white laborers.

"Nor can the disparity be blamed entirely on differences in education and training The 1940 Census reveals that the median annual income of Negro high school graduates was only $775 as compared with $1454 for the white high school graduate; that the median Negro college ~~graduage~~ graduate received $1074 while his white counterpart was earning $2046; that while 23.3 per cent of white high school graduates had wage or salary incomes over $2000, but four per cent of Negro graddages ~~of~~ achieved that level.

"In presenting this evidence, the Committee is not ignoring the fact ~~that~~ that an individual Negro worker may be less efficient than an individual white worker or vice versa. Nor does it suggest that wage differentiss which reflect actual differences in the competence of workers are unjustifiable. What is indefensible is a wage discrimination based, not on the worker's ability, but on his race."

REPORT OF PRES. COMM. ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

PATTERN OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTHERN INDUSTRY

After giving examples of employment of Negroes in various southern industries, Johnson says that two or three things seem evident. "In the first place, it is a common southern practice to employ Negroes in industry, and to employ them in the same factories as whites. A second statement we can clearly make is that Negroes cannot move freely on the industrial scene, nor have they reached the top in any of the examples recorded. A third point is that there is no uniformity in the practices.. We find some plants paying the same basic wage, ~~and~~ others a differential. Some do not upgrade Negroes at all, some very rarely, some freely in the lower brackets, some freely in the semi-skilled, some occasionally into skilled ranks, and a few freely into skilled jobs. Some carry differential rates of payon up the line; some evade this by using Negroes in skilled roles but not so classifying them; some few pay equally for equal work throughout. A few factories employ Negroes and whites in complete segregation; more, in partial segregation; a few, without segregation. This kaleidoscopic variety is inconsistent and irrational, yet not without its promise. For one thing it means that one rigid caste pattern is not uniform throughout the South; there are as many varieties of practice as there are firms; and changes are taking place which, small as they may seem, move in the direction of justice and integration. Blocked here, meandering there, bogged down somewhere else, yet ever creeping on, the currents of Negro industrial ~~expansion~~ experience are flowing into the main stream of southern industrial life."--INTO THE MAIN STREAM, p. 107-108

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND EMPLOYERS

"The employer's problem, to get the most work done at least cost, is complicated by another race differential. Whatever a Negro earns at a given job, according to the prevailing tradition a white worker should get more. Whatever the general standard of living of the Negroes, that of the white workers is expedted to be higher. There is, of course, no real reason why ~~he can get the same work done for less by Negroes~~ an employer should pay higher wages to white workers when he can get the same work done for less by Negroes. He is, however, continually faced with the pressure of white workers for jobs, and with their insistence that Negroes be paid less. The employer is not, of course, wholly the passive victim of the white workers' racialism. There are frequent instances of a deliberate 'divide and rule' policy, as suggested in the observations of the workers. The exixtence of the wage differentials usually exerts a downward rather than an upward pressure on wages as a whole. Even if individual employers have had no part in the instigation of racialism, employers as a class have seen some profit in the fact that it exists."-*PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, p. 103

SEGREGATION WITHIN THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

"In carrying out the traditional racial policy [in the tobacco industry], segregation of workers is practiced in most of the plants, but the form varies widely. The most common and widespread form of segregation is that which follows the racial division of occupations. The Negroes perform most of the work up to the point of manufacture, and the white workers most of the work from fabrication to marketing. That this occupational segregation is more a matter of race and custom than of skill and capacity is suggested by the fact that there are some white stemmers in Louisville, and some Negro 'making machine' operators in Winston-Salem and other cities. All the supervisory posts are held by white workers except in Louisville, a border city, where there are some instances of Negro foremen over Negro workers. White workers hold practically all the jobs classified as standard crafts, and Negroes hold practidally all the jobs regarded as menial."--PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, p. 100

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF PRINCIPALS, SUPERVISORS, AND TEACHERS, IN SCHOOLS, BY STATES, BY RACE, 1943-44

State	Whites	Negroes
Alabama	$1,158	$ 661
Arkansas	924	555
Florida	1,530	970
Georgia	1,123	515
~~Kentucky~~	~~1,682~~	~~778~~
Louisiana	1,683	828
Mississippi	1,107	342
North Carolina	1,380	1,249
Oklhahma	1,428	1,438
South Carolina	1,203	615
Tennessee	1,071	1,010
Texas	1,395	946
Virginia	1,364	1,129

Source: PRES. COM. ON CIVIL RIGHTS, Quoting statistics provided by the United State s Office of Education for the school year 1943-44.

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF WHITE AND NEGOR SCHOOL PLANTS,
11SOUTHERN STATES, 1939-40

State	Value of school plants per pupil enrolled	
	White	Negro
Alabama	$116	$24
Arkansas	111	31
Florida	269	54
Georgia	129	34
Kentucky	139	118
Louisiana	227	34
Mississippi	162	28
North Carolina	164	54
South Carolina	172	33
Texas	243	72
Virginia	142	58

SOURCE: Improving Education in the Southern States, 1941 Bulletin 1 p. 11, Southern States Work Conference

NUMBER WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS ENROLLED PER MEMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF*, 13 SOUTHERN STATES, 1943-44

State	Number white pupils enrolled per white teacher	Number Negro pupils enrolled per Negro teacher
Alabama	29.6	38.1
Arkansas	30.6	37.7
Florida	25.5	29.5
Georgia	27.4	33.5
Kentucky	29.4	26.3
Louisiana	26.5	37.4
Mississippi	29.9	41.9
North Carolina	30.7	34.6
Oklahmma	27.3	24.7
South Carolina	26.8	34.1
Tennessee	29.2	34.5
Texas	27.1	30.3
Virginia	28.3	32.7

*Principals, supervisors, and teachers

Source: United States Office of Education, Statistical Summary of Education, 1942-44

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STANDARD CLASSROOM UNIT FOR WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOLS, 12 SOUTHERN STATES, 1939-40

State	Current expenditures per standard classroom unit White	Negro
Alabama	$840	$ 303
Arkansas	577	265
Florida	1478	598
Georgia	945	321
~~Kentucky~~		35
Louisiana	1376	352
Mississippi	784	154
North Carolina	962	599
Oklahoma	1220	1221
South Carolina	1294	432
Tennessee	821	676
Texas	1469	725
Virginia	951	548

Source: John K. Norton and Eugene S. Lawler. An Inventory of Public School Expenditures in the United States (American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington D. C., 1944)

GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR NEGROES IN THE SOUTH

"A United Press survey revealed the following situation in Southern states regarding professional educational facilities for negroes:

"South Carolina--The state established a law school in 1947 at the state negro college when the U. S. District Court upheld a negro's suit to gain admission to the State University Law School. No other professional schools for negroes are operated in the state.

"North Carolina-- There is a law school at North Carolina College in Durham, a negro institution. [This school was not accredited by the American Bar Association, as given in the latest listing of accredited law schools--1944] The state also operates an engineering school for negroes and pays tuitions for negro medical students at out-of-state colleges.

"Georgia--the state spends about $35,000 annually to send qualified negro students to private and out-of-state professional colleges but does not operate such facilities itslef.

"Virginia--No law school for negroes is operated in the state and segregation laws bar negroes from white colleges.

"Louisiana--One private law school for negroes is situated in the state but there are no state schools for negro medical students. There is a $50,000 annual appropriation for out-of-state tuitions.

"Florida--The state pays out-of-state tuition for negro law students and has never been faced wihh a showdown on a negro seeking entrance to the University of Florida.

"Mississippi and Tennessee--No law training is provided for negroes. [An Associated Press survey (Tyler Texas Courier-Times-Telegraph, Jan. 19, 1947) says that Mississippi is the only state failing to provide Negro graduate education of some kind] (also negroes go to Ark. for some things)

"Alabama--The state makes an annual appropiration for negroes' tuition expenses at out-of-state professional insitutions.

"Two suits regarding negro professional education are now pending in Louisiana, where negroes desire law and medical training within the state."--
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, PRESS, Jan. 13, 1948

(The Educational Directory, 1946, lists a Negro law school in Kentucky--Central Law School, State University, Louisville, Ky., but the school is not listed as being accredited by the American Bar Association in its latest listing of accredited schools--1944)

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM IN DAYS, WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOLS, 1943-44

State	Length of school term in days White	Negro
Alabama	169.6	166.1
Arkansas	165.3	141.8
Florida	172.4	168.2
Georgia	175.3	165.0
Kentucky	159.2	171.6
Louisiana	180.0	156.7
Mississippi	165.5	130.0
North Carolina	179.9	179.9
Oklahmma	169.0	175.8
South Carolina	176.9	160.4
Tennessee	166.7	169.0
Texas	173.9	166.2
Virginia	180.0	180.0

Source: United States Office of Education, Statistical Summary of Education, 1942-44.

PERCENT OF WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS IN ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS, BY STATES

State	Percent Enrollment in one-room schools	
	White	Negro
Alabama	3.9	28.5
Arkansas	15.0	31.3
Florida	1.6	12.5
Georgia	1.8	31.6
Mississippi	2.3	22.4
North Carolina	1.7	12.0
South Carolina	1.9	10.7
Tennessee	10.6	18.7
Texas	2.7	3.8
Virginia	7.2	19.3

Source: IMPROVING EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, 1941, Southern States Work Conference.

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Source: John K. Norton and Eugene S. Lawler. An Inventory of Public School Expenditures in the United States (American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington D. C., 1944)

Discrimination in Facilities for Whites and Negroes
(1) teacher salaries

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF PRINCIPALS, SUPERVISORS, AND TEACHERS, IN SCHOOLS, BY STATES, BY RACE, 1943-44

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Virginia	1,364	1,129

Source: PRES. COM. ON CIVIL RIGHTS, Quoting statistics provided by the United State s Office of Education for the school year 1943-44.

HOUSING

"In Kn oxville, Tennessee, fiery crosses and mimeographed letters signed 'KKK' were reported seen at scattered points throughoutthe city when a Negro family moved into a predominantly white neighborhood. Previously, attempts had been made to intimidate the family when a burning cross was planted on the lawn of the house and a charge of dynamite exploded nearby. (ANP)"--MONTHLY SUMMARY, IV, 12, July 1947, p. 368--"The Social Front"

HOUSING

In Atlanta a Housing Committee representing all groups affected by the housing need has studied the problem formany months (1047). This committee has stated that: "During the war years and the ten depression years preceding it, far fewer houses were built in Atlanta and the rest of the nation than were needed for our expanding population. The war emergency and the present post war period have brought increasing pressure for expansion of white housing facilities, but little attention has yet been given to adequate housing for the colored population....The Negro population has overflowed the maximum possible use of present facilities with the result that colored families have been forced to move into housing areas in white fringe sections."////// (included in a Statement of the Atlanta Urban League, prepared by A. A. Thompson, Jr., and presented to the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, Hearing in Atlanta, October 29, 1947). In his statement at the hearing Mr. Thompson said: "Housing is the number one problem in Atlanta. In addition to the problems facing all citizens in need of decent housing, Negroes meet distinct difficulties which arise from restrictions to low income jobs, limited land for expansion and too few houses available for rent or purchase."

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE CAUSED BY HOUSING TENSIONS.

1) In Birmingham, Alabama, dynamiters destroyed the home of a Negro family which had moved just across the dividing line between a white and a Negro neighborhood. The house, which was only a half-block from the Negro area and three blocks from the nearest white home, was empty when it was wrecked, since its owners had been afraid to move into it for fear of represals, despite the fact that Birmingham's racial residential segregation zoning laws had been declared unconstitutional by the Federal District Court. (Chicago Defender, 30 July 1947)

2) In Atlanta, Georgia, a white man was arrested for firing into a Negro home (previously bombed) with intent to kill. The Negro owner, who returned the fire in self-defense, was also arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and discharging firearms. The disturbance occurred in a fringe area that has long been the scene of tension and violence between whites and Negroes. (Atlanta World, 8 July 1947)

EFFORTS OF SOUTHERN STATES TO CIRCUMVENT FEDERAL COURT RULINGS ON WHITE PRIMARY

S outh Carolina

"A special session of the State [South Carolina] Legislature passed 147 bills eliminating from the statute books every discernable reference to primaries. This required wiping out even the laws against fraud in primaries, and made necessary dual registration (once with the party for the primary, again with the State for the general election.) Moreover, party officials are left with dictatorial power to say who shall vote in the primaries--and this power can be turned against whites as well as Negroes." Stetson Kennedy, "The Battle for the Ballot, SOUTHERN FRONTIER, Dec. 1945, p. 3.

This action was designed to take primaries out from state control and make them in essence private clubs and so out of state and federal jurisdiction. This new form of white primary was held invalid in 1947 (July 12) by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina in the case of Elmore v. Harris. In its opinion the Court said:

> "Racial distinctions cannot exist in the machinery that selects the officers and lawmakers of the United States; and all citizens of this State and Country are entitled to cast a free and untrammelled ballot in our elections, and if the only material and realistic elections are clothed with the name 'primary', they are equally entitled to vote there."

On December 30, 1947 the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the decidion of the District Court that the South Carolina white primary was illegal. The case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, N.C., writting the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, blased the contention of the South Carolina Democratic Party officers that the party there is a "voluntary political association which can exercise unrestricted choise of membership" and that Negroes have "no more right to vote in the Democratic primary...than to vote in the election of officers of the Forest Lake Country Club."

"No election machinery can be upheld if its purpose or effect is to deny the Negro, on account of his race or color, an effective voice in the

government of his country or the State or the community wherein he lives," siad the appeals court decision.

Alabama

Alabama, in November 1946, adopted the "Boswell amendment" to the State Constitution, seeking to continue disfrancnisement by establishing "qualifications" standards under which Negroes could be barred by administrative action. The amendment"gives to the various Boards of Registrars perhpas the most extraordinary discretionary power ever given by a democracy to a few men. The registrars may summon any citizen, who desires to exercise his right of citizenship, and require him to prove that he or she is 'of good character, understands the duties and obligations of good citi zenship under a republican form of govemmment" and also to demonstrate that he or she can "understand and explain any article of the Constitution of the United States."

"The registrars are to be the sole judges as to the goodness of the character. The registrars are to be the sole judges as to correctness of the understanding and explanation of the articles of the Constitution.

"So the Boswell amendment gives the registrars, who are local politicians chosen by politidal action, unqualified and unchall ngeable power to say who may vote and who shall not vote. At their whim or in pursuance of their purposes, whether good or bad, they may arbitrarily declare any person, white or black, to be not of good character; they may declare, however brilliant or lggical his exposition of the Constitution may be, his answer is unsatisfactory and he is disfranchised." Editorial in ATLANTA JOURNAL, 11/8/46.

The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights says that exclusion by the sort of device as is embodied in the Boswell amendment is "a familiar southern phenomenon. The tradition is to ignore such tests with respect to white voters but to apply them to Negroes--literally, where there is any possibility of eliminating them under the test; fraudently,

where they meet the test."

The constitutionality of the amendment has not been tested, but according to the above quoted editorial in the Atlanta Journal, there is grave doubt as to its constitutionality.

Georgia

The Legislature of Georgia early in 1947 passed a white primary bill modeled on the form of South Carolina's which was subsequently signed by Herman Tullmadge, governor by virtue of his election by the legislature. When ~~the Supreme Court of Georgia declared~~ M.E. Thompson ~~was~~ became governor after the decision by the Georgia Supreme Court, he vetoed the bill.

An Associated Press story datelined January 6, 1948, quotes Herman Talmadge as saying that some such voter-qualification as Alabama's Boswell Amendment seemed to be the last chance of the South to bar Negroes from voting. Talmadge said in an interview that such laws probably would be enacted with intent to bar most Negroes from voting. He added that he believed it proper for registrars to bar Negroes from voting while allowing illiterate whites to vote.

"'I believe,' he asserted, 'that 85 or 90 per cent of our white citizens should vote. There are many good white people in our country counties who can't read or write. But they own farms and they do their own thinking.

"'I don't think more than 10 or ~~10~~ 15 percent of our Negroes should vote.'"
MOULTRIE, GA. OBSERVER, 1/6/48

Florida

The Florida Legislature, meeting in 1947, defeated a bill to divorce primaries from state control.

Mississippi

During the last sess ion of the Mississippi Legislature a provision was passed whereby a person may be required to subscribe to a statement of principles of a political party before being permitted to vote in a primary election. Moreover, he may be required to pledge himself to vote for the successful primary candidate in the general election--regardless of the party nominee's views. Acting under this provision, the Mississippi Executive Committee of the Democratic Party has drawn up a code of eighteen points. The code has the obvious intent of making it difficult, if not impossible, for a Negro to subscribe to it. The following are indicative of its general tone:

1. While declaring the party in favor of "equal opportunities for all, with special privileges to none," the code insists at another point that "we are opposed to any legislation, federal or state, setting up what is known as Fair Employment Practices Co mmittees, commonly known as FEPC ."

2. Insisting that the party is opposed to lynching and other forms of mob violence, the code declares itself in opposition to Federal anti-lynch legislation as "a usurpation of state rights."

3. At another point the statement declared, "We believe in the time-honored and cherished traditions of the South and oppose any legislation, movement, or policy which do violence to or destroy them."

4. The Federal anti-poll tax law is opposed. (GP, ANP, NP)

POLL TAX

"Georgia, under the leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall, abolished its poll tax statute in 1945. But in the remaining several poll tax states [Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia] the tax can only be repealed by amendment of the state constitution, which requires a two-thirds (in some states three-fifths) majority of the legislature and then approval by a majority of voters in the next election. The obstacles which stand in the way of poll tax repeal by these states are formidable indeed." Stetson Kennedy, "Is the South's 20 % Democracy Enough?" SOUTHERN FRONTIER, October 1945, p. 4.

"It was estimated on the floor of the House of Representatives on July 21, 1947, that: 'In the Presidential elections of 1944, 10 per cent of the potential voters voted in the seven poll-tax states, as against 49 per cent in the free-vote states. In the congressional elections of 1946, the figures are 5 per cent for the poll-tax states as compared with 33 per cent for the free-voting states!" REPORT OF PRES. COMM.

CITIZENS OF VOTING AGE FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION AND NEGROES,

SOUTHERN STATES, 1940

State	Total	Negro	Per Cent Negro
Virginia	1,567,517	364,224	23.2
North Carolina	1,925,483	493,108	25.6
South Carolina	1,939,341	383,660	38.8
Georgia	1,768,969	580,687	3218
Florida	1,187,827	310,228	26.1
Kentucky	1,630,772	137,961	8.5
Tennessee	1,703,391	309,400	18.2
Alabama	1,555,369	520,981	33.5
Mississippi	1,195,079	563,715	47.2
Arkansas	1,098,986	270,973	24.7
Louisiana	1,364,933	473,332	34.7
Oklahoma	1,362,438	97,089	7.1
Texas	3,710,374	540,565	14.6

SOURCE: Negro Year Book, 1947, p. 276

THE COST OF VOTING IN DOLLARS AND DAYS' WORK

State	Annual Poll Tax Payment	Maximum Poll Tax Payment	Per Capita Income 1940	No. of Days' Work to Pay Poll Tax for Man and Wife Who are 1 Year Delinquent
Alabama	$1.50	$36.00[1]	$268.00	6 3/4
Arkansas	1.00	2.00	247.00	5
Mississippi	2.00	6.00[2]	220.00	11
South Carolina	1.00	1.05	287.00	2 1/4
Tennessee	1.00	2.58	320.00	3
Texas	1.00	1.75	423.00	2 1/2
Virginia	1.50	5.01[3]	455.00	4

1 Cumulative from age 21 to 45.

2 Cumulative 2 years; counties can levy another $1.

3. Cumulative 3 years.

While the amount of the poll tax may seem insignificant to persons in the upper income brackets, its discriminatory and even prohibitive nature stands out clearly against the background of per capita income. If the poll tax were levied on the basis of earnings, the upper income groups would more fully appreciate the burden of the tax imposes upon the poor.

Stetson Kennedy, "Is the South's 20 % Democracy Enough?", The Southern Frontier, October, 1945, p. 4.

EFFORTS TO KEEP NEGROES FROM VOTING

Miscellaneous

Most of the opening testimony at the Senate Campaign Investigation Committee hearings on Bilbo's campaign in Mississippi fell into two categories:

1. Negroes who didn't even try to register and vote because of "fear" which they traced to remarks attributed to Bilbo in campaign speeches.

2. Negroes who tried to register and encountered delaying tactics by county clersk. Some of them blamed it on Bilbo's insistence that Negroes should not be permitted to vote in the Democratic primay.

J. D. Collins, Negro shoe repairman from Greenwood, Mississippi, told the Senate campaign investigating committee that the Mayor of Greenwood and three other white men came to him before the primary and asked him to tell 32 registered Negro voters to stay away from the polls. Collins said he and Taxi Driver A. C. Montgomery carried out the request and after the primary each of them received an envelope containing $25 which they considered a "gift". --Tampa Fla. Tribune (NP), 12.5/46; A fro-A merican 9/28/46

EFFORTS TO KEEP NEGROES FROM VOTING

Miscellaneous

In Ridgeland, South Carolina, "colored citizens, applying for registration certificates for three months now, have been told that there are no more. Election officials at the Jasper County [in which Ridgeland is located] courthouse have told Negroes applying the first Monday of each month, according to state law, that 'we don't have any more certificates ready but you can come back next month.

"When more than 100 Negtoes appeared in June, the board issued papers to about one-half and announced it had run out of certificates. When those who were denied and others returned in July and August they were told 'we have no certificates.'" —CHICAGE DEFENDER, 8/17/46

"Dr. Henderson, chairman of the board of registration for Chesterfield county, S. C., refused flatly to register a single one of a large contingent of Negro citizens who appeared at the county courthouse here last Monday. Many of the applicants had traveled considerable distance to obtain certificates.

"Arriving at the courthouse well before the opening hour of 9 o'clock, the group after noticing the registration office still closed, sent a committee to Dr. Henderson who explained the group had come too late. Reminded that it was just 11:30 and the contingent had been waiting since before opening hours, the official is reported as having grown angry and told the committee he had no intention of registering them and that since the next election didn't come until next year, they'd have to come again."—SAN ANTONIO REGISTER, (ANP) 8/31/45

"James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said five Negroes were 'politely' turned away from polls today as they sought to vote in the state's Democratic primary eledtion.

"He said three of the Negroes, including himself, were among those who

had been permitted to enroll to vote in the primary, but whose names later were purged from enrolment books.

"'They were very nice to us at the polls, and ver courteous. The clerk called Mr. Rice (Richland County Democratic chairman) and then the three of us were told that our names had been purged and none of us were allowed to vote,' he said.

"Hinton said that he received no answer when he asked if they were not allowed to vote 'because we are Negroes.'"--COLUMBIA, S. C. STATE (AP) 8/14/46

~~Violence and Intimidation~~

Literacy Tests

"The local registrar of voters, Alex Holman (Smithfield, N. C.) has refused attempts by about 75 Negroes to register during the current campaign for mayor. One teacher claims that Mr. Holman demanded that she recite the Bill of Rights and write the Constitution as a prerequisite to registering. The registrar counters, 'I told her to write out the constitution in long hand and learn the Bill of Rights before returning to register.'" --MONTHLY SUMMARY, May 1945, p. 288

"Col. Harry M. Ayers, publisher of The Anniston Star (Alabama), at the same conference [Committee of Editors and Writers of the South] told of a Negro friend who had tried for several years to vote but had benn disbarred each year because he couldn't, according to the Board of Registrars, interpret the Constitution. The next time he appeared before the Board he had memorized the entire document and knew more about the Constitution than the Board itself. Yet he was barred from voting by the Board's exercise of legal rights under Section 53 of the State code: 'The Board of Registrars may make such rules and regulations as it deems proper

for the receipt of applications for registration and accomplishing in as expedient a manner as possible the registration of those entitled to register, but no person shall be registered until the majority of the Board of Registrars has passed favorably upon the personal qualifications!" NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 265.

Violence and Intimidation

Etoy Fletcher, a veteran, of Jackson, Mississippi made an affidavit alleging that four white men flogged him unmercifully when he sought to register in Rankin County, Miss. According to the affidavit, Fletcher was referred by the clerk of the circuit court whom he asked to permit him to register to the gentleman in charge of veteran's matters. The man in charge of veteran's affairs told Fletcher, 'Niggers are not allowed to vote in Rankin County, and if you don t want to get into serious trouble get out of this building and don't mention voting anymore.' Flether states further in the affidavit that while he was waiting that day in the bus station in Brandon, county seat of Rankin County, a car of four white men drove up, and one of the men demanded that he get in the car. Unable to resist, Fletcher got in and was driven three or four miles from town where the men the the car and others in a second car beat him unmercifully. They then took him to a second party with the invitation to the white men that he be beaten, but the white men said, "Well, if you have already beaten him to your soul satisfaction, we will just let that do."

The affidavit says that the mob members told him (Fletcher) that ifhe ever came to Brandon to vote, they would kill him.

Atlanta Daily World
1/26/46

EFFORTS TO KEEP NEGROES FROM VOTING

Theodore G. Bilbo, campaigning for reelection to the Senate in 1946, told audiences that "the best time to the Negro about not voting is the night before the election." This and other threats by Bilbo are credited with keeping many Negroes away from the polls on election day.

Richard E. Daniel, war veteran and would-be Negro voter in the Mississippi Democratic Primary, told the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee looking into the activities of Senator Bilbo during the campaign, that he was beaten severely by a Gulfport policeman on election day. The officer said that Daniel was drunk and "raising Cain" in front of white ladies at the polling place. Daniel denied the allegation that he was drunk. The officer is said to have slapped him two or three times at the polling place and to have beaten him at the police station and then denied him medical attention.

EFFORTS TO KEEP NEGROES FROM VOTING

Mass Purging

The device employed in the 1946 primary election in Georgia was mass purging of names of Negroes from registration books. In some counties rubber stamp signatures were used in challenging Negro registrants; in some counties every Negro registrant was challenged, and in few counties were white voters also challenged. Following complaints to the U. S. Department of Justice and threat of federal action against registrars and boards of registrars allowing such purges, much of it was stopped.

POPULATION AND TAXABLE WEALTH --EFFORTS TO SUPPORT EDUCATION

The 13 southern states have 28.1 per cent of the nation's population , 33 per cent of the Nation's school children, but only 1/8 of the nation's taxable wealth.--WANTED: AN EDUCATED SOUTH

"Actually, on a percentage basis, the South spends a greater share of its income on education than do the wealthier states in other parts of the country." REPORT OF PRES. COM. ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"The truth is thatthere is not in the South enough wealth to be taxed. In fact, the record shows that the Southern states put a greater share of their income into education than the wealthy non-Southern states. A recent study of American education puts it this way:

"'The poor states try harder than the rich...The states poor in income generally have low expenditures for schools in spite of greater than average effort. For instance, Mississippi, it will be remembered, which has the lowest level of support for schools in the Union, ranks ninth in percentage of income devoted to education. Mississippi spends 3.41 per cent of its income to maintain schools with a median expenditure of $400 while New York expends only 2.61 per cent of its income but it has amedian rate of expenditure of $4,100 per classroom unit.'" WANTED:AHEALTHY SOUTH , quoting Norton and Lawler, Unfinished Business in American Education: An Inventory of Public School Expenditures in the United States, American Council on Education,1946.

"The percentages of Mississippi and New York income spent for education refer to total dollar income in those states. When we look into education expenditures in the Southern states in terms of the actual tax dollars received by the states we see how great an effort the South makes to provide schooling for its children. For instance, the State of Georgia in a recent year spent more than half (58 per cent) of every tax dollar for education; Kentucky spent 59 per cent and South Carolina 46 per cent. These states can hardly afford to divert more of their tax money to

education, so the money that is needed must come from new sources." WANTED AN EDUCTED SOUTH

EXCLUSION FROM JURY SERVICE ~~OF LATIN AMERICANS~~

Latin Americans

"...Pauline Kibbe, in her 1946 study of Latin Americans in Texas, states:

'In an estimated 50 counties where the Latin Americans population ranges from 15 to 40 per cent, persons of Mexican descent have never been known to be called for jury service, even in the trial of civil suits.'"

REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Negroes

Since the decision by the Supreme Court in the famous Scottsboro Case which said in effect that exclusion of Negroes from jury service consititutes a violation federal law there has been increasing participation on Negroes on juries. The fact that there are still many "first cases" of such participation in many southern towns and cities ~~points up the fact~~ and the fact that service of Negroes on juries ~~on~~ still makes news points up the fact that such service is not yet the general rule. Following are a few of the cases tried by juries with Negro participation, indicating the nature of the participation and of the participants:

"In 1941, in Sarasota, Florida, jury duty was opened to Negroes. In the same year, Henry Ellington became the first Negro to serve in a civil division of the Jefferson County, Alabama, Circuit Court. The jury, including Mr. Ellington, awarded a Negro $2,250 damages against the Southern Railroad.....In Texas, Judge Whit Boyd appointed a Negro principal of an elementary school in Houston to a three-man commission to select members of the Grand Jury, and in Monroe, Louisiana a cafe proprietor was chosen to serve on a Federal Grand Jury....In Corpus Christi Texas, an all-Negro jury was used in one court case.....

"In 1942, in Nashville, Tennessee, Jasper C. Horne became the first Negro since 1870 to serve as a member of a Grand Jury.....In Dallas, Texas, a Negro served on a Grand Jury for the first time in the history of the county..... In Arkansas, a Negro had been convicted by an all-white jury from which Negroes had been systematically excluded. His attorneys appealed, and the United StatesSupreme Court

reversed the decision of the lower court, and ordered a re-trial for the Negro. At the second trial, the Negro was tried by an all-Negro jury. His attorneys again appealed the case on the basis that an all-Negro jury was as unfair as an all-white jury.....

"////In 1943.....in Limestone County, Alabama, a Negro served for the first time as a member of the Grand Jury, although on several previous occasions Negroes had served on Petit Juries.....In Winchester, Virginia, in a case involving the trial of a Negro, a Negro citizen was qualified for jury service. In Fulton County, Georgia, Milton Washburne, a veteran Pullman porter, was the only Negro among 45 Fulton County citizens drawn by a Superior Court judge for Grand Jury service for a period of two months.....

"In 1944....in Texas, a Prairie View College professor served as a member of a Grand Jury in Waller County. In the same State three Negroes served on a petit Jury which acquitted a Negro accused of assault with attempt to murder. In Little Rock, Arkansas, George H. Evans was the only Negro serving on a jury in the Pulaski County Circuit Court. He was chosen by the other eleven jurors to serve as foreman. ..."////In 1945....Shelby County, Tennessee, had two Negroes on a Grand Jury, which indicted two Negroes. In Knoxville, Tennessee, three Negroes served on a Federal Grand Jury and two men served on a Grand Jury in a State Court. In Clinton, North Carolina, Walter Murphy became the third Negro to serve on a jury in that city since the Reconstruction Period.....In Jefferson County, Alabama, an all-Negro Petit Jury of 11 men tried a civil suit. The jury denied the petition of the Negro plaintiff for $5,000 damages from another Negro. In Georgia and ~~and~~ in Alabama, government officials and Negro leaders have made proposals to use all-Negro juries in trying murder cases involving only Negroes. .....In 1946, in Jefferson County, Alabama, two Negroes, Moulton H. Gray and James Glover, served on a Grand Jury. In Norfolk, Virginia, in Corporation Court, Part 2, five Negroes were on a jury when a Negro citizen went on trial for grand larceny."

NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 299-~~310~~301

EXCLUSION OF NEGROES FROM JURY SERVICE

"In Houston, as in other southern cities, the practice of Negro lawyers is largely confined to civil cases involving property or divorce; their criminal cases are few, especially those in which serious charges are brought against Negroes. No Negro jurors were found on the jury list; and there had apparently been no jurors of color in recent years, except for one Negro on the grand jury. A Negro professional man said:

"'We generally have a Negro on the grand jury here. In 1932 a Negro was being tried for some offense, and the court assigned a young white lawyer to defend him. This young fellow took his law seriously. He had no better sense than to try to win the case. He got a verdict of guilty. He appealed the case on the grounds that there were noNegro names in the jury box. The case was thrown out. Since then Negro names have been put in. I have received several notices, but when I go down there they use every means known to man to keep you from serving.'"--PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, by Charles S. Johnson, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1943.

The federal circuit jury hearing the peonage case involving Roswell P. Biggers, Conyers , Goergia (Rockdale County) was an all-white jury. According to the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, "Six Negroes were on the original panel, but five were 'excused for cause' by Judge Underwood when they admitted association with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the defense objected to the sixth as a juror."

In a speech before ~~the~~ an Atlanta Negro civic club, former assistant attorney Dan Duke said that Negroes were not given fair representation on juries. "'There are,' he said,'over 100 counties in Georgia which have no names of Negroes on their jury lists. Fulton County has approximately 53 on the list but employs the device of listing on a separate sheet from those of the whites, setting them off in an entirely different colover even, which itself is rank discrimination. And there is not a single county in the state where they are listed correctly.'"

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, 1/22/48

EXCLUSION OF NEGROES FROM JURY SERVICE

The Supreme Court in a ruling on December 7, 1947, shapply criticized the exclusion of Negroes from jury service, and ordered a new trial for a Negro convicted of murdering a white man, because no Negro had sat on a jury for 30 years in Lauderdale County, Mississippi. Justice Black , in the high court's unanimous opinion, said:

"When a jury selection plan, whatever it is, operates in such a way as always to result in complete and long-continued exclusion of any representative at all from a large group of Negroes or any other racial group, indictments and verdicts returned against them by juries thus selected cannot stand."

The case, involving Eddie (Buster) Patton, was sent back to Mississippi for "proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

This decision cast aside the decision of the State Supreme Court which had upheld Patton's death sentence and thus the jury-picking system. "The State Court had pointed to the statutory qualification for jury service, including poll tax payments and ability to understand and interpret the constitution. It concluded that only about 25 of the county's 5548 Negroes above age 21 could meet these qualifications, as against 5500 to 6000 of the 10,435 whites.

"Allowing for exemptions, the State Court figured there were only 12 or 13 Negroes and about 5000 whites available for service, leaving only a one in 400 chance that a Negro would appear on such a venire of 100 as was called for the Patton trial.

"It added that "the sheriff, had he brought in a Negro (for jury service), would have had to discriminate against the white jurors--not against Negroes,- he could not be expected to bring in one-fourth of a Negro.

"Black dismissed that reasoning with the comment that it 'illustrates the unwisdom of attempting to disprove systematic racial discrimination in the selection of jurors by percentage calculations applied to the composition of a single venire.'"

KNOXVILLE, TENN. JOURNAL, 12/10/47

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Two inadequacies are extremely serious in our educational system. The first is the failure to give Negroes equal educational opportunities in our public institutions.

NUMBER WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS ENROLLED PER MEMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF*, 13 SOUTHERN STATES, 1943-44

State	Number white pupils enrolled per white teacher	Number Negro pupils enrolled per Negro teacher
Alabama	29.6	38.1
Arkansas	30.6	37.7
Florida	25.5	29.5
Georgia	27.4	33.5
Kentucky	29.4	26.3
Louisiana	26.5	37.4
Mississippi	29.9	41.9
North Carolina	30.7	34.6
Oklahoma	27.3	24.7
South Carolina	26.8	34.1
Tennessee	29.2	34.5
Texas	27.1	30.3
Virginia	28.3	32.7

*Principals, supervisors, and teachers

Source: United States Office of Education, Statistical Summary of Education, 1942-44

Quality of Higher Education for Negroes.

~~Twenty-five representatives Negro colleges~~

The National Survey of Higher Education of Negroes (published by the United States Office of Education in 1942) scored twenty-five representative Negro institutions of higher learning (all but 4 in the South) in terms of the institutional pattern developed by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The survey showed that in terms of the measures used, "Colleges for Negroes are in general below par in practically every area of educational service --in faculty competence, organization, and conditions of service; curriculum and instruction; student personnel; administration; and financial support and expenditure." The ~~Rep~~ Survey also said that "there is every indication that Negroes and their institutions have the potentialities for development equal to those of other groups and institutions provided adequate facilities are made available."

According to the 1947 Negro Year Book, only four higher educational insititutions for Negroes have been accredited by the Association of American Universities--Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn; Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama; and North Carolina College, Durham, N.C.

Professional educational facilities for Negroes in the South ~~are these~~ provided by the states themselves are these:

Alabama--state provides tuition expenses for Negroes at out-of-state professional institutions.

Arkansas--Negro recently admitted to University of Arkansas Law school, with separate classes and living quarters from white students.

Florida--~~Neg~~ State provides tuition expenses for Negroes ~~at~~ law students in out-of-state schools.

Georgia--State provides tuition expenses for ~~out~~ Negroes in private and out-of-state professional colleges.

Louisiana--

Lo

GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR NEGROES IN THE SOUTH

"A United Press survey revealed the following situation in Southern states regarding professional educational facilities for negroes:

"South Carolina--The state established a law school in 1947 at the state negro college when the U. S. District Court upheld a negro's suit to gain admission to the State University Law School. No other professional schools for negroes are operated in the state.

"North Carolina-- There is a law school at North Carolina College in Durham, a negro institution. ~~The state~~ [This school was not accredited by the American Bar Association, as ~~listed~~ given in the latest ~~acc~~ listing of accredited law schools--1947] The state also operates an engineering school for negroes and pays tuitions for negro medical students at out-of-state colleges.

"Georgia--the state spends about $35,000 annually to send qualified negro students to private and out-of-state professional colleges but does not operate such facilities itslef.

"Virginia--No law school for negroes is operated in the state and segregation laws bar negroes from white colleges.

"Louisiana--One private law school for negroes is situated in the state but there are no state schools for negro medical students. There is a $50,000 annual appropriation for out-of-state tuitions.

"Florida--The state pays out-of-state tuition for negro law students and has never been faced with a showdown on a negro seeking entrance to the University of Florida.

"Mississippi and Tennessee--No law training is provided for negroes. [An Associated Press survey (Tyler Texas Courier-Times-Telegraph, Jan. 19, 1947) says that Mississippi is the only state ~~provid~~ failing to provide Negro graduate education of some kind] (also Negro York Bar examiner)

"Alabama--The state makes an annual appropiration for negroes' tuition expenses at out-of-state professional institutions.

"Two suits regarding negro professional education are now pending in Louisiana, where negroes desire law and medical training within the state."--
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, PRESS, Jan. 13, 1948

(The Educational Directory, 1946, lists a Negro law school in Kentucky--Central Law School, State University, Louisville, Ky., but the school is not listed as being accredited by the American Bar Association in its latest listing of accredited schools--1944)

~~HIGHER EDUCATION OF NEGROES--QUALITY OF~~

Quality of Higher Education for Negroes.

In the summary volume of the NATIONAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF NEGROES (published by the United States Office of Education in 1942) the twenty-five representative institutions comprising the study "were scored in terms of the institutional pattern developed by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Two important implications are indicated as follows: '"The first is that in terms of the measures here used, colleges for Negroes in general are below par in practically every area of educational service--in faculty competence, organization, and conditions of service; curriculum and instruction; student personnel; administration; and financial support and expenditure. This means that potential talent is going undeveloped, and that the nation is being deprived of valuable contributions for lack of adwquate higher educational facilities.

"'The second implication is that there are pronounced individual differences among institutions, and that, in general, colleges which rank high on certain significant items also rank high on others. There is every indication that Negroes and their institutions have the potentialities for development equal to those of other groups and institutions provided adequate facilities are made available.'"--NEGRO YEARBOOK, 1947, p. 92

"As yet, only four higher educational institutions for Negroes, Howard University, Fisk University, Talladega College, and North Carolina College ~~for~~ have been accredited by the Association of American Universities.--YEARBOOK, 1947, p. 94

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR NEGROES

~~The Gaines Case~~ ~~Case of~~ Lloyd Gaines vs. the University of Missouri, 1938

In ~~the~~ 1938 the Supreme Court held that the University of Missouri was in error in refusing to admit Lloyd Gaines to the University of Missouri Law School solely on the basis of his race or color. The University of Missouri had referred Gaines to Lincoln University which did not at that time have a law school but was in the process of providing one. Gaines had refused to accept the State's offer to pay his tuition to an out-of-state law school.

In the Gaines decision, the Supreme Court ruled that where a state provides educational opportunities on a certain level to one racial group, there is a legal obligation to furnish substatially the same opportunities to other racial groups within the State. In this case the Supreme Court admitted the right of states to segregate by races, but required them to offer equal educational advantages to all races.

~~The~~ Herman Sweatt vs. the University of Texas, 1946

In 1946 Herman Sweatt applied for admission to the University of Texas Law School, but was refused. In May 1946 Sweatt took his case to the Federal District Court at Austin. The Judge granted Sweatt an interlocutory writ for admission to the University of Texas, but suspended it for six months to give the State an opportunity to establish a law school for Negores.

Again a federal court ruled that segregated schools were permissable provided that the schools were equal in facilities.

Partly as a result of this case and partly as a result of other forces, the Texas Legislature voted, and has taken steps, to establish a university for Negroes equal to that for whites.

(Note: ~~a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court ordered Texas to pay the [illegible] and to provide a [illegible] school.~~)

Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher vs. The University of Oklahoma, 1947

On January 12, 1947, the Supreme Court of the United States ordered the State of Oklahoma to provide immediately for the education of a Negro who desires law training. Mrs. Fisher had been refused admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School because she was a Negro. The Court did not specify how the state should

Negro's Bid To Okla U. 'Now' Denied

Atl. Const, 17 Feb 48

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—(AP)—The Supreme Court Monday refused to order a Negro woman admitted at once to the all-white University of Oklahoma Law School.

The court issued an order rejecting a demand by Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher for immediate admission as a student.

Justice Rutledge dissented. He said she should be admitted at once.

The court's order said that the case was in the hands of the Oklahoma State courts and that the Oklahoma courts must rule on the case before the Supreme Court could take any further steps.

The woman made the demand for immedaite admission in a petition filed with the Supreme Court Jan. 26—three days before beginning of the school's new term. The petition asked a writ of mandamus to require her immediate admittance to the all-white institution.

Anything less than such an order, her petition said, would not comply with a Jan. 12 ruling by the Supreme Court. In that decision the court said Oklahoma must provide immediate law school facilities for the Fisher woman and said they must be equal to those provided white persons.

Oklahoma officials appointed a three-man all-white faculty to conduct a law school for Negroes, but she did not apply for admission. Instead, she asked to be admitted to the university's law school, but was rejected because of race. Oklahoma's constitution bars Negroes and whites from attending the same schools.

Now ~~appeals~~ fed. court - Sweatt
to det guess, whether
fac.
sep. law school an equal
to that in white

Fisher 2nd appeal to USSC - sent back to
S. Ct of Okla - had not yet
taken steps to comply

with order of Ct

~~how + in what manner will comply with order of Ct.~~

how + in what manner will comply with order of U.S. Ct.

meet the Court requirement, but ordered that a student who has applied for admission to the all-white law school of the University of Oklahoma must be given facilities equal to those provided for white persons. The Court further ordered that Oklahoma must provide those facilities as soon as it does for applicants of any other group.

Again the Court did not rule out segregated schools, but ~~said made such schools virtually impossible in Oklahoma by rul~~ strengthened the case for non-segregation by ~~prov~~ ordering that the state must provide ~~them~~ separate and equal facilities as soon as it does for applicants of any other group ~~in effect, or immediately~~.

On 16 Feb. S. Ct. sent the case back to Okla. SCt to deter. manner in which order of US S Ct will be carried out.

REGIONAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

As a result of Supreme Court decisions providing that equal educational facilities must be provided Negroes, Southern Governors met and agreed on a plan for regional graduate and professional schools for Negroes--and also for whites. The governors argued that no single state in the South is financially able to supply the best in education, even for whites, and that a dual system of "best schools" would be too great a financial burden for single states to bear. By working together, they argued, and establishing regional schools, the South could provide the best in education for both races.

The immediate objective is the purchase of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, as a regional medical school for Negroes.

There is some doubt that regional schools for Negroes would ~~be[illegible]~~ fulfill Supreme Court decisions that, if separate schools are provided for ~~white~~ whites and Negroes, they must be equal and ~~must be~~ within the borders of the state. However, the U.S. Constitution provides that states may make contracts among themselves if approved by Congress.

Many Negroes and whites ~~disapprove~~ oppose the regional school ~~plan, as being~~ plan as another ~~is just an~~ effort by the States to circumvent Supreme Court rulings, ~~that states are seeking~~ so that they ~~a[illegible] way to~~ can evade responsibility for providing equal educational opportunities for Negroes. They argue, ~~further,~~ that "separate" has never meant "equal", and that regional segregated universities would only extend a principle which has not proved fair. Negro educators and leaders ~~are being given~~ have had no voice in ~~making~~ the decision as to whether regional universities would be a satisfactory solution.

Weak

DISCRIMINATION IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

"Leading educators assert that a careful selection in admissions practices may be necessary to insure a representative and diversified student body. Liberal arts colleges, in particular, have used this reasoning to limit the number of students enrolled from any one race or religion, as well as from any geographical section, preparatory school, or socio-economic background.

"Nevertheless it is clear that there is much discrimination, based on prejudice, in admission of students to private colleges, vocational schools, and graduate schools. Since accurate statistical data is almost impossible to obtain, this is difficult to prove. But competent observers are agreed that existence of this condition is widespread. Application blanks of many American colleges and universities include questions pertaining to the candidate's racial origin, religious preference, parents' birthplaces, etc. In many of our modern educational institutions enrollment of Jewish students seems never to exceed certain fixed points and there is never more than a token enrollment of Negroes."--REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

FORCED LABOR

"In 1942, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring that Ira Taylor, a Negro, who had been convicted for having refused to work out a contract, was being held in peonage. In 1944, the United States Supreme Court held as unconstitutional a Florida peonage law which was enacted in 1919. The decision came as a result of an appeal of a case involving a Negro who had been sent to jail for six days for lack of $100 to pay a fine imposed by the State Court as a penalty for not working off $5.00 which was advanced him by his employer."--NEGRO YEAR BOOK, p. 298

"Since the Civil Rights Section was established in 1939, a widespread decline in peonage and involuntary servitude has occurred. However, the threat has not entirely disappeared. In 1945, the Department of Justice prosecuted a case in which a Negro woman and her ten year old son had been held in captivity by a Mississippi farmer. Forced to work on a farm by day, they were locked in a crude, windowless, chimneyless cabin by night. The mother had made three unsuccessful attempts to escape before federal authorities were informed of the situation."--REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

PEONAGE
~~FEE/SYSTEM~~

The following is a condendation of a story which appeared in the ATLANTA DAILY World, December 18, 1945:

A white business man of Memphis was inspedting the city jail, having become incensed over conditions there after reading several news stories and editorials. He asked one of the Negro prisoners what he was doing in jail and why his "white boss" had not ~~bailed him out~~ arranged payment of his fine. The Negro replied that he had not been permitted to make a long distance call ofer the local police station telephone. "The arrested man is John Kitttrelle, 40, of Horn Lake, Miss. For the past six years he has worked a s a sharecropper on a plantation near Horn Lake. Kittrelle said he has worked on the plantation of Dr. Krack of Horn Lake. He said that throughout the time he worked on the plantation he received only $50 or $60 at the end of each year. He said that this year his family, including his wife and five children, were bare-footed and hungry...that he had heard that the owner of the plantation on which he lived was planning to sell the place...and that he did not want to live on a place owned by the white man who purchased the place, he decided to come to Memphis to see what he could do about moving his family away from the plantation."

When he got to Memphis he fell in which some people and got drunk and passed out. He woke up in the local jail. The white man interested in the case called Dr. Krack, who told him he had sold his plantation a few days before and in view of the fact that Kittrelle owed him some money on the basis of previous committments, the Negro and his family had been "'sold'" along with the property.

The interested white man, James Bates, president of the American Appliance Company, ~~2130~~ told reporters he intended to take Kittrelle back to Horn Lake to make necessary adjustments, then bring him back to Memphis with his family and "let him work for me!"

PEONAGE

A federal grand jury in Dallas, Texas indicted three peace officers, a former peace officer and a farmer for peonage, according to the Dallas, Texas, News, September 28, 1946, and Nov. 9, 1946 The peonage indictment alleged that a Negro, R. D. Andrew, was arrested for swindling in connection with a $15 debt, placed in jail at Terrell, later transferred to the Rockwall jail and still later taken out to work for the benefit of a farmer, although he had committed no offense. On two occasions the prisoner was beaten, the indictment ~~sid~~ said. ~~Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson~~ The jury which heard the case acquitted the five defendants on three counts alleging peonage, but found all but the farmer guilty of violating the civil rights of a Negro. The sherrif and ex-sheriff involved were given a year in prison and assessed $1,000 each, the maximum penalty; the jailer involved was given six months in jail and fined $500, and the constable involved was given his choice of a $250 fine or six months in jail. The farmer was acquitted.

The Workers Defense League conducted a two year investigation of conditions in Broward County, Florida. A series of suits were filed following the investigation, charging peonage. The suits charged that "egroes are promiscuously gathered up by the sheriff or his agents, illegally transp rted to the bean farms and lodged in jail if they refuse to slave over the third picking of the fields at the meagre wages offered. CHICAGO DEFENDER, April 13, 1946

INCIDENTS OF INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY

",,,,At El Paso, Texas, a white contractor and his wife were charged with 'knowingly aiding and causing Elizabeth Coker, known also as Jean Coker, to be held as a slave.' According to R. C. Suran, special agent in charge of the El Paso FBI division, ~~and~~ Paul and Anna Franklin took the girl into their home in El Paso in 1936 as a servant when she was about twelve years of age, paid her no wages during the eleven years of her service, and denied her permission to attend school, church, or social gatherings. (Associated Negro Press, Field Reports, General Press)" --MONTHLY SUMMARY, December 1947-January 1948, "Racialism and Violence, p. 86.

".....At Florence, Georgia, trial has been set for two brothers, John and Jesse Wilhelm, former employers of James DeWitt, a Negro laborer whom they kidnapped at gunpoint, transported to Georgia, and forced into peonage at a lumber camp owned by their father. Both are free on bond, pending trial. (Associated Negro Press, Field Reports)" --source same as above

NEGROES AND PAROLE and PARDONS

"As for pardons, Negroes do not share equitably for the simple reason that as a rule they cannot exert the amount of political pressure which all to frequently is needed in obtaining a pardon. There is some evidence that Negroes are discriminated against in the use of parole as a method of release and rehabilitation. This fact, of course, might actually tend to reduce recidivism by reducing the span of freedom of individual offenders. Much more important for our present purposes is the question of the selection of such Negro prisoners as are given the benefit of parole. Are they selected with a view to the best interests of the parolee and of society? Our general observations point to a decided negative answer. Too many cases fit into the following pattern: The sporty Negro butler for a wealthy white man is circumspect in his work but is considered something of a 'menace' by his fellow Negroes. He deliberately murders a Negro girl who has spurned his attentions. Being ably defended by his employer, he receives a light sentence for manslaughter, and he has scarcely begun to serve this when his employer obtains his parole because he is anxious not to lose the Negro's services.

"A recent study of parole in Alabama [1941] reveals something of the workings of the system in that state. Letters such as the following are 'samples of many received by the Parole Bureau':

"'I can use a Negro full time....will see that he has something to eat, and can keep him at work all the time clearing land, cutting wood, and helping cultivate the land.... '

"'I am in need of a Negro farm hand and I am depending on one from you. And if you have one for me, you may write what prison I can get him and when ....'

"'I understand that the state is letting out prisoners on parole, if so I would like to get a Negro named G*----W------.'"

--Johnson, Guy B., "The Negro and Crime", THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, September 1941, p.102

PEONAGE

Roswell P. Biggers case

Raleigh News and Observer, "Atlanta Aug. 27, 1946 (U.P.) --Roswell P. Biggers, stocky 65-year-old farmer who once before faced peonage charges, was arrested by the FBI today on charges of securing the release of five Negro laborers from the Conyers, Ga., jail and holding them as peons on his 1,000 acre farm". According to MONTHLY SUMMARY reports (August-September 1946), Biggers ~~was arrested~~ has been having persons "arrested under the Georgia 'cheat and fraud(statures--passed during the early part of the century and held as unconstitutional by the Georgia Supreme Court"- this from Assistant United States Attorney Harvey H. Tysinger. Five Negroes were involved in the case. Biggers had the men arrested at various times for "getting money under false pretenses", then paid a nominal fine for them, and arranged for the release of the men to him. The arrested men were to "work out" the fine on Biggers' farm. The plantation owner was charged "with holding such persons in virtual slavery over a period of months and years in amortization of debts which were sometimes as trivial as two dollars and for which, in at least one case, payment in cash had been rejected." ~~Biggers' case is to be presented to a federal grand jury in early October.~~ (MONTHLY SUMMARY, Aug.-Sept. 1946)

"The Conyers Justice of the Peace, J. H. Pirkle, said that he had known Biggers during 30 or 40 years he has owned farms in the vicinity and that he was a 'highly respected' citizen. He said Biggers 'paid the Negroes' out of jail but added that this was not unusual 'in this part of the country'. A number of farmers using Negro labor, he said, come to him when they get in trouble and 'buy up their warrants' so as to get the Negroes back to work. Pirkle could not recall how many of Biggers' 'hands' were involved but remembered several cases from time to time over a year's period. He siad Biggers had 'several' Negro families on his farm. He said Biggers--who is also a horse and mule trader--rarely left his Negroes in jail longer than a day after swearing out warrants charging them with unlawfully securing his money. Conviction on such misdemeanor charges would result in about a year in jail, Pirkle said. But the person who swore out such a warrant could have the Negroes freed by simply paying the costs of arrest and the warrant. In the case of the Conyers Negroes, Pirkle siad, this

amounted to about $7.50 each. The law gives anyone the same opportunity as Biggers, the justice explained, and numerous farmers in the area have followed the same practice. The Rockdale County attorney agreed there was 'nothing unusual' about the practice but said the defendants usually agreed voluntarily to work out the costs".—NEWS AND OBSERVER', 8/28/46

The Federal district court jury hearing the trial acquitted Biggers on the charge.

LYNCHINGS BY STATES AND RACE 1882--1947

State	Whites	Negroes	Total
Alabama	47	299	346
Arizona	29	0	29
Arkansas	59	226	285
California	41	2	43
Colorado	66	2	68
Delaware	0	1	1
Florida	25	256	281
Georgia	38	487	525
Idaho	20	0	20
Illinois	14	19	33
Indiana	33	14	47
Iowa	17	2	19
Kansas	35	19	54
Kentucky	64	141	205
Louisiana	56	335	391
Maryland	2	27	29
Michigan	7	1	8
Minnesota	5	4	9
Mississippi	41	533	574
Missouri	51	71	122
Montana	82	2	84
Nebraska	52	5	57
Nevada	6	0	6
New Jersey	0	1	1
New Mexico	33	3	36
New York	1	1	2
North Carolina	15	84	99
North Dakota	13	3	16
Ohio	10	16	26
Oklahoma	82	41	123
Oregon	20	1	21
Pennsylvania	2	6	8
South Carolina	4	156	160
South Dakota	27	0	27
Tennessee	47	203	250
Texas	143	346	489
Utah	6	2	8
Virginia	16	83	99
Washington	25	1	26
West Virginia	21	28	49
Wisconsin	6	0	6
Wyoming	30	5	35
TOTALS	1,291	3,425	4,717

SOURCE: Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Negro Year Book, 1947, (revised to include statistics for 1947 released by Department of Records and Research)

NUMBER OF PERSONS LYNCHED AND NUMBER PREVENTED FROM BEING LYNCHED, 1937--1947

Year	Number of Persons Lynched	Number of Persons Prevented From Being Lynched
1937	8	77
1938	6	53
1939	3	25
1940	5	28
1941	4	21
1942	5	17
1943	3	11
1944	2	8
1945	1	5
1946	6	28
1947	1	31

SOURCE: Negro Year Book, 1947, p. 309, and press release by Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, dated December 29, 1947

NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS, WHITES AND NEGROES, BY PERIODS, 1882-1947

Period	Whites	Negroes	Total
1882-1887*	525	371	896
1888-1897	533	1,088	1,621
1898-1907	113	819	932
1908-1917	63	585	648
1918-1927	41	400	441
1928-1937	14	128	142
1938-1947	2	35	37
Totals	1,291	3,426	4,717

* Six-year period.

Source: Negro Year Book, 1947, pp. 307-308; and press release by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, December 29, 1947.

Here is the record:

Lynchings 1882-1946--Mississippi 574, Georgia 525, Texas 498, Louisiana 391, Alabama 346, Arkansas 285, Florida 281, Tennessee 250, Kentucky 205, South Carolina 1[illegible], North Carolina 99, Virginia 99.

Education index (1946)--Mississippi68, Alabama 73, Arkansas 73, Kentucky 74, South Carolina 75, Georgia 77, Tennessee 83, Louisiana 85, Virginia 86, North Carolina 86, Florida 87, Texas 91. (National average 100)

Proposals for Federal anti-lynching laws have been bitterly opposed by southern congressmen and senators, often with resort to filibuster. However, many sincere law enforcement officers doubt that Federal statutes would greatly increase convictions.

THESE OFFICIALS observe that even if Federal agents brought charges, and a Federal grand jury indicted, defendants still would be tried in their U. S. District court before juries chosen from their own people.

They agree, however, that Federal statutes would greatly increase the risk of sheriffs and their deputies, who surrender prisoners without bona fide efforts to protect them.

Other remedies have been proposed, and in some instances successfully tried. One of these is citation for contempt of court. The Supreme Court of the United States held Tennessee lynchers in contempt when a Negro was slain in 1906 after the high court granted a stay of execution. In 1901, Judge Enson of Alabama sentenced several witnesses for contempt in refusing to testify in a lynch investigation.

Another--infrequently used--is the injunction. This was invoked in 1922 by Judge Blanton Fortson of Athens, Ga., in restraining certain named persons from further mob violence against a Negro.

SOUTH CAROLINA officials believe the Greenville verdict would have been the same anywhere south of the Mason-Dixon line, except, possibly, by a blue-ribbon jury. In this connection some southern authorities have suggested that lynchings be investigated under direction of the chief justice of the highest appellate court, with a list of jurors drawn from as many adjoining counties as the court saw fit. Prosecution would be headed by the attorney general.

Quick change of venue for accused prisoners, to avoid lynchin tension, also has been urged, along with mandatory suspension of sheriffs from whom prisoners have been taken.

One of the biggest obstacles to any state prosecution, however, is the attitude of some local enforcement officers.

Contrary to popular notions, less than one-fourth of the persons lynched were accused of assault on women. The Southern Regional Council lists the accusations as rape and attempted rape 24 per cent; murder 37 per cent; and all others 39 per cent."

LYNCHING

DETAILED LYNCHING RECORD, 1937--1946

"Between the years 1937 and 1946, 44 persons were lynched; 2 whites and 42 Negroes. The crimes summarized are: rape or attempted rape, 9; murder, 11; insulting woman, 2; stabbing, 3; 'crime against nature', 1; owing debt, 1; killing boy in auto accident, 1; quarrelling over wages, 1; wife beating, 1; altercation, 2; attempting to qualify to vote, 1; failure to call white man, 'Mr.', 1; replacing white men on job, 1; stealing or suspected stealing, 4; 'molesting' people, 1; safeguarding property, 1; no charge, 3. A detailed listing of these cases of lynchings is as follows:

1937:

February 2--At Headland, Henry County, Alabama. Wes Johnson, Negro. Charge, rape. Taken from jail, hanged and shot.

April 13--Winona, Montgomery County, Mississippi. Roosevelt Townes and 'Bootjack' McDaniels, Negroes. Charge, murder. Taken from officers of the law. Shot and burned to death.

May 25--At Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia. William Reed, Negro. Charge, murder. Was captured at Dothan, Alabama and was being taken to jail at Albany, Georgia. The officers reported he attempted to escape and was shot to death. His body was placed in a Negro undertaker's parlor at Bainbridge. A mob composed of men and women took the body from the undertaker's parlor, dragged it around the public square behind a procession of automobiles. The mob then moved into the Negro district and to a Negro baseball park, where, on a pyre made of boards knocked off the fence, the body was burned.

July 20--At Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. Richard Hawkins and Ernest Ponder, Negroes. Charge, stabbing a policeman and 'breaking into a restaurant'. Taken from jail, and shot to death.

August 17--At Covington, Tipton County, Tennessee. Albert Gooden, Negro. Charge, murder. Taken from officer of the law, hanged, shot to death.

October 4--At Milton, Santa Rosa County, Florida. J. C. Evans, Negro. Charge, was charged with a 'crime against nature,' involving an attack on a 12 year old white boy, and with the robbing of a filling station. Taken from officer of the law, shot to death.

1938

June 10--At Columbus, Lowned County, Mississippi, Washington Adams, Negro. Charge, owed debt of $10.00 on a funeral bill of his deceased wife which he had been unable to pay. Beaten to death by three men.

July 6--At Rolling Fork, Sharkley County, Mississippi. Tom Green, Negro, Charge, murder and resisting arrest. Shot and body burned.

July 9--At Arabi, Crisp County, Georgia, near Cordele. John Dukes, Negro. Charge, drunkenness and murder. Shot and body burned.

August 9--Near Perry, Taylor County, Florida. Otis Price, Negro. Charge, making insulting remark to a white woman. Body found beside a road, shot two or three times.

October 13--At Ruston, Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. R. C. Williams, 19 years old, Negro. Charge, killing a white man and beating his woman companion. Hanged, body riddled with bullets.

November 21--at Winngins, Stone County, Mississippi. Wilder McGowan, Negro. Charge, rape. Hanged.

1939

April 1--At Panama City, Bay County, Florida. Miles W. Brown, white. Charge, murder. Taken from jail, shot to death. (There was dissatisfaction because he failed to receive the death penalty in a murder trial.)

April 20--At Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida. Lee Snell, Negro. Charge, fatal injury to a white boy, age 12, struck by the taxi while riding a bicycle. Taken from officer of the law while being taken to jail. Shot to death.

May 8--At Canton, Madison County, Mississippi. Joe Rodgers, Negro. Charge, 'He refused to accept a weekly deduction of $5.50 from his wages in payment for renting a company-owned cabin which he did not occupy'. Shot, tortured by hot irons, burtally cut, and his body trown into the Pearl River.

1940

March 7--At East Point, Fulton County, Georgia. Ike Gaston, white. Charge, wife beating and drunkenness. Flogged unmercifully by a band of men.

May 9--At Fairfield, Jefferson County, Alabama. O'Dee Henderson, Negro. Charge, altercation with white man. Beaten and shot to death by 3 officers of the law and one civilian.

June 22--At Crenshaw County, Alabama, near Luverne, Jesse Thornton, Negro. Charge, failure to refer to a white man as 'Mr.' Shot to death and body thrown into the Pataylogga River.

September 8--At La Grange, Troup County, Georgia. Austin Callaway, Negro. Charge, attempted attack on a white woman. Taken from jail and shot to death by band of masked men.

1941

February 15--At Andrews, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Bruce Tisdale, Negro. Charge, working on a job from which whites had been discharged. Died of head wounds. Five men held responsible for death.

April 13-- Near Cherryville, at Gaston County, North Carolina. Robert Melker, Negro. Charge, altercation with white man. Shot to death in his home by four men.

May 6--At Blakely, Early County, Georgia. Robert Papp, Negro. Charge, suspected of stealing from his employer. Flogged with a club and a piece of machine welting.

63

May 13--At Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida. A. C. Williams, Negro. Charge, attempted rape. Beaten and body riddled with bullets. Williams was first taken from jail by a group of armed men. His body riddled with bullets, he was left for dead. He was later discovered at a Negro residence severely wounded, and was placed in an ambulance for transfer to a hospital in Tallahassee 25 miles away. Five miles out of Quincy, a masked band stopped the unguarded ambulance and removed the wounded Negro. His bullet riddled body was found the next day on a creek bridge north of Quincy.

1942

January 25--At Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri. Cleo Wright, Negro. Charge, attempted criminal assault. Dragged through the streets behind an automobile and body burned.

July 13--At Texarkana, Bowie County, Texas. Willie Vinson, Negro. Charge, suspected of attempted rape. Body dragged through streets behind a speeding automobile to the edge of town and hanged from a cotton gin winch.

October 12--Near Paris, Edgar County, Illinois. James Edward Person, Negro. Charge, he was charged with having 'molested' people in the community. His body was riddled with bullets.

October 12--At Quitman, Clarke County, Mississippi. Charlie Lang and Ernest Green, 14 year old Negro boys. Charge, attempted rape. Bodies found hanging from river bridge.

October 17--at Larel, Jones County, Mississippi. Howard Wash, Negro. Charge, received an automatic life sentence when jury failed to agree upon the punishment on a murder charge. Taken from jail and hanged.

1943

January 30--At Newton, Baker County, Georgia. Robert Hall,,Negro. Charge, resisting arrest on charge of theft of truck tire. Severely beaten on January 29 by Sheriff M. Claude Screws, a deputy sheriff anda county policeman. Died early on January 30.

June 16 --Near Marianna, Jackson County, Florida. Cellos Harrison, Negro. Charge, killing John Mayo, white filling station operator, in robbery attempt in 1940. Taken from jailby four masked men and clubbed to death.

November 7--Near Camp Ellis, Fulton County, Illinois. Private Holley Willis, Negro soldier. Charge, insulting white woman over telephone. Shot to death as he tried to escape from a farm house.

1944

March 26--At Liberty, Amite County, Mississippi. Rev. Isaac Simmons, Negro. Charge, he was hiring a lawyer to safeguard his title to a debt free farm through which was possibility an oil vein ran. Taken from his home and shot to death by a mob.

November 23--At Pikeville, Bledsoe County, Tennessee. James Scales , Negro. Charge, murdering wife and daughter of the superintendent of the reformatory in which he was confined. Taken from jail and shot to death by a mob.

1945

October 12--At Madison, Madison County, Florida. Jesse James Payne, Negro. Charge, assault with intent to rape. He had been wounded when captured by a posse near Monticello, Florida. Two weeks after he had been accused, he was taken to Raiford State Prison by the police guard for safekeeping. Indicted, he was brought from Raiford and locked in the Madison County jail for arraignment. He was removed from the jail and shot to death by a mob which apparently entered with a key.

1946

July 22--At Lexington, Holmes County, Mississippi. Leon McTatie, Negro. Charge, stealing a saddle. He was flogged to death.

July 25--At Monroe, Walton County, Georgia. Roger Malcolm and his wife, Dorothy Malcolm; George Dorsey and his wife, Mae H. Dorsey, Negroes. Charge, Roger Malcolm was charged with stabbing his former employer. The three other persons were innocent of any charge, except the fact that one of the women recognized a member of the mob who came to lynch Roger Malcolm. Their bodies were riddled with bullets.

August 8--Near Minden, Webster Parish, Louisiana. John C. Jones, Negro. Charge, attempting to break into the house of a white woman. He was tortured and beaten to death.

Non-Conviction of Lynchers

Charlotte, N. C. Observer, 6/8/47

"CAN THE SOUTH CONVICT MOB LYNCHERS?

Records Show Some Jailed, Many Cleared

Convictions Found to Be Rare, Unlikely; Perpetrators Have 99 Per Cent Chance of Going Free

ATLANTA, Ga.—(AP)—Can the South convict its lynchers? Despite South Carolina's acquittal of 28 white men, 26 of whom acknowledged participation in a lynch-murder, the answer is 'yes'. But it must be followed with prompt qualification: convictions are rare and unlikely.

Although lynching has diminished rapidly since 1922, the brutal business of faggot and rope and trial by fury has persisted in the South. Perpetrators have had 99 per cent chance of going free.

Even where determined prosecution is forthcoming, as in the unprecedented mass trial at Greenville, it is difficult to obtain convictions. Southern juries—neighbors and fellow-townspeople of the accused—are reluctant to return a 'guilty' verdict for a crime tolerated by 'southern tradition'.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, which keeps the nearest to official statistics on lynching, reports 1,973 persons lynched in the United States since 1900. Against that total only 82 convictions have been obtained by State or Federal law-enforcement officers. A majority of the lynchings were in the South, and 67 of the convictions were in southern states.

James Harmon Chadbourn, formerly of the University of North Carolina Law Department, estimates that less than one per cent of lynchings in the United States have been followed by convictions.

The reasons, he says, are not obscure. First, there is the refusal of persons with firsthand knowledge to testify. Second, trial juries frequently act upon local prejudice, instead of considered evidence. Third, grand juries frequently refuse to indict. Fourth, prosecuting officers usually are disinclined to investigate, and police officers are 'unable' to identify mob members. Last, higher courts often reverse convictions on non-prejudicial error.

The State of Alabama probably has the South's best record of convictions. In 1919 and 1920, quick and determined action by Governor Thomas E. Kilby resulted in conviction of 31 lynchers. Twenty-eight were given sentences ranging from $100 fine to 15 years in prison, and three others were given fines of $100 and up to three months in jail.

Previously, Alabama had convicted three lynchers in 1900, sentencing them to 10 years to life. In 1924, a National Guardsman was convicted on a lynching charge and sentenced to 18 years, but the trial court's judgment was reversed. In 1925 three other convictions were reversed, after five appeals.

THUS, ALABAMA returned convictions in the ratio of one for every 10 persons lynched since 1900—a high percentage in the South.

No convicted lyncher, however, ever has been sentenced to death.

In records of the Southern Regional Council, Georgia stands as the only southern state to have meted out straight life sentences for lynching. These were assessed in 1930, when Thomas county residents became incensed over two lynchings in three days.

The border state of Oklahoma convicted seven lynchers in 1922, and sentenced all seven to life imprisonment.

The Georgia case had a nullifying sequel. Although two men were sentenced to life for lynching a Negro who had testified against white men charged with raping a young Negro mother, both were paroled after only seven years.

One dropped out of sight. The parole of the other was twice revoked and twice reinstated. Finally, in 1946, a warrant was issued for a third revocation after Florida convicted him of receiving stolen property. The warrant still stands, unserved, with notation 'cannot be found.'

GEORGIA CONVICTED three other lynchers, in 1922, sentencing them to from one to four years, and in 1926 two lynchers were sentenced to four years each. In 1943 a Georgia sheriff was prosecuted in United States district court, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. His conviction, however, was set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States, and prosecution was not renewed.

At Manchester, Tenn., in 1934, eight lynchers were convicted and sentenced to from three to five years each--but there is no record of terms being served.

In South Carolina, three men were convicted of manslaughter in 1941 after the fatal beating of a Negro at Georgetown. The case was appealed, and here, too, there is no record of time served.

Texas has a record of five convictions--three in 1920 in which the sentence was two years, suspended; and two in 1930 where the lynchers got two years each. Virginia convicted two persons in 1923, and sentenced them to from one to two years.

NORTH CAROLINA, which has had no lynchings since 1935, is particularly proud of its record. Although 99 lynchings have been charged to the State since 1900, its Governors have acted swiftly to prosecute where it was possible to do so. Four white men were imprisoned for an unsuccessful attempt to remove a Negro from Buncombe county jail in 1925. When they applied for clemency, the late Gov. A. W. McLean said:

"When the State of North Carolina takes a prisoner into custody, it then becomes responsible for his safety, and that responsibility remains until his case is disposed of in accordance with law. A prisoner in custody of the law is entitled to the same protection as is the judge on the bench, or the solicitor who represents the State in the prosecution."

Although North Carolina insists it was a simple killing, and not a lynching, the State is credited by Tuskegee Institute with swift punishment of four white men who were sentenced to from 10 to 25 years for killing a Negro near Gastonia, N.C., in 1941.

AT LEAST THREE of the defendants in the Greenville, S. C. mass trial were illiterate, a fourth acknowledged a second-grade education, and a fifth had gone through the third grade. Thomas Wofford, leading attorney, observed later he believed education for both races eventually would be the solution to lynching.

In this connection the Southern Regional Council quotes statistics showing that the 12 states leading in lynching since 1882 are the same 12 which rank lowest in education.

PREVENTED LYNCHINGS

Between the years 1937 and 1947, 304 persons were saved from lynch mobs by law enforcement officers, private citizens, or by circumstances enabling them to escape. In each of these years the number of averted lynchings far exceeded the number of ~~successful~~ lynchings. Following are a few representative examples:

CARROLLTON, GEORGIA, July, 1947. A lynching was prevented by a deputy officer who locked himself in his own jail when he learned that an armed mob was on its way to take his Negro charge. The prisoner, Eddie Brown, Jr., Negro, ~~confessed~~ alleged slayer of a white man, remained in his third floor cell within the barricaded Carroll County jail while the deputy and his assistants summoned outside police reinforcements. The prisoner, according to the deputy, had confessed the shotgun ~~slyingx~~ slaying, but insisted that it was a hunting accident. Deputy Sherriff Russell Lambert and Police Chief Rada Theadgill of Carrollton leveled guns at the mob leaders, holding them at bay despite repeated attempts of the mob to storm the jail. With the arrival of reinforcements, Brown was removed by a score of officers armed with tommyguns and placed in mob-proof Fulton Tower in Atlanta.

HURTSBORO, ALABAMA, June, 1947. A lynching was prevented by Mayor Hugh Vann and two volunteer assistants, who intervened after an angry mob had already placed the rope around the neck of their victim. The would-be victim, Jimmy Harris, an eighteen-year-old Negro, had been accused of attempted assault on a white woman. With the help of his assistants, the mayor removed the noose from Harris's neck and appealed to the ~~citizens~~ members of the mob to "let the law take its course." Having succeeded in calming somewhat the excitement of the crowd, he maneuvered Harris into a waiting automobile and took him to Kilby prison at Montgomery for safe-keeping. Tried on charges

of "assault with intent to ravish," Harris pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty years in prison. The Russell County Grand Jury, which had indicted Harris, failed to return indictments against the would-be lynchers, judging such action "not necessary for the public good."

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, June, 1947. A police officer, Captain Elmer Dykes, stepped in and whisked to safety John Fleming, Negro, who was being beaten by a mob of two hundred white persons. Fleming had allegedly raped a white girl. He suffered severe cuts and bruises and the loss of an eye before his rescue by the officer.

TENNESSEE, November, 1946. A white Methodist minister was instrumental in preventing the lynching of a Negro charged with murdering a prominent white citizen, according to a report made by the Department of General Church Work of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The report stated that early in November a member of the Rev. J. D. McDavid's church was killed. The killer escaped to a nearby swamp, where he was captured the next morning by a civilian posse. No police officials were present, and mob sentiment was strong for wreaking immediate vengeance. The Rev. Mr. McDavid joined the group when he learned of the capture. With a few others, he managed to dissuade and stand off the would-be lynchers for forty-five minutes until the sheriff arrived and took the Negro to the county jail, 30 miles away. The name of the town was withheld at the minister's request.

PREVENTED LYNCHINGS

Carrollton, Georgia -July 1947. "....another lynching was prevented by the quick thinking of a deputy officer who locked himself in his own jail and threw away the keys when he learned that an armed mob was on its way to take his Negro charge. The twenty-year-old prisoner, identified as Eddie Brown, Jr., Negro, confessed slayer of a white man, remained in his third floor cell within the barricaded Carroll County jail while the deputy and his assistants rallied outside police reinforcements to help disperse the masked mob. The prisoner, according to the deputy, had confessed the shotgun slaying, but insisted that it was accidental [a hunting accident while hunting rabbits]. (General Press, ANP)"--Monthly Summary, IV, 12, July 1947--"The Social Front", p. 366. Deputy Sheriff Russell Lambert and Police Chief Rada Threadgill of Carrollton leveled guns at the mob leaders, holding the mob at bay for three hours despite repeated attempts of the gang to storm the jail. Their calls for help were finally answered by police from nearby towns. With the arrival of reinforcements, Brown was slipped away by a score of officers armed with tommyguns and placed in mob-proof Fulton Bower in Atlanta.--Chicago Defender, 7-12-47

Hurtsboro, Alabama, June, 1947. "....an attempted lynching in Hurtsboro, Alabama, was frustrated when the victim, Jimmy Harris, a Negro youth of eighteen was snatched from an angry mob by the town's Mayor [Hugh Vann] and three volunteer assistants. Harris, accused of attempted assault on a white woman, had already been rigged for the lynching before authorities reached the scene. With the aid of his assistants the Mayor removed the noose from the youth's neck and addressed the mob, appealing to them to 'let the law take its course.' When he had succeeded in dissipating somewhat their hysteria, he maneuvered Harris through the crowd into a waiting automobile and took the youth to Kilby prison at Montgomery for safe keeping. (General Press, Checked News Item, ANP)" A footnote adds "Harris, tried on charges of 'assault with intent to ravish', pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty years in prison. (Presiding

Judge J. S. Williams, in passing sentence intoned, 'you should be eternally grateful to the people of Hurtsboro for saving your life.' Subsequently the town population (predominantly Negro, according to its Mayor) learned that the Russell County Grand Jury, which had indicted Harris, failed to would return no indictments against the youth's would-be lynchers, judging such action 'not necessary for the public good.' (General Press, Clipped News Item, ANP)" MONTHLY SUMMARY, IV, 12, July 1947, "The Social Front", pl. 366

June, 1947

Knoxville, Tennessee. A police officer, Capt. Elmer Dykes, stepped in and whisked to safety John Fleming, Negro, who tore himself away froma mob of two hundred whites who were beating him and were bent on his lynching. Fleming allegedly raped a white girl. Fleming suffered severe cuts and bruises and the loss of an eye before he made his escape. --MONTHLY SUMMARY, IV, 12, July 1947, "The Social Front," p. 366, and Chicago Defender, 6/19/47

Nov, 1946

?

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. "A white Methodist minister was instrumental in preventing the lynching of a Negro charged with murdering a prominent white citizen, early last month, according to a disclosure made here last week by the Department of General Church Work of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The report stated has it that early in last November a member of the Rev. J. D. McDavid's church was killed. The killer escaped to a nearby swamp, where he was captured the next morning by a civilian posse. No police officials were present and mob sentiment was strong for wreaking immediate vengeance.

"The Rev. Mr. McDavid joined the group when he learned of the capture, standing beside the car in which the suspect was held. With a few others, he managed to dissuade and stand off the would-be lynchers for 45 minutes until the sheriff arrived, to take ~~him~~ the Negro to the county jail, 30 miles away.

"The name of the town was withheld at the minister's request."--Pittsburg Courier, Dec. 14, 1946--ANP

POLICE BRUTALITY

THIRD DEGREE

In Atlanta, Georgia, a 17-year old Negro youth, James Mangum, has been given the death penalty for a criminal attack upon a young white woman, although his confession allegedly was obtained through "fear, duress, and coercion". Attorneys for the youth charge that his confession was concocted from the original police report of the alleged rape and that the youth was severely beaten and forced to sign it. (Atlanta World, Feb. 10, 1948, 1 and 6.)

"In Montgomery, Alabama, an all-white jury acquitted five white defendants charged with assaulting a Negro woman, Mrs. Martha McMillan, wife of a Baptist minister and mother of eight children. Mrs. McMillan testified that four of the defendants took her bodily from her home and flogged her with a length of garden hose in an effort to force a confession of theft from her. The verdict was handed down in the face of the prosecution's photographic evidence of the assault further verified by the testimony of a state law enforcement officer to whom Mrs. McMillan had appealed immediately after the attack. (Associated Negro Press, General Prsss)". Monthly Summary, Vol. IV, No. 12, July, 1947 , "The Social Front, p. 367.

POLICE BRUTALITY

With ~~respect to police~~ brutality, the President's Committee on Civil Rights ~~declared~~ in its report:

> Much of the illegal action which has been brought to the attention of the Committee on Civil Rights has ~~been~~ centered in the South. There is evidence of lawless police action against whites and Negroes alike, but the dominant pattern is that of race prejudice. J. Edgar Hoover referred, in his testimony before the Committee, to a particular jail where "it was seldom that a Negro man or woman was incarcerated who was not given a severe beating, which started off with a pistol whipping and ended with a rubber hose.
>
> The files of the Department of Justice abound with evidence of illegal official action in Southern States. In one case, the victim was arrested on a charge of ~~kidnapping~~ stealing a tire, taken to the courthouse, beaten by three officers with a blackjack until his head was a bloody pulp, and then dragged unconscious through the streets to the jail where he was thrown, dying, onto the floor.
>
> In another case, a constable arrested a Negro, against whom he bore a personal grudge, beat him brutally with a bullwhip, and then forced his victim, in spite of his protestations of being unable to swim, to jump into a river, where he drowned. In a third case, there was evidence that officers arrested a Negro maid on a charge of stealing jewelry from her employer, took her to jail, and severely beat and whipped her in an unsuccessful effort to extort a confession. All of these cases occurred within the last five years.

Following are other cases of reported illegal police activity in the South:

INCIDENTS OF POLICE BRUTALITY

Louisville, Ky., Patrolman John R. Womack and a fellow officer entered a confectionery, accused George Edward Kelly, a Negro, of causing a disturbance, beat him into unconsciousness when he attempted to resist, and riddled him with bullets as his father and brother looked on. Details of the incident as given by witnesses, including the proprietor of the store, indicate that the victim was wrongfully accused. Kel y, according to the reports, had entered the confectionery with his father and brother to drink a milk shake. When Womack and his companion entered and accused Kelly, both Kelly and the proprietor made denials of disturbance. Womack drew his revolver and leveled it at Kelly, who knocked it from the officer's hand. The other officer then attacked Kelly from behind with a night-stick and beat him into senselessness, whereupon Womack emptied his gun into the fallen man's body. The local police chief termed the shooting 'necessary'. Efforts to have Womack indicted have been unsuccessful. (General Press, Associated Negro Press, Field Report) (RACE RELATIONS: A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends, December, 1947-January, 1948)-"Racialism and Violence", p. 85

Slidell, Louisiana, A Negro Army officer, Lt. Edward De Vaughn, and a sergeant were ordered out of a public pay station at gunpoint by a plainclothes policeman, and were later overtaken on a road by two plainclothes policemen, forced from their jeep, arrested, beaten and jailed without medical aid. Arrested on charges of "insulting an officer," the two soldiers were subsequently released when the arresting officers failed to prefer charges. Both victims were hospitalized following their release. It was announced by Lt. Col. Thomas Clouch, commander of the New Orleans Port, that the matter is "under investigation" and the Army would make a formal statement after it had studied all the facts. (Associated Negro Press)--source same as above

POLICE BRUTALITY

ALABAMA

"In late July, 1947, six Negro prisoners, one of whom was a woman, were reported to have been flogged in the Alabama state prison for minor infractions of prison regulations. In the month previous, forty other prisoners, white and black, had been punished in the same manner. More recently State Prison Director Frank Boswell revealed that two Negro convicts at the Union Springs road camp had been given ten lashes each with "a thick heavy oiled leather strap" for "undisciplined behavior."--MONTHLY SUMMARY, V, 1 & 2, Sept.-Oct., 1947, p. 29, "Racialism and Violence"

In South Carolina, in the state prison farm near Boykins in Kershaw County, five Negro prisoners were reportedly brutally beaten 'by guards and trustees' in violation of state laws prohibiting corporal punishment. Colonel W. N. Manning, superintendent of the State's penal system, defended the floggings as "necessary" in order to quell a disturbance "participated in by five homosexual prisoners who fought over their paramours." According to the written complaint of the prisoners, one a youngster of fourteen, they were stripped, secured and given from ten to one hundred lashes with the "bull tongue", a thick three-foot long strap attached to an eighteen-inch wooden handle. But Superintendent Manning denied evidence of any "considerable cruelties or undue harshness on the part of the guards," as charged by John McCray, a local editor. The physical setup of the state farms, the superintendent maintained, "presents many difficult problems," chief of which was the lack of adequate means for confining and punishing recalcitrant prisoners.

~~"This unsatisfactory defense did not escape~~ Mr. McCray. He pointed out that Colonel Manning's report "tends to justify the beating in terms of failure of the State to prepare necessary punitive provisions at the farm....There is no defense for making men, at gun point, strip their clothing and submit to lashings under cover of the law. This is both repulsive and sadistic, no matter how sweet the terms used to cover it." (General Press, ANP, Special Report.) MONTHLY SUMMARY, V, 1 & 2, Sept.-Oct. 1947, "Racialism and Violence" p/29

POLICE BRUTALITY

Glynn County case

"On July 11, 1947, eight Negro prisoners in the State highway prison camp in Glynn County, Georgia, were killed by their white guards as they allegedly attempted to escape. The Glynn County Grand jury exonerated the warden of the camp and four guards of all charges. At later hearings on the highway prison camp system held by the State Board of Corrections, conflicting evidence was pre - sented. But one witness testified that there was no evidence that the prisoners were trying to escape. In any case, he said it was not necessary to use guns on them in the circumstances. 'There was no justification for the killing. I saw the Negroes where they fell. Two were killed where they crawled under the bunkhouse and two others as they ran under their cells. The only thing they were trying to escape was death. Only one tried to to get over the fence.' The warden and four guards were indicted by a federal grand jury on October 1, 1947. "--Report of President s Committee on Civil Rights

"Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, gave the following 'careful and unbiased' facts:...'The Negro prisoners were ordered to work in a swamp, thickly infested with rattlesnakes, without boots or other protection. They asked for a conference with the warden and were refused, whereupon the prisoners refused to work. They were herded into a prison van which, accompanied by a county police car, was driven back to the prison camp at the order of the warden. The warden was drunk. He asked the chief of police for assistance and this individual went into Brunswick to obtain a machine gun. On his return, the intoxicated warden ordered five of the prisoners whom he considered ringleaders to step out of the crowd. The warden announced to one of the prisoners that he was going to kill the Negroes.

"'Certain that the warden meant what he said, the prisoners refused to obey. The warden thereupon ordered the guards to 'let them have it' and the helpless Negroes were mowed down like cornered animals. Some of them sought shelter under the barracks from the flying bullets, which act was later used as justification of the shooting on the ground that the prisoners were attempting to escape.'"--MONTHLY SUMMARY, Sept-Oct., 1947 V, 1 & 2, "Racialism and Violence, p. 28

POLICE BRUTALITY

"MUCH of the illegal action which has been brought to the attention of the Committee has been centered in the South. There is evidence of lawless police action against whites and Negroes alike, but the dominant pattern is that of race prejudice. J. Edgar Hoover referred, in his testimony before the Committee, to a particular jail where 'it was seldom that a Negro man or woman was incarcertated who was not given a severe beating, which started off with a pistol whipping and ended with a rubber hose.

"The files of the Department [of Justice] abound with evidence of illegal official action in southern states. In one case, the victim was arrested on a charge of stealing a tire, taken to the courthouse, beaten by three officers with a blackjack until his head was a bloody pulp, and then dragged unconscious through the streets to the jail where he was thrown, dying, onto the floor.

"In another case, a constable arrested a Negro, against whom he bore a personal grudge, beat him burtally with a bullwhip and then forced his victim, in spite of his protestations of being unable to swim, to jump into a river where he drowned. In a third case, there was evidence that officers arrested a Negro maid on a charge of stealing jewelry from her employer, took her to jail and severely beat and whipped her in an unsuccesful affort to extort a confession. All of these cases occurred with the last five years."--

REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ATTITUDE OF NEGRO TOWARD POLICE

"To the Negro in the South the law-enforcing machinery is smybolized by the plice. To the majority of the Negro population, in fact, the policeman is the law. For this reason it is impossible to understand either the differential character of public protection received by Negroes or the complex reaction of the Negroes to the law without analyzing the relation of the Negro to the police. The police in the southern cities are, for the most part, recruited from the white lower middle class, in which racial attitudes are firmly set. The low level of education and the social and economic insecurity of this class help to explain why, when the men are invested with formal authority, they are frequently as much concerned with the 'superiority' of white status as with the dignity of the law. The authorith to administer physical punishment and to kill a Negro without fear of serious censure gives special significance to their role as agents of the law in the South."--Johnson, Patterns of Negro Segregation, p. 32

"Lower- and lower middle-class Neroes are frequently exposed to the power of the police with or without warrant. The policy appears to be to control ~~with or without~~ this calss of Negroes by instilling complete fear; and policemen are indeed both feared and hated by lower-calss Negroes. They are subjected to more frequent arrest and more severe treatment than whites and upper-class Negroes; reports are consistent on this point in all the cities."--Johnson, PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, p. 33.

"Attitudes of policemen toward upper-class and upper middle-class Negroes and toward Negroes with known white connections are not as vicious as toward Negroes of the lower classes and those without influential connections. Middle- and upper-class Negroes have most frequent occasion to encounter policemen in traffic situations."--PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, p. 33

ATTITUDE OF NEGROES TOWARD POLICE

"A middle-class Negro woman who had recently come to the South from the Middle West expressed surprise at the attitude of southern Negroes toward the police. To accept this evaluation of the police made by her new southern friends was disquieting. She said:

"'The strangest feeling I experienced in making my adjustment to the South was the realization that the policeman on the corner was not there to protect me. In Cleveland the policeman was my friend. He protected me from harm and did not in himself represent a threat of harm. From childhood I always liked policemen. They saw me safely across busy streets as I went to and from school. The presence of a policeman ~~always~~ was always an assurance of protection. It was difficult for me to see the policeman as an enemy to be avoided. That realization left me with such a great sense of insecurity.'"--

PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, p. 33-34.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, April, 1947. On the night of April 1 a drunk white woman was arrested by police in a beer hall. She was difficult to handle, and the police ~~offer~~ officers twisted her arm. Her screams brought about 200 persons, who ~~xitex~~ witnessed the following: The woman became unconscious, or pretended to be so. She was dragged approximately a block to a telephone call box. There she was left lying on the sidewalk, her stockings and shoes off, her dress torn and dirty, and her body partially exposed, while the the officers waited for the patrol wagon. When the wagon arrived, the officers arrested one ~~man~~ bystander, a reputable businessman from Augusta, who had protested against the brutal handling of the woman. The charge against him was "interference." Commented the Atlanta Constitution: "It was disgraceful and brutal and no mattter how low the woman may have fallen, it ~~x~~ still was brutal and disgraceful. She was not an animal. Had she been, she would have been better treated."

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS RELATING TO FORCED CONFESSIONS OF GUILT

"....In 1941, the United States Supreme Court, in an opinion read by Justice Black, declared unlawful and unconstitutional all efforts to obtain confessions by force or coercion. In the same year, the Supreme Court reversed the death sentence of Joe Vernon, because it was found that he was convicted of murder after having been "beaten to the point" of confessing guilt. In 1942, William Ward of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, accused of murder, was driven to six different counties and questioned, threatened, beaten, whipped, and burned until he confessed murder. The United States Supreme Court declared that the Negro had been denied his Consitutional rights, ~~and~~ issued a stay ofexecution, and ordered a new trial." In 1943, a stay of execution of Henry Daniels, Jr., and Curtis Robinson, Negroes of Alabama, was ordered by the United States Supreme Court. These men had been sentenced to death on a charge of rape, but evidence presented before the court supported the contention of the attorneys for the Negroes that they had been illegally beaten, threatened with lynching, and subjected to prolonged questioning. In 1945 the State Supreme Court of Georgia rendered a decision in which it outlawed the use of the "third degree" in seeking confessions. ~~These~~ Decisions handed down by the ~~several~~ courts in the past few years suggest that Negro citizens are resorting to the courts in an effort to have specifically stated the rights to which they are entitled and the nature of the protection which they might expect from government officials."

Negro Year Book, 1947, p. 299.

POLICE BRUTALITY

"A Negro newspaper editor, in speaking of the general practices of the police in the South, said:

"'When they arrest a Negro and take him to jail they usually beat him up. It just seems to be a practice here. I knew a Negro woman who was arrested because she got into a fight with her husband. The cops put her in jail and that night they turned all of those white prisoners in on her. I understand that is a regular practice. This woman had a white lawyer and he wanted her to win her case. She pled guilty, and when he asked why she pled guilty she told him that she could not stand another night in jail where they turned all of the white prisoners in on her. She was heartbroken and left the city and went North She said she would never return to the South again.'"
PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, p/ 34

"In Richmond, which is fairly typical of the cities in the upper South, Negroes constitute 29 per cent of the population but are involved in approximately 55 per cent of the court cases. The police are said to be more prone to arrest Negroes than whites, and the Negro offenders are given more serious sentences. Until recently, the court proceedings involving Negroes were regarded as burlesque. A judge of superior quality took matters in hand, objected to white lawyers and witnesses referring to Negroes as 'niggers', and in general introduced more dignity into the proceedings. Since 1936 there have been a few Negroes on juries. With all these changes it was still possible for a competent observer to say:

"' A Negro prisoner just takes a chance as to how his case will turn out. His fate usually depends on his counsel. A good lawyer, one who argues well, may even get you acquitted when everything seems against you. The court decision is just a gamble. The police here are accused of being exceedingly brutal. Yes, exceedingly brutal. They will beat up a Negro on the slightest provocation. The NAACP started such a stink about public beatings when arrests are being made that they stopped that. Now they won't beat you until they get you to the station. They will not strike you at the scene of arrest; public sentiment will not support that. '"

POLICE BRUTALITY

Not Good Policing---or Good Sense

Const 4-4-47

On the night of April 1 a drunk woman was arrested by police in a beer joint. The operator apparently had been pleased to sell her all she would buy, but when she became drunk he called police. The association which polices beer halls might investigate and look into the possibility of revoking his license.

There developed out of the incident a thoughtless display of brutality which has caused The Atlanta Constitution to receive at least a dozen telephone calls, a number of letters and personal calls from three persons who witnessed the incident.

The woman, it developed, is a notorious police character. This is not relevant, as she still is a human being and a woman, however depraved.

The witnesses, and even the officers involved, seem to agree on the facts.

She was drunk and difficult to handle. Therefore, her arm was twisted and her screams brought about 200 persons who witnessed the following:

She either became unconscious, or feigned it. It is not important which.

What is important, and alarming, is that she was dragged approximately a block to a telephone call box. There she was left lying on the sidewalk, her stockings and shoes off, her dress torn and dirty and her body partially exposed while the officers waited for "the wagon."

When the wagon came the officers arrested one man, a reputable businessman from Augusta, who had been shocked by the undenied brutality and coarse callousness of the handling of the woman. He was arrested on a charge of interfering, even though his only "interference" had been to protest.

When he appeared in court the regular judge was not present, he was tried along with the woman and in disgust and realizing the long delay that would be necessary to appeal and remain in Atlanta to fight it out, paid the fine and departed.

The officer could, of course, have telephoned from the beer hall. There was absolutely no excuse for dragging the woman up the street. It was disgraceful and brutal and no matter how low the woman may have fallen, it still was brutal and disgraceful. She was not an animal. Had she been she would have been better treated.

The court had an opportunity to do real justice. It treated it, instead, as a routine case, which it was not.

We discuss this because we do not think the officers involved intended to be brutal. Handling any drunk person is not easy or comfortable. Tempers are easily lost.

But we submit that some action should be taken.

Police Chief Jenkins should at least let his policy be known. We assume he will. We happen to think highly of him and we know his intentions are good and that he is ambitious to have a force the public will respect.

We do not believe the officers involved to be brutes or to be deserving of suspension because of it. The old system has been to treat 'em rough. But the public doesn't like it. People who believe in civil liberties don't like it. We don't think police courts ought to like it.

Let us start now and revise police methods so as to eliminate such acts and to promote common sense. And let suspensions be automatic in any such cases in the future.

FEE SYSTEM

"Rural Negroes complain generally that they are not given sufficient police protection. A Negro grocer in Poinsett County, Arkansas, said:

"'They don't have much of a police force around here. They don't give a damn about the nigger. I remember the times when there was a guy in the mayor's office who used to fine you $14 every time you came up for something. They stuck many a nigger for that sum then. They don't give the nigger much protection. I let some white customers have some credit once, and they did not pay me. I tried to get the marshal to help me collect my money. He said that he could try but that he knew a white man's word would be taken in court before mine. He advised me to stop letting them have anything. That it what I did.'" PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION, p.30

FEE SYSTEM

In April of 1946 a Negro employee of 23 years standing in the coach department at the Cotton Belt Shops of Pine Bluff was arrested on charges of reckless driving--driving recklessly while involved in a minor traffic jam. According to an account in the P.B. Commercial, The Negro, a Baptist preacher on Sundays, was returning home with a friend one night when they became involved in a minor traffic jam. The Negro stopped his car to wait until the jam cleared up. A policeman drew up beside him, accused him of being drunk and driving recklessly, searched his car and then demanded that the Negro get out and be searched. As the man was getting out of the car the policeman reportedly struck him over the head with a blackjack, knocking him down. The policeman found nothing on his person, but took him to jail where his money was taken from him and he was locked up without being given a chance to file phone his wife or a lawyer. His companion notified a lawyer, who called the police department about 11 o'clock on the night of the incident and asked if the Negro could be permitted to put up a forfeit and be released. The lawyer was told that the forfeit would be $25, which was more than the Negro had. The lawyer then asked if they would change the charge to speeding and let the man put up a forfeit of ten dollars, which he had, The police department agreed and the bargain was effected. ~~The columnist writing up the incident blamed it on the policy of using the police department to produce city revenues.~~

Pine Bluff Commercial, Apr. 9 & 11, 1946

Commented the ed. of the P.B. Com:
"The truth about the whole situation is that the fitness & qualifications of city policemen are judged by the amount of revenue they can produce, and law enforcement has been put on a sort of competition basis among the police force."

POLICE BRUTALITY--THIRD DEGREE

Henry Gilbert, Negro landowner and resident of Troup County, Ga., was arrested on Many 20, 1947, by Harris County, Ga., officers for allegedly harboring in Troup County a Negro who had killed a white man. He was arrested by Harris County officers, even after the sheriff of Troup County

PAGE (s) MISSING

FEE SYSTEM

Pine Bluff, Ark.
April 11th
1946.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

By WALTER SORRELLS

Several days ago I published a letter in regard to an incident involving Ed Jackson, Negro employe of the Cotton Belt shops.

Since then there have been numerous requests for further details. Jackson was charged with reckless driving . . . and not drunkenness. He was charged with driving recklessly while involved in a minor traffic jam to be exact.

I don't know exactly how one can drive a car in a reckless manner while waiting for traffic to unsnarl. But that was the charge.

Jackson's lawyer called the police department about 11 o'clock that night and asked if Jackson could be permitted to put up a forfeit and be released. The lawyer was advised that the forfeit would be $25. That was more than Jackson had in escrow.

The lawyer then asked if they would change the charge to speeding and put up a forfeit of ten dollars. Jackson had ten dollars. So it was a bargain.

So this humble Negro laborer gave up his hard-earned ten dollars for speeding although at the time of his arrest his car was standing still . . . and according to his statement he was being struck on the head with a blackjack.

Perhaps those who happen to read this will wonder how a person could be speeding and at the same time standing still. That, however, is beside the point, since those who commit legalized robbery rarely ever attempt to justify it with an excuse or any particular reason.

I know . . . members of the city council know . . . members of the police department know,

Pine Bluff, Ark.
April 9th
1946

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

By Walter Sorrells

I received a letter today important enough, I think, to pass on to the people of Pine Bluff through this column.

If the facts contained in this letter are found to be true, then the guilty party has no business on the Pine Bluff police force. At least the accusations made in this letter warrant an official investigation by the civil service commission.

Suppose you be the judge.

Dear Mr. Sorrells:

Have you heard about the stunt that was pulled at 17th and Main last Tuesday night by a member of the police force?

Suppose you investigate and report through your paper what you find.

For twenty-three years I have been employed in the coach department at the Cotton Belt Shops as a "coach builder." In the same shop and most of this same twenty-three years, a Negro Baptist preacher by the name of Ed Jackson has also been employed as a laborer. One custom we have down there is a weekly sermon every Friday at the noon hour, delivered by a pastor selected from most all the churches of different denominations, or some visiting pastor.

Ed Jackson often preaches on Wednesday.

Many of the shop men show their appreciation of these services by their regular attendance. Often there are more white men to hear Ed Jackson than there are men of his own color. He preaches exceedingly well for a man with little education. One thing that has impressed everyone is the fact that in his daily life, working right there with and around us, he really practices what he preaches. You never hear anyone impugning his motives or his character.

Personally, I have the utmost confidence in him. Many times I have noticed he and others bunched together during the noon hour reading and

Pine Bluff Commercial file

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

By WALTER SORRELLS

Mr. Walter Sorrells,
Editor of Commercial.
Dear Sir:

I would like to bring something to your attention that seems to fit into your well-read column.

My name is Ralph H. Hostetter and I have resided and worked at the Pine Bluff Arsenal since selling my business at Monticello in July, 1944. I have never been arrested, suspicioned nor accused of any unlawful act.

I am the father of four children and I am beginning to wonder what I am raising these children up into.

Last Saturday evening two friends and I (men with whom I have been working with for one and a half years) were talking at the corner of Fourth and Main. My friends were Frank Dawson and Mr. Terry, deceased.

Mr. Terry fainted in our arms during our conversation. We immediately started administering first aid. I saw that he was having trouble breathing so I started giving him artificial respiration that I had learned when I was a member of the Civil Air Patrol. I sent a gentleman to call a doctor and an ambulance as I was afraid for my friend's life.

We had been trying to help Mr. Terry for about five minutes when a police officer arrived on the scene. The crowd of approximately fifty persons had been most cooperative and orderly up until then.

Officer John Good and another whom I do not know came rushing up shouting "stand back." Arising from my friend's side I stepped back about five feet and said to the officer "we have already called an ambulance and doctor. I then asked the officer to let me continue to administer artificial respiration.

Mr. Good shouted "are you trying to tell me what to do and with that he shoved me, then struck me over the eye with his club, causing a nasty

o'clock that night and asked if Jackson could be permitted to put up a forfeit and be released. The lawyer was advised that the forfeit would be $25. That was more than Jackson had in escrow.

The lawyer then asked if they would change the charge to speeding and put up a forfeit of ten dollars. Jackson had ten dollars. So it was a bargain.

So this humble Negro laborer gave up his hard-earned ten dollars for speeding although at the time of his arrest his car was standing still . . . and according to his statement he was being struck on the head with a blackjack.

Perhaps those who happen to read this will wonder how a person could be speeding and at the same time standing still. That, however, is beside the point, since those who commit legalized robbery rarely ever attempt to justify it with an excuse or any particular reason.

I know . . . members of the city council know . . . members of the police department know, and a great many people in Pine Bluff know that justice is measured in dollars and cents.

Furthermore, the idea of using the police department as solely a means of producing city revenues, is not the idea of some policemen. On the contrary, it is unpleasant.

The truth about the whole situation is that the fitness and qualifications of city policemen are judged by the amount of revenue they can produce. And law enforcement has been put on a sort of competitive basis among the police force.

Such a procedure is not only given validity by the council but the police department is encouraged in such practices. There is a strong implication that their economic welfare is tied up with the number of paying guests in the city jail. A paying guest is one who lands in the 9 by 12 cell and who is willing and anxious to pay a ten dollar fine and throw in his right arm to get out and ask no questions.

I have always thought that the people of Pine Bluff . . . more than any other community its size . . . believed in fair play and it is puzzling when they sit silently by and permit the city police department to be operated as a racket for the benefit of city revenues . . . or for any other reason.

Likewise, knowing the members of the council to be good men, it is difficult to understand how they can encourage such a practice, even if they never got a dime of revenue with which to operate the city.

I have no personal grudge against any member of the police department. They have always treated me courteously and some of them are my personal friends, but I believe they should be permitted to enforce the law, without any thought of revenue they are expected to produce.

Without proof to the contrary it seems apparent that the police department, under pressure of the council to produce revenue, is engaging in what borders on hi-jacking.

What do you think?

For twenty-three years I have been employed in the coach department at the Cotton Belt Shops as a "coach builder." In the same shop and most of this same twenty-three years, a Negro Baptist preacher by the name of Ed Jackson has also been employed as a laborer. One custom we have down there is a weekly sermon every Friday at the noon hour, delivered by a pastor selected from most all the churches of different denominations, or some visiting pastor.

Ed Jackson often preaches on Wednesday.

Many of the shop men show their appreciation of these services by their regular attendance. Often there are more white men to hear Ed Jackson than there are men of his own color. He preaches exceedingly well for a man with little education. One thing that has impressed everyone is the fact that in his daily life, working right there with and around us, he really practices what he preaches. You never hear anyone impugning his motives or his character.

Personally, I have the utmost confidence in him. Many times I have noticed he and others bunched together during the noon hour reading and discussing the Bible. I doubt if he has tasted a drop of liquor in twenty years. But last week he turned up with a bandage on his head. We of course asked him the cause and to a body of some twenty men he told his story. I would like to write exactly his reply. He spoke calmly and humbly with no sign of hatred or bitterness toward anyone. Among other things here is what he said:

"For many years I've been trying to live the life of a Christian man. I've done my best to obey the laws of God and the laws of man. During the war our rulers asked us to carry some special burdens in order to win the war as quickly as possible.

"In all these things I complied heartily and to the best of my ability. I bought bonds out of my meager salary as a laborer. I thought I was doing all that could rightly be asked of me. I thought I was trying to do what was right. But now I don't know what to say or do. If I've been doing wrong, if I've not been living as a man should live, I'd like for someone to tell me wherein I'm wrong.

"Last night as a friend and myself were returning home from a meeting I approached Main street on 17th avenue and found there was a little traffic jam of cars there.

"I stopped my car to wait until the jam had cleared. A policeman drove up beside me, accused me of being drunk and driving reckless, searched my car, then demanded that I get out where he could look me over. I was obliging his every command but as I crawled out of the car he struck me across the head with his club and knocked me down. Then he demanded that I get up and be searched. He found nothing but I was carried to jail, my money was taken from me and I was locked up. I was not allowed to telephone a lawyer or my wife but my companion phoned them and the lawyer got me out of jail about 11 o'clock that night."

Leaving the readers to investigate for themselves, I am a "coach builder" and a member of a committee appointed to take the matter up with the chief of police.

friends and I (men with whom I have been working with for one and a half years) were talking at the corner of Fourth and Main. My friends were Frank Dawson and Mr. Terry, deceased.

Mr. Terry fainted in our arms during our conversation. We immediately started administering first aid. I saw that he was having trouble breathing so I started giving him artificial respiration that I had learned when I was a member of the Civil Air Patrol. I sent a gentleman to call a doctor and an ambulance as I was afraid for my friend's life.

We had been trying to help Mr. Terry for about five minutes when a police officer arrived on the scene. The crowd of approximately fifty persons had been most cooperative and orderly up until then.

Officer John Good and another whom I do not know came rushing up shouting "stand back." Arising from my friend's side I stepped back about five feet and said to the officer "we have already called an ambulance and doctor. I then asked the officer to let me continue to administer artificial respiration.

Mr. Good shouted "are you trying to tell me what to do and with that he shoved me, then struck me over the eye with his club, causing a nasty gash and breaking my glasses.

He then took me by the arm and walked me to jail, leaving Mr. Terry there to die. They locked me up without as much as putting a bandage over my eye, which was bleeding very badly. I begged them to let me call a doctor, a lawyer or my family. But I was refused permission. Again when they brought in another badly beaten up man I again requested permission to call my doctor. They told me to wait until the night chief came in. I asked when that would be and they said "sometime between now and morning." While locked up in that filthy hole they call a cell Mr. Dawson brought my package which contained karo syrup for my small baby and which I had left at Fourth and Main. He wanted to do something to help me but the officers told him there was nothing he could do. Finally he thought of a distant relative of mine and got him out of bed to tell him the story. This relative went to the jail and was able to bail me out for $25. After waiting around for fifteen minutes to get my possessions I went straight to a doctor, arriving there shortly after midnight. He took four stitches in my head and said that if I had been much later he would have been unable to sew it up because of the swelling.

(Signed) Ralph H. Hostetter.

P. S. I was not drunk nor was I drinking and I can get a doctor's statement that I was not.

★ ★ ★

If the city of Pine Bluff needs revenue so badly that the police have to get it by beating people over the head and dragging them to jail, then perhaps the people of Pine Bluff should double their taxes. Pine Bluff is trying to attract new industries. Trying to improve the economic conditions, but Pine Bluff is getting a bad reputation through the behavior of some of its policemen.

Perhaps we ought to start a "march of dimes" drive to pay Ed Jackson back the ten dollars he gave for speeding while standing still and buy the author of this letter some new glasses and pay his doctor's bill.

What do you think?

I. THE RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

THE CRIME OF LYNCHING

"Though lynchings have decreased, decade by decade, the Committee found that in 1947 lynching remains one of the most serious threats to the civil rights of Americans.

Lynching statistics--actual and prevented

Causes of lynching classified

Detailed lynching record

Non-conviction of lynchers

Cases of prevented lynching

POLICE BRUTALITY

"....some public officials are guilty of....widespread forms of official conduct. These include violent physical attacks by police officers on members of minority groups, the use of third degree methods to extort confessions, and brutality against the prisoners."

Excerpt from Committee report

Cases of violent physical attacks

Cases of use of third degree (we don't have these)

Brutality against prisoners

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"The United States Supreme Court in a number of recent decisions has censured state courts for accepting evidence procured by third-degee methods, for failing to provide accused persons with adequate legal counsel, and for excluding Negroes from jury lists.....The use of the fee system in many communities-where court officials are paid in whole or in part from the fines levied - also sometimes stimulates arbitrary arrests and encourages unjust convictions."

Adequate legal counsel (we don't have these)

Negroes and Mexicans and jury service
(Supreme Court decision)

Fee system

Parole system

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

"Since the Civil Rights Section was established in 1939, a widespread decline in peonage and involuntary servitude has occurred. However, the threat has not entirely disappeared."

Incident described in Committee Report

Parole

~~Just~~ Incidents of involuntary servitude

II. THE RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP AND ITS PRIVILEGES

"The denial of suffrage on account of raceis the most serious present ~~Unfair~~ interference with the right to vote."

Efforts of southern states to circumvent Federal court rulings of illegality of white primary:
(list by states)

Other devices

terror and intimidation

poll tax

III. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND EXPRESSION

The President's Committee on Civil Rights says that "At the present time, the most immediate threat to the right to freedom of opinion and expression comes from efforts to deal with those few people in our midst who would destroy democracy - the Communists and the Fascists.....The principle of disclosure is, we believe, the appropriate way to deal with those would subvert our democracy by revolution or by encouraging disunity and destroying the civil rights of some groups.....The ultimate

~~responsibility for countering totalitarians of all kinds rests, as always, with the mass of good, democratic Americans, their organizations and their leaders.~~

III. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND EXPRESSION

One of the most effective organs for promoting disunity and violence in the South--as well as in the whole nation--is "hate sheets". It is important that southerners know of the existence of these sheets and seek to combat their effects--and it is important that through the process of disclosure those who are backing the sheets be made known to the public. The Southern Regional Council is ~~ø~~ in no position to know who the backers are--it can only suggest that the sheets are more than the expressions of hatred for the sake of hating; them seem to be deliberate efforts to stir disunity and violence.

Anti-Jewish party

Georgia Tribune

Market Bulletin

Others

IV. THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

THE RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT

"A man's right to an equal chance to utilize fully his skills and knowledge is essential. ...A witness before a congressional committee has recently said: ~~'Dis~~ 'Discrimination in employment damages lives, both the bodies and the minds, of those discriminated against and those who discriminate. It blights and perverts that healthy ambition to improve one's standard of living which we like to say is peculiarly American. It generates insecurity, fear, resentment, division and tension in our society.'"

Mexicans and discrimination

USES Survey

"Discrimination in hiring has forced many minority workers into low-paying and often menial jobs such as common laborer and domestic servant."

Statistics

Discriminatory hiring practices--low-paying and menial jobs for minorities

On-the-job discrimination

wage differentials

advancement discrimination
(this is sometimes due to union practices)

Unions and discrimination and non-discrimination

"Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have repeatedly condemned discriminatory union practices. But the national organizations have not yet fully attained their goals."--cases

Non-discrimination clauses in union contracts

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

"Two inadequacies are extremely serious in our educational system. The first is the failure to give Negroes equal educational opportunities in our public institutions."

The South's efforts to support education exceeds that of nation

percentage of Nation's children in South, compared with total population and taxable wealth

efforts to support education in South ~~compare~~ for example Mississippi compared with New York

The South's segregated school system discriminates against the Negro

Teacher salaries

average expenditures per child enrolled--etc.

Rating of institutions of higher learning for Negroes in South

"The second inadequacy in our present educational practices in America is the religious and racial discrimination that exists in the operation of some private educational institutions.

Quota system

Supreme Court decisions and higher education for Negroes

THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

"Today many of our citizens are confronted not only with a general housing shortage, but also prejudice and discrimination that puts them at a disadvantage in competing for the limited housing that is available.

Housing for Negroes is more inadequate than that for whites

(housing pamphlet)

Table of rental values

Incidents of violence resulting from attempts of Negroes to move into white neighborhoods

THE RIGHT TO HEALTH SERVICE

"Owing to discrimination, many segments of our population do not measure up to the standards of health which have been attained by our people as a whole."

Comparative death rates

Life expectanc y rates

"A more direct cause of unequal opportunity in the field of health is biased practices with respect to medical facilities and personnel."

HOSPITALS

No figures available on number of general hosptial beds actually available to Negroes in South, but quote from Pres. Comm. Report

No. Negro hospitals in South

Incidents of discrimination against Negroes in hospitals

PERSONNEL

~~No. Negro doctors per~~ Negro population per Negro doctor

REASONS FOR SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL

Inadequacy of number of medical schools admitting Negroes

Restrictions as to internships and residencies

Hospitals refuse to allow Negro doctors to practice

THE RIGHT TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMODATIONS

~~DISCRIMINATION~~/
Discrimination in federal services

Old Age and Survivor's Insurance, Old Age Assistance

Discrimination in state and local services

Libraries

Streets, sanitary conditions, garbage disposal

Parks and beaches

Discrimination in places of public accomodation

Municipal auditoria and discrimination

States require segregation in many places of pulbic accomodation--Pres. Report

Summary of transportation segregation laws

Incidents of discrimination in carriers

6. Condition of Our Rights

THE

CONDITION OF OUR RIGHTS

From the Files on Civil and Human Rights
in the South

Prepared by
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

FOREWORD

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor the Commission on Interracial Cooperation have for thirty years observed and taken part in the growth in the South of a deeper respect for individual human rights.

The Nation and the South are now considering ways to strengthen these rights. If all our people are to have the chance to develop fully as individuals, a long step forward must be taken by the citizen body of the South. The problem at its base is one of the attitudes of local people.

The Southern Regional Council has thought that Southern citizens in studying this whole problem would be helped by having at hand in convenient form some record of what has gone before. With that end in view, we have set out material from the Council's own files and have drawn on standard printed sources. The material has been grouped to conform roughly to the structure of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. No attempt has been made to compile a complete record of civil rights violations; the incidents cited were selected as representative of the types of violations which each of us must guard against in his own community.

A more cheerful picture of the state of human rights in the South could have been set forth. Advances have been made in recent years which are encouraging indeed. Still the files grow with each day's evidences of the South's abuse of its people's rights. It is hoped that this booklet may be a guide to better understanding of the great job that remains to be done.

The material in THE CONDITION OF OUR RIGHTS was compiled by Margaret Price of the Council staff. Sources are indicated by footnotes in the text, which are explained in the last section.

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I. THE RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

THE CRIME OF LYNCHING

Though lynchings have decreased, decade by decade, the Committee found that in 1947 lynching remains one of the most serious threats to the civil rights of Americans.

Detailed Lynching Record, 1937 - 1939[1]

1937:

February 2 - At Headland, Henry County, Alabama. Wes Johnson, Negro. Charge, rape. Taken from jail, hanged, and shot.

April 13 - Winona, Montgomery County, Mississippi. Roosevelt Townes and "Bootjack" McDaniels, Negroes. Charge, murder. Taken from officers of the law. Shot and burned to death.

May 25 - At Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia. William Reed, Negro. Charge, murder. Was being taken to jail at Albany, Georgia, after capture at Dothan, Alabama. The officers reported he attempted to escape and was shot to death. His body was placed in a Negro undertaker's parlor at Bainbridge. A mob composed of men and women took the body from the undertaker's parlor, dragged it around the public square behind a procession of automobiles. The mob then moved into the Negro district and to a Negro baseball park, where, on a pyre made of boards knocked off the fence, the body was burned.

NUMBER OF PERSONS LYNCHED AND NUMBER PREVENTED FROM BEING LYNCHED, 1937-1947[2]

Year	Number of Persons Lynched	Number of Persons Prevented From Being Lynched
1937	8	77
1938	6	53
1939	3	25
1940	5	28
1941	4	21
1942	5	17
1943	3	11
1944	2	8
1945	1	5
1946	6	28
1947	1	31

July 20 - At Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. Richard Hawkins and Ernest Ponder, Negroes. Charge, stabbing a policeman and "breaking into a restaurant." Taken from jail and shot to death.

August 17 - At Covington, Tipton County, Tennessee. Albert Gooden, Negro. Charge, murder. Taken from officer of the law, hanged, shot to death.

October 14 - At Milton, Santa Rosa County, Florida. J. C. Evans, Negro. Charge, "crime against nature," involving an attack on a 12-year-old white boy, and robbing a filling station. Taken from officer of the law, shot to death.

1938

June 10 - At Columbus, Lowndes County, Mississippi. Washington Adams, Negro. Charge, owed debt of $10.00 on a funeral bill of his deceased wife which he had been unable to pay. Beaten to death by three men.

July 6 - At Rolling Fork, Sharkley County, Mississippi. Tom Green, Negro. Charge, murder and resisting arrest. Shot and body burned.

July 9 - At Arabi, Crisp County, Georgia, near Cordele. John Dukes, Negro. Charge, drunkenness and murder. Shot and body burned.

August 9 - Near Perry, Taylor County, Florida. Otis Price, Negro. Charge, making insulting remark to a white woman. Body found beside a road, shot two or three times.

October 13 - At Ruston, Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. R. C. Williams, 19-year-old Negro. Charge, killing a white man and beating his woman companion. Hanged, body riddled with bullets.

November 21 - At Wiggins, Stone County, Mississippi. Wilder McGowan, Negro. Charge, rape. Hanged.

1939

April 1 - At Panama City, Bay County, Florida. Miles W. Brown, white. Charge, murder. Taken from jail, shot to death. (There was dissatisfaction because he failed to receive the death penalty in a murder trial.)

April 20 - At Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida. Lee Snell, Negro. Charge, fatal injury to a white boy, age 12, struck by Snell's taxi while riding a bicycle. Taken from officer of the law, shot to death.

May 8 - At Canton, Madison County, Mississippi. Joe Rodgers, Negro. Charge, "He refused to accept a weekly deduction of $5.50 from his wages in payment for renting a company-owned cabin which he did not occupy." Shot, tortured by hot irons, brutally cut, and body thrown into Pearl River.

3

Non-Conviction of Lynchers.

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps the nearest to official statistics on lynching, reports 1,973 persons lynched in the United States since 1900. Against that total, only 82 convictions have been obtained by state or federal law-enforcement

4

NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS, WHITES AND NEGROES, BY DECADES, 1882-1947

Period	Whites	Negroes	Total
1882-1887*	525	371	896
1888-1897	533	1,088	1,621
1898-1907	113	819	932
1908-1917	63	585	648
1918-1927	41	400	441
1928-1937	14	128	142
1938-1947	2	35	37
Totals.....	1,291	3,426	4,717

*Six-year period.

officers. A majority of the lynchings were in the South, and 67 of the convictions were in southern states.

James Harmon Chadbourn, formerly of the University of North Carolina Law Department, estimates that less than one per cent of lynchings in the United States have been followed by convictions. The reasons, he says, are not obscure. First, there is the refusal of persons with firsthand knowledge to testify. S econd, trial juries frequently act upon local prejudice, instead of considered evidence. Third, grand juries frequently refuse to indict. Fourth, prosecuting officers usually are disinclined to investigate, and police officers are "unable" to identify mob members. Last, higher courts often reverse convictions on non-prejudicial error.

The State of Alabama probably has the South's best record of convictions. In 1919 and 1920, quick and determined action by Governor Thomas E. Kilby resulted in conviction of 31 lynchers. 28 were given sentences ranging from $100 fine to 15 years in prison, and three others were given fines of $100 and up to three months in jail.

Previously, Alabama had convicted three lynchers in 1900, sentencing them to 10 years to life. In 1924, a National Guardsman was convicted on a lynching charge and sentenced to 18 years, but the trial court's judgment was reversed. In 1925 three other convictions were reversed, after five appeals. Thus Alabama returned convictions in the ratio of one for every 10 persons lynched since 1900 -- a high percentage in the South.

No convicted lyncher, however, has ever been sentenced to death.

In records of the Southern Regional Council, Georgia stands as the only southern State to have meted out straight life sentences for lynching. These were assessed in 1930 when Thomas County residents became incensed over two lynchings in three days.

The border State of Oklahoma convicted seven lynchers in 1922, and sentenced all seven to life imprisonment.

The Georgia case had a nullifying sequel. Although two men were sentenced to life for lynching a Negro who had testified against white men charged with raping a young Negro mother, both were paroled after only seven years. One dropped out of sight. The parole of the other was twice revoked and twice reinstated. Finally, in 1946, a warrant was issued for a third revocation after Florida convicted him of receiving stolen property. The warrant still stands, unserved, with notation "cannot be found."

Georgia convicted three other lynchers in 1922, sentencing them to from one to four years, and in 1926 two lynchers were sentenced to four years each. In 1943 a Georgia sheriff was prosecuted in United States district court, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. His conviction, however, was set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States, and prosecution was not renewed.

At Manchester, Tennessee, in 1934, eight lynchers were convicted and sentenced to from three to five years each -- but there is no record of terms being served.

In South Carolina three men were convicted of manslaughter in 1941 after the fatal beating of a Negro at Georgetown. The case was appealed, and here, too, there is no record of time served.

Texas has a record of five convictions --three in 1920 in which the sentence was two years, suspended; and two in 1930 where the lynchers got two years each. Virginia convicted two persons in 1923, and sentenced them to from one to two years.

North Carolina, which has had no lynchings since 1935, is particularly proud of its record. Although 99 lynchings have been charged to the State since 1900, its Governors have acted swiftly to prosecute where it was possible to do so. Four white men were imprisoned for an unsuccessful attempt to remove a Negro from Buncombe County jail in 1925. When they applied for clemency, the late Governor A. W. McLean said: "When the State of North Carolina takes a prisoner into custody, it then becomes responsible for his safety, and that responsibility remains until his case is disposed of in accordance with law. A prisoner in custody of the law is entitled to the same protection as is the judge on the bench, or the solicitor who represents the State in the prosecution."

Although North Carolina insists that it was a simple killing, and not a lynching, the State is credited by Tuskegee Institute with swift punishment of four white men who were sentenced to from 10 to 25 years for killing a Negro near Gastonia, N. C., in 1941. Governor Cherry's efforts in 1947 to bring about the indictment of the attempted lynchers of Godwin "Buddy" Bush were unsuccessful.

CAUSES OF LYNCHING CLASSIFIED 1882 -- 1946[5]

Causes	Number	Per Cent
Homicides	1,934	41.0
Felonious Assault	202	4.3
Rape	910	19.2
Attempted Rape	288	6.1
Robbery and Theft	231	5.0
Insult to White Persons	84	1.8
All Other Causes	1,067	22.6
Totals	4,716	100.0

Prevented Lynchings

Between the years 1937 and 1947, 304 persons were saved from lynch mobs by law enforcement officers, private citizens, or by circumstances enabling them to escape. In each of these years the number of averted lynchings far exceeded the number of actual lynchings. Following are a few representative examples:

CARROLLTON, GEORGIA, July, 1947. A lynching was prevented by a deputy officer who locked himself in his own jail when he learned that an armed mob was on its way to take his Negro charge. The prisoner, Eddie Brown, Jr., alleged slayer of a white man, remained in his third floor cell within the barricaded Carroll County jail while the deputy and his assistants summoned outside police reinforcements. The prisoner, according to the deputy, had confessed the shotgun slaying but insisted that it was a hunting accident. Deputy Sheriff Russell Lambert and Police Chief Rada Threadgill of Carrollton leveled guns at the mob leaders, holding them at bay despite repeated attempts of the mob to storm the jail. With the arrival of reinforcements, Brown was removed by a score of officers armed with tommyguns and placed in mob-proof Fulton Tower in Atlanta.[6]

HURTSBORO, ALABAMA, June, 1947. A lynching was prevented by Mayor Hugh Vann and two assistants, who intervened after an angry mob had already placed the rope around the neck of their intended victim. The would-be victim, Jimmy Harris, an 18-year-old Negro, had been accused of attempted assault on a white woman. With the help of his assistants, the mayor removed the noose from Harris's neck and appealed to the members of the mob to "let the law take its course." Having succeeded in calming somewhat the excitement of the crowd, he maneuvered Harris into a waiting automobile and took him to Kilby prison at Montgomery for safekeeping. Tried on charges of "assault with intent to ravish," Harris pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty years in prison. The Russell County Grand Jury, which had indicted Harris, failed to return indictments against the would-be lynchers, judging such action "not necessary for the public good."[7]

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, June, 1947. A police officer, Captain Elmer Dykes, stepped in and whisked to safety John Fleming, Negro, who was being beaten by a mob of two hundred white persons. Fleming had allegedly raped a white girl. He suffered severe cuts and bruises and the loss of an eye before his rescue by the officer.8

TENNESSEE, November, 1946. A white Methodist minister was instrumental in preventing the lynching of a Negro charged with murdering a prominent white citizen, according to a report made by the Department of General Church Work of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The report stated that early in November a member of the Rev. J. D. McDavid's church was killed. The killer escaped to a nearby swamp, where he was captured the next morning by a civilian posse. No police officials were present, and mob sentiment was strong for wreaking immediate vengeance. The Rev. Mr. McDavid joined the group when he learned of the capture. With a few others, he managed to dissuade the would-be lynchers for forty-five minutes until the sheriff arrived and took the Negro to the county jail, 30 miles away. The name of the town was withheld in newspaper accounts at the minister's request.9

POLICE BRUTALITY

Some public officials are guilty of widespread forms of official misconduct. These include violent physical attacks by police officers on members of minority groups, the use of third degree methods to extort confessions, and brutality against prisoners.

The President's Committee on Civil Rights reported that much of the illegal police action brought to its attention centered in the South. Although there was evidence of lawless action against both whites and Negroes, race prejudice appeared as the dominant pattern. J. Edgar Hoover testified to the Committee that in one jail "it was seldom that a Negro man or woman was incarcerated who was not given a severe beating, which started off with a pistol whipping and ended with a rubber hose." 10

The Department of Justice has much similar evidence in its files. In one case, the victim was arrested on a charge of stealing a tire, taken to the courthouse, beaten by three officers with a blackjack until his head was a bloody pulp, and then dragged unconscious through the streets to the jail, where he was thrown dying onto the floor. In another case, a constable arrested a Negro, against whom he bore a personal grudge, beat him brutally with a bullwhip, and then forced him, in spite of his protestations of being unable to swim, to jump into a river, where he drowned. 11

Brutality in Making Arrests

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. Two police officers entered a confectionery and accused George Edward Kelly, a Negro, of causing a disturbance. Accounts

of eye-witnesses, including the proprietor of the store, indicate that the victim was wrongfully accused. Kelly apparently had entered the store with his father and brother to drink a milk shake. When the policemen entered and accused Kelly, both Kelly and the proprietor denied that there was any disturbance. One of the officers drew his revolver and leveled it at Kelly, who knocked it from the officer's hand. The other policeman then attacked Kelly from behind with a night-stick and beat him into unconsciousness, whereupon the first officer emptied his gun into the fallen man's body. The local police termed the shooting "necessary." Efforts to have the policemen indicted have been unsuccessful.12

SLIDELL, LOUISIANA. A Negro Army officer, Lt. Edward De Vaughn, and a sergeant were ordered out of a public pay station at gunpoint by a plainclothesman. They were later overtaken on a road by two policemen, forced from their jeep, arrested, beaten, and jailed without medical aid. Arrested on charges of "insulting an officer," the two soldiers were subsequently released when the arresting officers failed to prefer charges. Both victims were hospitalized following their release. An Army spokesman announced that a formal statement would be made after all the facts had bee investigated.13

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. On the night of April 1, 1947, a drunk white woman was arrested by police in a beer hall. She was difficult to handle, and the police officers twisted her arm. Her screams brought about 200 persons, who witnessed the following: The woman became unconscious, or pretended to be so. She was dragged approximately a block to a telephone call box. There she was left lying on the sidewalk, her stockings and shoes off, her dress torn and dirty, and her body partially exposed, while the officers waited for the patrol wagon. When the wagon arrived, the officers arrested one bystander, a reputable business man from Augusta, who had protested against the brutal handling of the woman. The charge against him was "interference." Commented the Atlanta Constitution: "It was disgraceful and brutal and no matter how low the woman may have fallen, it still was brutal and disgraceful. She was not an animal. Had she been, she would have been better treated." 14

Brutality Against Prisoners

ALABAMA. In late July, 1947, six Negro prisoners, one of whom was a woman, were reported to have been flogged in the Alabama state prison for minor infractions of prison regulations. In the month previous, forty other prisoners, white and black, had been punished in the same manner. More recently, State Prison Director Frank Boswell revealed that two Negro convicts at the Union Springs road camp had been given ten lashes each with "a thick heavy oiled leather strap" for "undisciplined behavior."15

SOUTH CAROLINA. At the state prison farm near Boykins, in Kershaw County, five Negro prisoners were reported to have been severely beaten by guards and trusties. According to the written complaint of the prisoners (one of whom was a 14-year-old boy), they were stripped, tied, and given from ten to one hundred lashes with the "bull tongue" -- a heavy strap three feet long attached to a wooden handle. The superintendent denied any "considerable cruelties or undue harshness" and defended the punishment on

the grounds that the state farms presented many difficulties, chief of which was the lack of adequate means for confining recalcitrant prisoners. John McCray, a local editor, pointed out that the superintendent's report "tends to justify the beating in terms of failure of the State to prepare punitive provisions at the farm... There is no defense for making men, at gun point, strip their clothing and submit to lashings under cover of the law. This is both repulsive and sadistic, no matter how sweet the terms used to cover it."16

Supreme Court Decisions on Forced Confessions of Guilt

In 1941 the United States Supreme Court declared unlawful and unconstitutional all efforts to obtain confessions by force or coercion. In the same year, the Supreme Court reversed the death sentence of Joe Vernon, because it was found that he was convicted of murder after having been "beaten to the point" of confessing guilt. In 1942 William Ward, of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, accused of murder, was driven to six different counties, questioned, threatened, beaten, whipped, and burned until he confessed. The Supreme Court declared that he had been denied his constitutional rights, issued a stay of execution, and ordered a new trial. In 1943 a stay of execution was ordered by the Supreme Court for Henry Daniels, Jr., and Curtis Robinson, Negroes. These men had been sentenced to death on a charge of rape, but evidence presented before the court supported the contention of the attorneys for the Negroes that they had been illegally beaten, threatened with lynching, and subjected to prolonged questioning. In 1945 the Supreme Court of Georgia rendered a decision in which it outlawed the use of the "third degree" in seeking confessions. 17

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The United States Supreme Court in a number of recent decisions has censured state courts for accepting evidence procured by third-degree methods, for failing to provide accused persons with adequate legal counsel, and for excluding Negroes from jury lists. The use of the fee system in many communities -- where court officials are paid in whole or in part from the fines levied -- also sometimes stimulates arbitrary arrests and encourages unjust convictions.

Exclusion from Jury Service

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January, 1948. In a speech before an Atlanta Negro civic club, former assistant attorney Dan Duke as quoted in press reports, said that Negroes were not given fair representation on juries. "There are,"

he said, "over 100 counties in Georgia which have no names of Negroes on their jury lists. Fulton County has approximately 53 on the list, but employs the device of listing them on a separate sheet from those of the whites, setting them off in an entirely different color even, which itself is rank discrimination. And there is not a single county in the State where they are listed correctly."18

CONYERS, GEORGIA, August, 1947. The federal circuit jury hearing the peonage case involving Roswell P. Biggers was an all-white jury. According to the Atlanta Constitution, "Six Negroes were on the original panel, but five were 'excused for cause' by Judge Underwood when they admitted association with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the defense objected to the sixth as a juror."19

Examples of Negro Jury Service

Since the decision by the Supreme Court in the famous Scottsboro case, which said in effect that exclusion of Negroes from jury service constitutes a violation of federal law, there has been increasing participation of Negroes on juries. The fact that there are still many "first cases" of such participation in numerous Southern towns and cities, and the fact that service of Negroes on juries still makes news, make it clear that such service is not yet the general rule. Following are a few examples of Negro jury service: 20

1941. In Texas, Judge Whit Boyd appointed a Negro principal of an elementary school in Houston to a three-man commission to select members of the Grand Jury. In Corpus Christi, Texas, an all-Negro jury was used in one court case.

1942. In Nashville, Tennesse, Jasper C. Horne became the first Negro since 1870 to serve as a member of a Grand Jury. In Dallas, Texas, a Negro served on a Grand Jury for the first time in the history of the county.

1943. In Winchester, Virginia, in a case involving the trial of a Negro, a Negro citizen was qualified for jury service. In Fulton County, Georgia, Milton Washburne, a veteran Pullman porter, was the only Negro among 45 Fulton County citizens drawn by a Superior Court judge for Grand Jury service for a period of two months.

1944. In Texas, a Prairie View College professor served as a member of a Grand Jury in Waller County. In the same State three Negroes served on a Petit Jury which acquitted a Negro accused of assault with attempt to murder.

1945. In Shelby County, Tennessee, two Negroes served on a Grand Jury which indicted two Negroes. In Jefferson County, Alabama, an all-Negro Petit Jury of 11 men tried a civil suit, denying the petition of the Negro plaintiff for $5,000 damages from another Negro.

1946. In Jefferson County, Alabama, two Negroes, Moulton H. Gray and James Glover, served on a Grand Jury. In Norfolk, Virginia, five Negroes served on a jury when a Negro citizen was tried for grand larceny.

Supreme Court Ruling on Jury Service

The United States Supreme Court, in a ruling on December 7, 1947, sharply criticized the exclusion of Negroes from jury service; the Court ordered a new trial for a Negro convicted of murdering a white man, because no Negro had sat on a jury for 30 years in Lauderdale, Mississippi. Justice Black, in the Court's unanimous opinion, said:

"When a jury selection plan, whatever it is, operates in such a way as always to result in complete and long-continued exclusion of any representative at all from a large group of Negroes or any other racial group, indictments and verdicts returned against them by juries thus selected cannot stand." This decision set aside the decision of the State Supreme Court, which had upheld a death sentence on Eddie Patton, Negro, and thus the system of jury selection used. 21

The Fee System

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS. According to an account in the Pine Bluff Commercial in April, 1946, a Negro who had been employed for 23 years in a local factory, was arrested for reckless driving while his car was halted in a traffic jam. The Negro, a Baptist preacher on Sundays, was driving home with a friend when he was stopped by the traffic snarl. A policeman drew up beside him, accused him of being drunk and driving recklessly, searched his car, and then demanded that the Negro get out and be searched. As he was getting out of the car, the policeman reportedly struck hom over the head with a blackjack, knocking him down. The policeman found nothing on his person, but took him to jail, where he was locked up and denied an opportunity to telephone his wife or a lawyer. His companion notified a lawyer, however, who called the police department and asked if the Negro might be permitted to put up a forfeit and be released. The lawyer was told that the forfeit would be $25, which was more money than the Negro had. The lawyer then asked if they would change the charge to speeding and let the man put up a forfeit of ten dollars. The police department agreed, and the bargain was effected. Commented the editor of the Pine Bluff Commercial: "The truth about the whole situation is that the fitness and qualifications of city policemen are judged by the amount of revenue they can produce. And law enforcement has been put on a sort of competitive basis among the police force."[22]

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

Since the Civil Rights Section was established in 1939, a widespread decline in peonage and involuntary servitude has occurred. However, the threat has not entirely disappeared.

Abuse of Parole System

Dr. Guy B. Johnson writes:[23] "A recent study of parole in Alabama (1941) reveals something of the workings of the system in that State. Letters such as the following are 'samples of many received by the Parole Bureau':

"'I can use a Negro full time... will see that he has something to eat, and can keep him at work all the time clearing land, cutting wood, and helping cultivate the land...'

"'I am in need of a Negro farm hand and I am depending on one from you. And if you have one for me, you may write what prison I can get him and when...'

"'I understand that the state is letting out prisoners on parole, if so I would like to get a Negro named G-- W--.'"

Instances of Involuntary Servitude

MISSISSIPPI. In 1945 the Department of Justice prosecutied a case in which a Negro woman and her ten-year-old son had been held in captivity by a Mississippi farmer. Forced to work on a farm by day, they were locked in a crude, windowless, chimneyless cabin by night. The mother had made three unsuccessful attempts to escape before federal authorities were informed of the situation.[24]

EL PASO, TEXAS, November, 1947. A white contractor and his wife were charged with "knowingly aiding and causing Elizabeth Coker, known also as Jean Coker, to be held as a slave." According to R. C. Suran, special agent in charge of the El Paso FBI division, Paul and Anna Franklin took the girl into their home in El Paso in 1936 as a servant when she was about twelve years old. They paid her no wages during the eleven years of her service, and denied her permission to attend school, church, or social gatherings. 25

CONYERS, GEORGIA, August, 1947. Roswell P. Biggers, a 65-year-old white farmer, was arrested on charges of securing the release of five Negro laborers from the Conyers jail and holding them as peons on his 1,000 acre farm. Assistant U. S. Attorney Harvey H. Tysinger declared that Biggers made a practice of having Negroes "arrested under the Georgia 'cheat and fraud' statutes --passed during the early part of the century and since held as unconstitutional by the Georgia Supreme Court." From time to time Biggers allegedly had the men arrested for "getting money under false pretenses," then paid a nominal fine for them and arranged for them to be released to him. A Conyers Justice of the Peace said that this was a common practice on the part of Biggers and other farmers in the area. Biggers was charged with "holding such persons in virtual slavery over a period of months and years in amortization of debts which were sometimes as trivial as two dollars and for which, in at least one case, payment in cash had been rejected." Biggers was acquitted by a federal district court jury.[26]

FLORIDA, 1946. The Workers Defense League revealed the results of a two-year investigation of conditions in Broward County, Florida. A series of suits, charging peonage, were filed following the investigation. The suits charged that Negroes were promiscuously gathered up by the sheriff or his agents, illegally transported to bean farms, and lodged in jail if they refused to work at the third picking of the fields for the meager wages offered.[27]

TEXAS, 1946. A federal grand jury in Dallas, Texas, indicted three peace officers, a former peace officer, and a farmer for peonage. The indictment alleged that a Negro, R. D. Andrew, was arrested for swindling in connection with a $15 debt. He was placed in jail at Terrell, later transferred to the Rockwall jail, and still later taken out to work for the benefit of a farmer, although there was no evidence that he had committed an offense. On two occasions, the indictment declared, the prisoner was beaten. A jury acquitted the five defendants on three counts alleging peonage, but found all except the farmer guilty of violating the civil rights of the Negro. The sheriff and ex-sheriff involved were given a year in prison and assessed $1,000 each, the maximum penalty; the jailer involved was given six months in jail and fined $500; and the constable involved was given his choice of a $250 fine or six months in jail. The farmer was acquitted.[28]

Supreme Court Ruling on Involuntary Servitude

In 1942, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring that Ira Taylor, a Negro, who had been convicted of having refused to work out a contract, was being held in peonage. In 1944, the Supreme Court held as unconstitutional a Florida peonage law which was enacted in 1919. This decision came as a result of an appeal of a case involving a Negro who had been sent to jail for six days for lack of $100 to pay a fine imposed by the state court as a penalty for not working off $5.00 advanced to him by his employer.[29]

II. THE RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP

The denial of suffrage on account of race is the most serious present interference with the right to vote.

EFFORTS OF SOUTHERN STATES TO CIRCUMVENT FEDERAL COURT RULINGS ON THE WHITE PRIMARY

South Carolina

During a special session of the South Carolina Legislature, 147 bills were passed eliminating from the statute books every discernable reference to primaries, wiping out even the laws against fraud in primaries, and making dual registration necessary (once with the party for the primary, again with the the State for the general election.) Party officials were left with dictatorial power to say who should vote in the primaries -- a power which can exclude whites as well as Negroes.[1]

This action was designed to remove primaries from state control and make them in essence private clubs outside state and federal jurisdiction. This new form of white primary was held invalid on July 12, 1947, by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, in the case of Elmore v. Harris. In its opinion, the Court said: "Racial distinctions cannot exist in the machinery that selects the officers and lawmakers of the United States; and all citizens of this State and Country are entitled to cast a free and untrammelled ballot in our elections, and if the only material and realistic elections are clothed with the name 'primary', they are equally entitled to vote there."[2]

On December 30, 1947, the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the decision of the District Court that the South Carolina white primary was illegal. The case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, North Carolina, writing the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, denied the contention of the South Carolina Democratic Party officers that Negroes have "no more right to vote in the Democratic primary ... than to vote in the election of officers of the Forest Lake Country Club."[3]

Declared the decision: "No election machinery can be upheld if its purpose or effect is to deny the Negro, on account of his race or color, an effective voice in the government of his country or the State or the community wherein he lives."[4]

Alabama

Alabama, in November, 1946, adopted the "Boswell Amendment" to the State Constitution in an attempt to continue disfranchisement by establishing "qualifications" standards under which Negroes can be barred by administrative action. The amendment gives to the various Boards of Registrars discretionary power to summon any citizen who desires to

exercise his right of citizenship and require him to prove that he (1) is a good character, (2) understands the duties and obligations of good citizenship under a republican form of government, and (3) can "understand and explain any article of the Constitution of the United States."[5]

The registrars are to be the sole judges of whether or not an applicant meets the above qualifications. Thus, local politicians, at their own discretion, may disfranchise any person, black or white.

The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights says that exclusion by the sort of device that is embodied in the Boswell Amendment is "a familiar Southern phenomenon." "The tradition is to ignore such test with respect to white voters but to apply them to Negroes -- literally, where there is any possibility of eliminating them under the test; fraudulently, where they meet the test."[6]

Although the amendment has not yet been tested by the courts, its constitutionality has been doubted by many in view of previous Supreme Court decisions.

Georgia

The Legislature of Georgia early in 1947 passed a white primary bill modeled on that of South Carolina. The bill was subsequently signed by Herman Talmadge, acting as governor by virtue of his election by the Legislature. When M.E.Thompson became governor after the decision of the Georgia Supreme Court, he vetoed the bill.

On January 6, 1948, Herman Talmadege was quoted in the press as saying that some such voter-qualification as Alabama's Boswell Amendment seemed to be the last chance of the South to bar Negroes from voting. Talmadge said in an interview that such laws probably would be enacted with intent to bar most Negroes from voting. He added that he believed it proper for registrars to bar Negroes from voting while allowing illiterate whites to vote.[7]

"I believe", he asserted, "that 80 or 90 per cent of our white citizens should vote. There are many good white people in our counties who can't read or write. But they own farms and they do their own thinking. I don't think more than 10 or 15 per cent of our Negroes should vote."[8]

Florida

The Florida Legislature, meeting in 1947. defeated a bill to divorce primaries from state control.

Mississippi

During the last session of the Mississippi Legislature, a provision was passed whereby a person may be required to subscribe to a statement of principles of a political party before being permitted to vote in a primary election. Moreover, he may be required to pledge himself to vote for the successful primary candidate in the general election - regardless

of the party nominee's views. Acting under this provision, the Mississippi Executive Committee of the Democratic Party has drawn up a code of eighteen points. The code has the obvious intent of making it difficult, if not impossible, for a Negro to subscribe to it. The following are indicative of its general tone:

1. While declaring that the party favors "equal opportunities for all, with special privileges to none," the code insists at another point that "we are opposed to any legislation, federal or state, setting up what is known as Fair Employment Practices Committees, commonly known as FEPC."

2. Insisting that the party is opposed to lynching and other forms of mob violence, the code declares itself in opposition to Federal anti-lynch legislation as "a usurpation of state rights."

3. At another point the statement declared: "We believe in the time-honored and cherished traditions of the South and oppose any legislation, movement, or policy which do violence to or destroy them."

4. The code opposes a Federal anti-poll tax law.[9]

CITIZENS OF VOTING AGE FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION AND NEGROES, SOUTHERN STATES, 1940 [10]

State	Total	Negro	Per Cent Negro
Virginia	1,567,517	364,224	23.2
North Carolina	1,925,483	493,108	25.6
South Carolina	989,841	383,660	38.8
Georgia	1,768,969	580,687	32.8
Florida	1,187,827	310,228	26.1
Kentucky	1,630,772	137,961	8.5
Tennessee	1,703,391	309,400	18.2
Alabama	1,555,369	520,981	33.5
Mississippi	1,195,079	563,715	47.2
Arkansas	1,098,986	270,973	24.7
Louisiana	1,364,933	473,332	34.7
Oklahoma	1,362,438	97,089	7.1
Texas	3,710,374	540,565	14.6

DEVICES TO KEEP NEGROES FROM VOTING

Poll Tax

Georgia, under the leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall, abolished its poll tax in 1945. But in the remaining poll tax states -- Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia -- the tax can be repealed only by amendment of the state constitution, which requires a two-thirds (in some states three-fifths) majority of the legislature and then approval by a majority of voters in the next election.[11]

It was estimated on the floor of the House of Representatives on July 21, 1947, that: "In the presidential elections of 1944, 10 per cent of the potential voters voted in the seven poll-tax states, as against 49 per cent in the free-vote states. In the congressional elections of 1946, the figures are 5 per cent for the poll-tax states as compared with 33 per cent for the free-voting states."[12]

THE COST OF VOTING IN DOLLARS AND DAYS' WORK[13]

State	Annual Poll Tax Payment	Maximum Poll Tax Payment	Per Capita Income 1940	No. of days' Work to Pay Poll Tax for Man and Wife Who Are 1 Year Delinquent
Alabama	$1.50	$36.00[1]	$268.00	6 3/4
Arkansas	1.00	2.00	247.00	5
Mississippi	2.00	6.00[2]	220.00	11
South Carolina	1.00	1.05	287.00	2 1/4
Tennessee	1.00	2.58	320.00	3
Texas	1.00	1.75	423.00	2 1/2
Virginia	1.50	5.01[3]	455.00	4

1. Cumulative from age 21 to 45.
2. Cumulative 2 years; counties can levy another $1.00.
3. Cumulative 3 years.

While the amount of the poll tax may seem insignificant to persons in the upper income brackets, its discriminatory and even prohibitive nature stands out clearly against the background of per capita income. If the poll tax were levied on the basis of earnings, the upper income groups would more fully appreciate the burden the tax imposes upon the poor, both Negro and white.

Requirement of Pledge

JOHNSON COUNTY, GEORGIA, 1948. When rules for the Johnson County, Georgia, Democratic Primary were announced on Tuesday, January 20, 1948, by the County Executive Chairman, it was disclosed that persons voting or running for office in the Johnson County Democratic primary must take a pledge supporting the white primary, segregation, and the county-unit system. When voters, white or colored, seek to vote in the primary, they must sign the following pledge:

"1. I favor the county unit system now existing in the State of Georgia.
"2. I favor the white primary.
"3. I favor preservation of segregation for the races as now exists in Georgia.
"4. I oppose Communism.
"5. I oppose any organization that seeks to destroy the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Georgia.
"6. I oppose enactment into law of the rules and regulations as promulgated by the Federal Employment Practice Commission.
"7. I will support the nominees of this primary in the general election." [14]

Candidates qualifying for office must take a similar vow.

In the past Georgia county Democratic Committees have required only a pledge to support their nominees.

The Johnson County plan follows one which prevailed in the State of Mississippi recently. Although generally regarded as illegal, it has not been tested. Negroes in Mississippi pledge themselves to favor a "white" primary and then voted in the primary.[15]

(Note: On February 18, 1948, the Democratic Executive Committee of Johnson County announced abandonment of its plans because of "protests from citizens".)[16]

Refusal to Register

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 1945. The chairman of the board of registration for Chesterfield County flatly refused to register any of a large group of Negroes who appeared at the county courthouse. The applicants, many of whom had come a long distance to obtain certificates, sent a committee to the chairman of the board of registration after they had noticed that the registration office had remained closed although it was well after opening hours. When the chairman told the group that they had come too late, they reminded him that they had been waiting since before opening hours. It is reported that the official then became angry, told the group that he had no intention of registering them, and that since the next election was not scheduled until next year they would have to come again.[17]

RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY, 1946. The President of the South Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported that five Negroes were "politely" turned away

from the polls as they tried to vote in the South Carolina Democratic primary election. He stated that three of the Negroes, including himself, had been allowed to enroll to vote in the primary but were turned away at the polls and told that their names had been purged.[18]

MISSISSIPPI, 1946. Most of the witnesses giving opening testimony at the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee hearing on Bilbo's campaign in Mississippi fell into two categories: (1) Negroes who did not even try to register and vote because of fear which they attributed to remarks allegedly made by Bilbo in campaign speeches; and (2) Negroes who tried to register and encountered delaying tactics by county clerks which some of them blamed upon Bilbo's insistence that Negroes should not be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary.

J. D. Collins, Negro shoe repairman from Greenwood, Mississippi, told the Senate Committee that the Mayor of Greenwood and three other white men came to him before the primary and asked him to tell 32 registered Negro voters to stay away from the polls. Collins said that he and taxi-driver A. C. Montgomery carried out the request, after which they each received a "gift" envelope containing $25.00.[19]

RIDGELAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 1946. Negro citizens of Ridgeland were refused registration certificates for three months in a row, on the excuse that there were no more. Applying the first Monday of each month, as required by state law, the Negroes were told by election officials that "we don't have any more certificates ready but you can come back next month." When over 100 Negroes appeared in June, officials gave certificates to about one-half and then announced that the supply had run out. Those returning for certificates in July and August were told that there were "no new certificates."[20]

Literacy Tests

SMITHFIELD, NORTH CAROLINA, 1945. The Smithfield registrar of voters refused attempts by about 75 Negroes to register during the 1945 campaign for mayor. According to one teacher, the registrar demanded that she recite the Bill of Rights and write the Constitution as a prerequisite to registering. The registrar claimed that "I told her to write out the Constitution in long hand and learn the Bill of Rights before returning to register."[21]

ANNISTON, ALABAMA. At the Conference of the Committee of Editors and Writers of the South, held in Atlanta, Georgia, in December, 1944, the publisher of the Anniston (Alabama) Star told of a Negro friend who had tried for several years to vote but had been disbarred because, according to the Board of Registrars, he could not interpret the Constitution. In his next appearance before the Board, he had memorized the entire document and knew more about it than the Board itself, yet he was barred from voting by the Board, acting upon its legal rights under Section 53 of the State Code: "The Board of Registrars may make such rules and regulations as it deems proper for the receipt of applications for registration and accomplishing in as expedient a manner as possible the registration of those entitled to register, but no person shall be registered until the majority of the Board of Registrars has passed favorably upon the personal qualifications."[22]

Violence and Intimidation

RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, 1946. Etoy Fletcher, a veteran, of Jackson, Mississippi, made an affidavit alleging that four white men flogged him unmercifully when he sought to register in Rankin County. According to the affidavit, Fletcher was referred by the clerk of the circuit court, whom he had asked to permit his registration, to the man in charge of veterans' affairs. The latter told Fletcher, "Niggers are not allowed to vote in Rankin County, and if you don't want to get into serious trouble get out of this building and don't mention voting anymore." Fletcher stated further in the affidavit that while he was waiting that day in the bus station in Brandon, the county seat of Rankin County, a car of four white men drove up, and one of the men demanded that he get into the car. Unable to resist, Fletcher got in and was driven three or four miles from town where the men in the car and others in a second car beat him unmercifully. They then turned him over to another group for additional beating , but were told , "Well, if you have already beaten him to your soul satisfaction, we will just let that do". The affidavit said that the mob members told Fletcher that if he ever came to Brandon to vote they would kill him.[23]

MISSISSIPPI, 1946. Theodore G. Bilbo, campaigning for reelection to the U. S. Senate in 1946, told audiences that the best time to tell the Negro about not voting is "the night before the election." This and other threats by Bilbo are credited with keeping many Negroes away from the polls on election day.[24]

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI, 1946. Richard E. Daniel, war veteran and would-be Negro voter in the Mississippi Democratic primary, told the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee looking into the activities of Senator Bilbo during his campaign, that he was beaten severely by a Gulfport policeman on election day. The officer claimed that Daniel was drunk and was "raising Cain" in front of white ladies at the polling place. Daniel denied the allegation. The officer is said to have slapped him two or three times at the polling place, beaten him at the police station, and then denied him medical attention.[25]

Mass Purging

GEORGIA, 1946. The device employed in the 1946 primary election in Georgia was the mass purging of names of Negroes from registration books. In some counties rubber stamp signatures were used in challenging Negro registrants; in other counties every Negro registrant was challenged. In few counties were white voters also challanged. Following complaints to the U. S. Department of Justice and a threat of federal action against registrars and boards of registrars allowing such purges, most use of this device was stopped.

III. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND EXPRESSION

There are still.. communities in which occasional interference with the rights of unpopular religious, political, and economic groups takes place.

Intimidation of Labor Groups

In September, 1946, Van A. Bittner, Director of the CIO's southern membership drive, announced that since the opening of the drive in the spring of 1946, 17 CIO organizers had been beaten, apparently with tacit collusion from local law enforcement officers.[1]

WILKINSON COUNTY, GEORGIA, A Negro member of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union, AFL, was abducted and flogged by four masked men in Wilkinson County, Georgia, in the summer of 1946. Despite the fact that the victim informed investigators that the men had told him that they were members of the Ku Klux Klan, AFL and law enforcement officers were inclined to believe that the floggers were representatives of anti-union elements in the area.[2]

THOMASTON, GEORGIA, November, 1946. An AFL organizer in Thomaston, who had been attempting to organize the 5000 workers in the town's four textile mills, was waylaid and beaten by four men. Town officials denied any knowledge of the existence of union activity in the town, although evidence of tension in the community appeared in a paid notice in the local newspaper, in which the manager of a local service station denied that his station was being used as AFL headquarters and stated: "If everybody would mind their own business as we do ... this would be a better town in which to live."[3]

MISSISSIPPI. In November, 1947, the Mississippi legislature, in special session, set up a Mississippi Bureau of Investigation for the explicit purpose of eliminating violence in a state-wide bus strike. The number of investigators and their names are known only to Governor Fielding Wright and a Colonel Birdsong who is head of the Bureau. Although no effort was made to suppress the fact of the existence of the Bureau, little was known of the MBI outside of Mississippi until January 1948. Actually, the MBI apparently has laid violent hands on no one, but it is given tremendous powers. In certain instances it is empowered to make arrests without a warrant. One of the six statutes passed to create the MBI amended a wartime statute carrying the death penalty for bombing or attempting to bomb public buildings to include also bus stations or depots, railroad stations, busses, trucks, or other vehicles, and ships. Governor Wright told reporters in January that the MBI had accomplished its purpose and would be dissolved in the near future. The bombing statute will remain on the books, however.[4]

Intimidation of Witnesses

MONROE, GEORGIA. Nineteen-year-old Lamar Howard, a Negro, was

brutally beaten by two white men who were trying to learn from him what testimony he had given before the Federal Grand Jury investigating the Monroe lynchings of four Negroes in Walton County in 1946. Although the two men admitted their guilt, a Monroe jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" a month later.[5]

Newspaper Reporters

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. John N. Popham, a New York Times reporter attending the recent statewide meeting of 100 Negro leaders at Jackson, Mississippi, in which the members endorsed the President's Civil Rights program and called upon Mississippi Governor Fielding L. Wright to appoint an interracial committee to work out a plan "for the equalization of opportunities for all citizens of Mississippi", was accosted by two plainclothesmen, ordered into an automobile, and closely questioned. According to the reporter's account: "The first question was: 'What color are you?' The correspondent said he was white and the interrogator rejoined: 'That's what we want to know.' The correspondent was then asked his name, his reason for attending the meeting, the name of his employer, where he was staying in this city and his hometown address. The policemen then said: 'You can go now, we're just doing our duty.'"[6]

Hate Sheets promote fear, disunity, and violence.

Certain journals, like the Georgia Tribune, published in Columbus, Georgia, by "Parson Jack" Johnson, openly promote mob violence. One of its crudest editorials pictures a spotlight, labeled "The South", trained on a crudely drawn ape with arms thrust forward in a menacing gesture. On a screen in the background the shadow cast by the ape becomes a lewd caricature of a Negro with hands poised in readiness to seize. The full text of the editorial is as follows:

"'The South is confronted at this time with a situation that has been aggravated, and even brought about by meddling, and nagging of certain influences, which some have referred to as 'outside influence', which is probably the proper name for it, but we will NOT stand for it!

"'We refer to the prevalence of attacks being made by Negroes on white women. In North, and South Carolina, and at least one recently in Georgia, Negro men have been attempting to rape, and some have accomplished their purpose on our white women, and this will positively have to stop, or else. It matters not how many trials, by law, you may have, and we make the bold and affirmative assertion that, the only way to handle any unlawful practice is by, and through lawful procedure; however notwithstanding, and nevertheless, we are absolutely sure that the white southern men will not be patient enough, even to respect what they know to be the proper manner of procedure they will not be able to retain patience enough, to save them, even from Hell itself, if this thing continues, it will simply mean that the southern people will become a law unto themselves; they will take the law into their own hands, right or wrong; good or bad;, lawful, or unlawful, and you as well mark our words.

"'Therefore, what should we do about it? In the first place, let all those who live outside the area of the southern section keep their mouths out of

it, and leave it to those of us who know more about the southern Negro in a minute than all of those who are paid to write columns in newspapers and magazines, who live in New York, Chicago, or some other northern section of the country, or the extreme West. Just leave us along for a while, and you will not hear any more of the rape cases, as you have in the past few weeks. Nevertheless, keep up your aggravating columns; keep up your funny stuff, and see what you see. THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE WILL NOT STAND FOR IT, AND WE DON'T MEAN MAYBE!

"'Coming events have been casting their shadows before them and some of us are not surprised, but we are determined in our desire to live peacefully together with the Negro, as we have done for many years, and we know how it must be done, and we are absolutely sure that it will be done, and so we advise all those who may be able to read, that they better get 'running.'"

An informant has estimated that about twenty-five thousand reprints of this editorial and illustration, in leaflet form, have been circulated in and around Atlanta.[7]

Another Georgia journal which helps to promote fear and disunity--as well as the political ambitions of its editor--is a state-supported publication, the Georgia Farmer's Market Bulletin, published by the State Department of Agriculture, Tom Linder, Commissioner. The Bulletin, whose purpose is the publication of information to enable farmers to find retail outlets for their products, is used by Linder as a mouthpiece for the expression of his hatred of Jews, Catholics, Negroes, and other minority groups. Says the Atlanta Journal;

"When Linder is not attempting in several thousand poorly chosen words to explain the Revelation of St. John or to set the day, hour and minute for the coming of the Millenium, he is seeking to incite hatreds and stir strife with his peculiar and absurd ideas about economics, world affairs, and racial histories."[8]

Early in February 1948, Glynn County school teachers sought court action against Linder and the Market Bulletin, seeking to enjoin Mr. Linder from spreading "personal, social, religious and political views" in the state-financed publication. In their original petition the teachers said that Linder's editorials might cause strained feeling between state and federal governments and thus endanger federal appropriations to schools. The teachers alleged that Linder used the paper for "venting his remarks and displeasures against religious groups in Georgia, against the President of the United States, against the generals of the Army of the United States, senators and congressmen and persons with whom he disagrees politically."[9] At this writing the case has not been decided.

IV. THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

THE RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT

A man's right to an equal chance to utilize fully his skills and knowledge is essential..... A witness before a congressional committee has recently said: "Discrimination in employment damages lives, both the bodies and the minds, of those discriminated against and those who discriminate. It blights and perverts that healthy ambition to improve one's standard of living which we like to say is peculiarly American. It generates insecurity, fear, resentment, division and tension in our society."[1]

Job Discrimination and Mexican Americans

Mexican Americans, testifying before the President's Civil Rights Committee, described their difficulties in obtaining jobs in San Antonio, Texas, where their efforts were met with the statement: "We never hire Mexicans."[2]

USES Survey

As reported in the Final Report of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, a survey conducted by the United States Employment Service reveals that of the total job orders (38,195) received by USES offices in 11 selected areas during the period of February 1-15, 1946, 24 per cent (9,171) were discriminatory in that they included specifications as to race, citizenship, religion, or some combination of these factors.[3]

Discrimination in Hiring Practices -- Low-Paying, Menial Jobs for Minorities

Discriminatory hiring, which has forced many minority workers into such low-paying and often menial jobs as unskilled labor and domestic service, provides a large part of the explanation of differences between the occupations of whites and Negroes which were revealed by 1940 census figures. 62.2 per cent of all employed Negro men, but only 28.5 percent of all employed white men, were farmers, farm laborers, and other laborers. Only about 5 per cent of all employed Negro men, compared with approximately 30 per cent of all employed white men, were engaged in professional, semi-professional, proprietary, managerial, and clerical or sales occupations. Skilled craftsmen constituted only 4.4 percent of employed Negro men but 15.6 percent of employed white men.[4]

On-the-Job Discrimination

Wage Differentials[5]

Once hired, the minority worker often finds that his pay is lower than that of other workers, especially in the South. According to a survey made by the Research and Information Department of the American Federation of Labor in 26 communities (25 of them Southern), the average weekly income of white veterans exceeded the average weekly income of Negro veterans anywhere from 30 to 78 per cent.

The final report of the FEPC stated that the hourly wage rates for Negro common laborers averaged 47.4 cents in July, 1942, as compared with 65.3 cents for white laborers.

According to the 1940 Census, the median annual income of Negro high school graduates was only $775 as compared with $1454 for white high school graduates, the median Negro college graduate received $1074 while his white counterpart earned $2046, and only 4 per cent of Negro high school graduates had incomes over $2000 while 23.3 per cent of white high school graduates reached that level.

Discrimination in Advancement

Upgrading of minority workers is often delayed and/or prevented either by company policy or by union practices. Thus, on the job the minority worker often can expect not only lower wages but also fewer and slower promotions.

Unions and Discrimination

Although both the AFL and the CIO have repeatedly condemned discriminatory union practices, neither national organization has been successful in fully abolishing discrimination. For example , Southern Negroes in the building trades are a group against whom unions have discriminated. In most crafts, they have had to struggle not only to organize even in separate Negro locals but also to obtain a fair share of the work. Even in wartime when all available labor was desperately needed for construction work, local white unions in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and Savannah, Georgia, tried to keep Negro carpenters from skilled employment on war projects.[6]

A 1947 Supreme Court ruling forced the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen to end their discrimination against Negro firemen in the fields of both employment and promotability, on the grounds that the union served as their bargaining agent although it did not admit them to membership.[7]

Non-Discrimination Clauses in Union Contracts

In some cases, unions have helped in promoting equality of opportunity for minority groups by insisting upon non-discrimination

clauses in their contracts with employers. Most such clauses specify that neither the company nor the union shall discriminate against any person because of race, sex, political or religious affiliation, or nationality. For example, the collective bargaining agreement between the Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock and Repair Company and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, Local 32, contains the following clause:

"ARTICLE III. Section 1. The Company agrees that neither it nor any of its officers, foremen or supervisors will discriminate against, interfere with, restrain or coerce employees because of membership in the Union, or participation in the Union's regular activities, or because of race, creed or color; nor shall the Company discriminate against any employee or group of employees for presenting to the Foreman or Head of Department or to the Industrial Relations Director any complaint, dispute or grievance. Section 2. The Company shall not, for any reason, enter into any agreement with any individual employee or group of employees containing a provision or provisions inconsistent with any of the provisions of this agreement."[8]

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Two inadequacies are extremely serious in our educational system. The first is the failure to give Negroes equal educational opportunities in our public institutions. The second inadequacy in our present educational practices in America is the religious and racial discrimination that exists in the operation of some private educational institutions.

Discrimination in Southern Schools

The most direct educational discrimination against the Negro can be found in the South's segregated school system. No matter what yardstick is used -- expenditure per pupil, teachers' salaries, number of pupils per teacher, transportation of students, adequacy of school buildings and equipment, length of school term, extent of curriculum -- Negro schools and Negro students are inevitably disadvantaged. Here are a few revealing figures:

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOL PLANTS, 11 SOUTHERN STATES, 1939 - 1940 [9]

State	Value of School Plant per Pupil Enrolled	
	White	Negro
Alabama	$116	$24
Arkansas	111	31
Florida	269	54
Georgia	129	34
Kentucky	139	118
Louisiana	227	34
Mississippi	162	28
North Carolina	164	54
South Carolina	172	33
Texas	243	72
Virginia	142	58

CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER STANDARD CLASSROOM UNIT FOR WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOLS, 12 SOUTHERN STATES, 1939 - 1940[10]

State	Current Expenditures per Standard Classroom Unit	
	White	Negro
Alabama	$840	$303
Arkansas	577	265
Florida	1478	598
Georgia	945	321
Louisiana	1376	352
Mississippi	784	154
North Carolina	962	599
Oklahoma	1220	1221
South Carolina	1294	432
Tennessee	821	676
Texas	1469	725
Virginia	951	548

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF PRINCIPALS, SUPERVISORS, AND TEACHERS, IN SCHOOLS, BY STATES, BY RACE, 1943 - 1944[11]

State	Whites	Negroes
Alabama	$1,158	$ 661
Arkansas	924	555
Florida	1,530	970
Georgia	1,123	515
Louisiana	1,683	828
Mississippi	1,107	342
North Carolina	1,380	1,249
Oklahoma	1,428	1,438
South Carolina	1,203	615
Tennessee	1,071	1,010
Texas	1,395	946
Virginia	1,364	1,129

NUMBER OF WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS ENROLLED PER MEMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.*,13 SOUTHERN STATES, 1934 - 1944[12]

State	Number of White Pupils Enrolled per White Teacher	Number of Negro Pupils Enrolled per Negro Teacher
Alabama	29.6	38.1
Arkansas	30.6	37.7
Florida	25.5	29.5
Georgia	27.4	33.5
Kentucky	29.4	26.3
Louisiana	26.5	37.4
Mississippi	35.9	41.9
North Carolina	30.7	34.6
Oklahoma	27.3	24.7
South Carolina	25.8	34.1
Tennessee	29.2	34.5
Texas	27.1	30.3
Virginia	28.3	32.7

* Principals, supervisors, and teachers

Quality of Higher Education for Negroes

The National Survey of Higher Education of Negroes, published by the U. S. Office of Education in 1942, measured twenty-five representative Negro institutions of higher learning (all but four of which were in the South) in terms of the institutional pattern developed by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The survey revealed that, although the Negro institutions have potentialities equal to those of other institutions, colleges for Negroes generally did not measure up to the standards used in any area of educational service - faculty competence, organization, and conditions of service; curriculum and instruction; student personnel; administration; and financial support and expenditure. [13]

According to the 1947 Negro Year Book, only four higher educational institutions for Negroes have been accredited by the Association of American Universities: Howard University in Washington, D. C.; Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee; Talladega College in Talladega, Alabama; and North Carolina College in Durham, North Carolina. [14]

Supreme Court Decisions Concerning Higher Education for Negroes.

Lloyd Gaines v. the University of Missouri, 1938[15]

In 1938 the U. S. Supreme Court held that the University of Missouri was in error in refusing to admit Lloyd Gaines to the University of Missouri Law School solely on the basis of his race or color. Gaines had refused to accept the State's offer to pay his tuition to an out-of-state law school, and the University of Missouri had referred him to Lincoln University which did not at that time have a law school but was in the process of providing one.

In the Gaines decision, the Supreme Court ruled that where a state provides educational opportunities on a certain level to one racial group, there is a legal obligation to furnish within the state substantially the same opportunities to other racial groups. In this case the Supreme Court admitted the right of states to segregate by races, but required them to offer equal educational advantages to all races.

Herman Sweatt v. the University of Texas , 1946[16]

In 1946 Herman Sweatt applied for admission to the University of Texas Law School, but was refused on the basis of race, In May 1946 Sweatt took his case to the Federal District Court at Austin. The Judge granted Sweatt an interlocutory writ for admission to the University of Texas Law School, but suspended it for six months to give the State an opportunity to establish a law school for Negroes. Partly as a result of this case and partly as a result of other forces, the Texas Legislature voted, and has taken steps, to establish a university for Negroes equal to that for whites. The Sweatt case is now before the Federal Courts again in order to determine whether or not the separate law school provides facilities equal to those in the white law school.

In effect, a Federal court has again ruled that segregated schools are permissable provided that the schools are equal in facilities.

Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher v. the University of Oklahoma, 1947.[17]

On January 12, 1947, the Supreme Court of the United States ordered the state of Oklahoma to provide immediately for the education of a Negro who desired law training. Mrs. Fisher had been refused admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School because she was a Negro. The Court did not specify how the state should meet the Court requirement, but it ordered that a Negro student who has applied for admission to the all-white law school of the University of Oklahoma must be given facilities equal to those provided for white persons. The Court further ordered that Oklahoma must provide those facilities as soon as it does for applicants of any other group. On February 16, 1948, after a second appeal by Mrs. Fisher for an order for immediate admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School, the Supreme Court issued an order remanding the case to the Oklahoma state courts and stating that the Oklahoma courts must rule on the case before the Supreme Court could take any further steps. The Oklahoma courts must now determine how and in what manner the original Supreme Court order can be met.

Again the Court did not specifically rule out segregated schools, but ordered that the state must provide equal facilities for Negroes as soon as it does for applicants of any other group.

Regional Schools for Negroes [18]

As a result of Supreme Court rulings that equal educational facilities must be provided for Negroes, Southern Governors have met and agreed upon a plan for regional graduate and professional schools for Negroes -- and also for whites. The governors argue that no single state in the South is financially able to supply the best in education, even for whites alone, and that a dual system of "best schools" would be too great a financial burden for single states to bear. By working together and establishing regional schools, they argue that the South could provide the best in education for both races.

The first objective is the purchase of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, as a regional medical school for Negroes.

There is some doubt that regional schools for Negroes would fulfill Supreme Court decisions that, if separate schools are provided for whites and Negroes, they must be equal and within the borders of the state. However, the U. S. Constitution provides that the states may make contracts among themselves if approved by Congress.

Many Negroes and whites oppose the regional school plan as another effort on the part of the state to circumvent Supreme Court rulings in order to evade responsibility for providing equal educational opportunities for Negroes. They argue that "separate" has never meant"equal" and that regional segregated universities would only extend a principle which has not proved fair. Negro educators and leaders have had no voice in the decision as to whether regional universities would be a satisfactory solution.

Report of President's Commission on Higher Education.

The report of the President's Commission on Higher Education, released in December, 1947, called for removal of all racial and religious barriers to learning, plus expanded federal aid to education. The 28 members of the Commission -- with four Southern members dissenting-- denounced the dual school system of 17 states and the District of Columbia, stating that segregation causes inferior schools for whites as well as Negroes. "To maintain two school systems side by side .... means that neither can be of the quality that would be possible if all available resources were devoted to one system."

THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

Today many of our citizens are confronted not only with a general housing shortage, but also prejudice and discrimination that puts them at a disadvantage in competing for the limited housing that is available.

Housing for Negroes [19]

Negroes as a group are our poorest housed citizens, both in the South and in the nation as a whole. In the South, only one Negro family in ten has a home which meets minimum requirements. Over one-third live in homes which need extensive repairs and have no modern improvements whatever.

Urban

In 1940 the urban houses occupied by Negroes in the South were worth about a third as much as those occupied by white families. 86% of Negro-occupied houses were valued at less than $1,500, which the U.S. Housing Authority established as the minimum value for an adequate urban house. The lowest in value were those which Negroes had been able to buy. In every Southern state except Alabama and South Carolina, houses rented by Negroes were worth more than those owned by Negroes. And the median value of all Negro-owned homes was one-fourth that of houses owned by whites.

Similarly, houses rented by Negroes were worth about half as much as those rented by whites. A WPA study in 1939 concluded that practically no urban dwelling unit which rented for less than $10 a month came up to reasonable standards. 50% of the Negro tenants in Southern cities paid a rent of less than $6.20, and in none of our thirteen states was the median rental more than $8.50. In three states -- Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina -- half the non-farm families paid less than $5 rent per month. This is not explained simply by the fact that Negroes in those states were unable to afford a higher rent. This was undoubtedly true of many of them. But the practice in Southern cities of limiting Negro dwellings to certain areas, usually those areas in which housing is poorest, often makes it impossible for Negroes to rent or buy good houses, regardless of their income.

VALUE OF URBAN HOUSES OCCUPIED BY WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES: 1940*

State (ranked by white rentals)	Rental Value	
	White	Negro
1. Florida	$1800	$645
2. Virginia	1689	849
3. Louisiana	1605	639
4. Texas	1530	739
5. Oklahoma	1336	629
6. Tennessee	1247	737
7. Kentucky	1215	770
8. Mississippi	1192	476
9. Georgia	1177	540
10. North Carolina	1100	710
11. Alabama	1015	548
12. South Carolina	950	450
13. Arkansas	913	465

* Based upon median monthly rent of tenant-occupied dwellings for each state.

The migration of Negroes to cities in the past fifteen years, and particularly since 1940, has made Negro urban housing, which was already overcrowded, even more inadequate. While the Negro population of most cities has increased greatly, studies in at least two Southern cities indicate that the sections in which they live have hardly expanded at all. Only in a few cities, such as Orlando and Miami, have new residential areas been made available to Negroes. Even in 1940 the percentage of Negro families living under crowded conditions was twice as great as the percentage of white families. In 1946 it was found in Atlanta and Mobile that 20% of the Negro polulation was living more than one person to a room, as compared to 6.5% of the white population.

In Atlanta a Housing Committee representing all groups concerned with housing needs has studied the problem for many months. This committee has stated: "During the war years and the ten depression years preceding it, far fewer houses were built in Atlanta and the rest of the nation than were needed for our expanding population. The war emergency and the present post war period have brought increasing pressure for expansion of white housing facilities, but little attention has yet been given to adequate housing for the colored population . . . . The Negro population has overflowed the maximum possible use of present facilities with the result that colored families have been forced to move into housing areas in white fringe sections" (included in a Statement of the Atlanta

Urban League, prepared by R. A. Thompson, Jr., and presented to the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing. Hearing in Atlanta, October 29, 1947). In his statement at the hearing, Mr. Thompson said: "Housing is the number one problem in Atlanta. In addition to the problems facing all citizens in need of decent housing, Negroes meet distinct difficulties which arise from restrictions to low income jobs, limited land for expansion, and too few houses available for rent or purchase."

Rural

40% of the South's Negroes live in rural areas. Most of them are found in the cotton belt, where the housing is the worst in the nation. Half the farmers and farm laborers in Mississippi and South Carolina are Negroes. A great deal of the most inadequate farm housing in those states is occupied by Negroes. On the other hand, in those areas where rural housing is more adequate, the proportion of Negro farm occupants is much smaller, since the majority of the Negro farm population is concentrated in the cotton belt. In Texas, Virginia, and Florida -- the three Southern states with the best rural housing -- less than one farm occupant in four is a Negro.

Tenancy and poor housing are often found together. Two-thirds of the Negro farm operators in the South rent their farms, and in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana about 85% are tenants. In 1940 the median value of houses rented by Negro farm tenants was $339 for the entire South; in the cotton country the value was only $300.

In the past fifteen years, an increasing number of Negro farmers have bought their own homes. In Virginia, Oklahoma, and Kentucky over 40% of the Negroes farming are owner-operators. This is a significant trend, but so far many of the farms which Negroes have been able to purchase have been on marginal lands and are worth less than those worked by tenants. The result of long-standing social and economic pressures has been that farm houses owned by Negroes are worth less, on the whole, than houses rented by them. For the whole South the median value for Negro-owned farm houses was $330 in 1940. In the chief cotton producing states the value was $284.

The following figures indicate a few of the inequalities between white and Negro rural housing.

COMPARISON OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL FARM DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY WHITE AND NON-WHITES IN THE SOUTH: 1940

	White	Non-White
Percent needing major repairs	36	44
Percent without running water	89	99
Percent lacking electricity	78	97
Percent lacking any water supply	16	27

Incidents of Violence against Negroes Attempting to Expand Their Housing Areas

The predominant Negro housing pattern in Southern cities has been one of segregation within overcrowded sections. Restrictive covenants have not been as important in the South in enforcing segregated housing as have traditional Southern social patterns. Attempts by Negroes to escape from their overcrowded ghettos by moving into neighboring white areas are usually accompanied by tension and, in some cases, by violence.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE. When a Negro family moved into a predominantly white neighborhood, fiery crosses and mimeographed letters signed "KKK" were reported seen throughout the city. Earlier attempts had been made to intimidate the family by planting a burning cross on the lawn of their house and exploding a charge of dynamite nearby.[20]

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA. Dynamiters destroyed the home of a Negro family which had moved just across the dividing line between a white and a Negro neighborhood. The house, which was only a half-block from a Negro area and three blocks from the nearest white home, was empty when it was wrecked, since its owner had been afraid to move into it for fear of reprisals, despite the fact that Birmingham's racial residential segregation zoning laws had been declared unconstitutional by the Federal District Court.[21]

ATLANTA, GEORGIA . In September, 1946, when a Negro woman and her mother attempted to move into a house purchased in a white area bordering a Negro section, a group of white men gathered at the scene and demanded that the women leave. One of the men shoved the mother through the fence hedges and hit her daughter with his fists. When police arrived at the scene (called by the Negro driving the moving truck) they reportedly arrested the driver for "talking too much". One of the policemen is reported to have said to the women, "I don't blame these white people, I wouldn't want to live by niggers myself. Why in the hell didn't you buy a in a nigger section?" Police gave the women copies of arrest to appear in the court later in the week.[22] This incident occurred in an area which has been the scene of much tension and violence as Negroes have attempted to expand their housing area.

THE RIGHT TO HEALTH SERVICE

Owing to discrimination, many segments of our population do not measure up to the standards of health which have been attained by our people as a whole. A ... direct cause of unequal opportunity in the field of health is biased practices with respect to medical facilities and personnel.

Comparative Death Rates

In the South in 1942.[23]

The death rate for whites in the 13 Southern states was 19% below the national average, while the death rate for Southern Negroes was 18% above the national average.

Infant deaths showed the same trend. The rate for Negroes was about 57% higher than the white rate. Although about 30% of the births in the South were Negro, some 50% of the maternal deaths occurred among Negro mothers.

The rates for all of the leading causes of death, except for cancer and diabetes, were higher for the Southern Negro than for the Southern white.

Tuberculosis killed three times as many Negroes, in proportion, as it did whites.

Pneumonia and influenza killed proportionately three times as many Negroes as whites.

Syphilis killed about seven times as many Negroes as it did whites. Selective Service records from 12 of the 13 Southern states (Kentucky did not keep separate figures for each race) show that 39 out of every 1,000 white draftees were rejected for syphilis, while 294 out of every 1,000 Negro draftees were rejected for syphilis.

Life Expectancy

Estimates from the 1940 population census show that white people, on the average, have a life expectancy 11 years longer than Negroes.[24]

Hospital Facilities for Negroes

Hospital Beds

There are no figures available on the number of hospital beds actually available to Negroes in the South. The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights says, however, that many hospitals will not admit Negro patients, and that a survey by the U.S. Public Health Service estimates that only approximately 15,000 hospital beds out of a total of one and one-half million beds are presently available to Negroes. This means that Negroes, who constitute about 10% of the Nation's population, have only 1% of the hospital beds.[25]

In the South, Negro admissions to white hospitals are in general limited to teaching hospitals, to governmental institutions, or to segregated wings in subsidized voluntary hospitals. Southern traditions prohibit the grouping of white and Negro patients together and (with few exceptions) the training of Negro medical personnel in white hospitals.[26]

In Atlanta, Georgia, Negroes share inequitably in hospital facilities. Although there are 1,850 general hospital beds available (391 short of adequacy, according to standards set up by the U. S. Public Health Service requiring 4.5 beds per 1000 population), only 391 may be used by Negroes, despite the fact that Negroes make up 28.7% of the estimated 1947 population. Three hundred of the total number of beds available to Negroes are in the tax-supported municipal hospital for the Negro indigent population. The Negro population-hospital bed ratio for Atlanta is 2.6.[27]

A 1946 survey of hospital facilities in St. Petersburg, Florida, showed that although there were 3.2 beds per 1,000 white population (inadequate according to accepted ratios), there were only 1.6 beds per 1,000 Negro population.[28]

Negro Hospitals[29]

The sizeable Negro population, the inadequate hospital facilities for all, and the prevailing social patterns give Negro hospitals particular significance for Negro health in the South. In 1944 there were 124 hospitals serving Negroes exclusively located in 23 states and the District of Columbia. These hospitals had about 20,000 beds and 800 bassinets. The majority of these were located in the South:

Alabama	9	North Carolina	13
Arkansas	5	Oklahoma	4
Florida	11	South Carolina	7
Georgia	8	Tennessee	4
Louisiana	1	Texas	7
Mississippi	4	Virginia	10

TOTAL 83

Of the 124 Negro hospitals, 12 were governmental (operated by Federal, State, or municipal governments) and 112 were non-governmental (operated by church, fraternal, community, or proprietary organizations).

Only 23 of these hospitals are fully approved by the American College of Surgeons, while 3 others are provisionally approved. Only 9 are approved for the training of interns by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.

Negro Medical Personnel

The disproportionate Negro population per Negro doctor is a reflection of inadequate training facilities for Negro medical students, lack of

hospitals admitting Negro doctors to practice and poor elementary and secondary school preparation of Negroes for professional study.

POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN, 13 SOUTHERN STATES, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS[30]

State	Total Number Physicians 1940	Persons per Physician 1940	Total Number Negro Physicians, 1942[31]	Negroes per Negro Physician, 1942[31]
ADEQUATE MINIMUM	One per 800-1,000 persons			
U.S.	140,755	935	3,810	3,377
Alabama	1,682	1,684	125	7,866
Arkansas	1,400	1,392	58	8,320
Florida	1,875	1,012	85	6,049
Georgia	2,251	1,388	152	7,134
Kentucky	2,150	1,324	109	1,964
Louisiana	1,938	1,220	98	8,666
Mississippi	1,224	1,784	58	18,527
North Carolina	2,374	1,504	170	5,772
Oklahoma	1,789	1,306	71	2,378
South Carolina	1,214	1,565	67	12,152
Tennessee	2,319	1,257	246	2,068
Texas	5,151	1,245	166	5,569
Virginia	2,287	1,171	183	3,614

Training Facilities for Negro Medical Students

There are only two medical schools for Negroes in the United States. One of these is in Nashville, Tennessee -- Meharry Medical College, supported by the Methodist Church -- and the other is in Washington, D. C. -- Howard University Medical School, supported by the Federal Government. About 85% of the 4000 Negro doctors now practicing in the United States were graduated from one or the other. Between them, they turn out about 140 doctors a year. Both are first-class institutions and compare favorably with other medical schools, but neither can begin to handle all the applications received last year. Out of 1341 applicants last year, Howard could accept only 74, although admissions officers believed that at least 200 were fully qualified. Meharry accepted 65 out of more than 800 applicants.[32]

There are today enough internships available to care for the number of medical school graduates. A recent survey showed that there were 158 such openings, 109 of which were in Negro institutions. However, only four hospitals and medical centers in the South provide internships for Negroes -- all four in Negro hospitals and medical centers: Hubbard Medical Center (Meharry), Nashville, Tennessee; Flint-Goodrich Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana; Lincoln Hospital, Durham, North Carolina; and St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, North Carolina.[33]

Openings for residence specialties -- two years of specialized training beyond interneship -- have been difficult for Negroes to obtain. At present there are 116 such opportunities available, covering the fields of internal medicine; surgery; obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; bone and joint surgery; pathology; pediatrics; psychiatry; X-Ray; tuberculosis; urology; and anaesthesiology. Only Hubbard Medical Center (Meharry) offers such a residency in the South. Of the 116 residencies available, 85 are in 8 Negro hospitals.[34]

(Note: Three Washington, D. C. hospitals have just agreed to admit Negro medicals students as internes and resident doctors. The hospitals concerned are Gallinger Hospital, operated by the District of Columbia; George Washington Hospital, a nonsectarian hospital; and Georgetown Hospital, operated by Georgetown University.)[35]

Incidents of Discrimination in Hospital Facilities

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. As of March, 1947, ambulance services for Negroes were inadequate, the police wagon being used to take sick Negroes to hospitals.[36]

AUSTIN, TEXAS. A 12-year old Negro, injured in a bicycle accident, was denied emergency treatment at the city hospital solely on racial grounds, according to charges brought before the city council. Evidence presented to the city council revealed that when the boy's mother took him to the emergency room she was told that emergency service had been discontinued. However, while the bleeding boy was kept waiting two hours for medical treatment, a white patient was admitted and treated for a broken arm. The city manager later told the boy's lawyer that emergency service had not been discontinued but was operating on a 24-hour basis. The mayor promised that a full investigation of the incident would be made.[37]

TENNESSEE. Several students from Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, injured in an automobile accident, were denied admission to hospitals in both Manchester and Sewanee, Tennessee. En route to a track meet in Nashville, they collided head-on with a truck, their car was demolished, and all were injured, two very seriously. Although an ambulance was called from Manchester, Tennessee (about 15-20 miles away), the Manchester city hospital refused the boys admission on the grounds that there was no space. The ambulance then took them to Sewannee, Tennessee, where they were again refused admission on the same grounds. However, at their own expense the Sewannee hospital authorities called Donaldson Hospital in Fayetteville, Tennessee, which agreed to admit the injured students. By the time the ambulance arrived in Fayetteville, some two or three hours had elapsed since the accident. Thirty minutes after being admitted to the Donaldson Hospital, one of the boys died. Another remained unconscious for ten days, but later recovered.[38]

THE RIGHT TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMMODATIONS

Many public services, supplied by both government and private business, do not reach all persons on an equal basis. Discrimination is often found in services supplied by . . . government. . . . Most pronounced of all, however, is discrimination in the services offered by private enterprise.

Discrimination in Federal Services

Old Age and Survivors Insurance[39]

Certain eligibility requirements deprive Negroes of full rights under this program. Under the National Security Act, the amount of the insurance payment is based upon the worker's own wages in a job covered by law, and is, therefore, related to the tax he has paid. In order to qualify for benefits, the worker must have earned a certain amount of wages in jobs covered by law -- not covered are farm labor and domestic service, categories which include a larger number of Negroes than whites. This exclusion thus deprives many Negroes of insurance rights. In general, anyone would qualify for benefits if he had earned, in a covered industry, $50 or more a quarter of a year, in at least half the quarter years between January 1, 1937, when the program went into effect, and the quarter year in which he became 65 or died. In the event of the worker's death, members of his family receive his benefit payments under certain conditions. Low wages for Negroes and the frequent shifting of these workers back and forth between "covered" and "uncovered" occupations also keep Negro workers and their survivors from receiving as large a share as whites of insurance benefits in proportion to their numbers in the labor force. In addition, the lower average life expectancy of Negroes reduces the chances of Negro workers of receiving old age insurance payments, and reduces the amount of insurance their survivors receive.

Public Assistance

Locally, Negroes sometimes are either not admitted to the benefits of certain services or given unequal service, according to an investigation of public assistance made by Dr. Richard Sterner in 1942 for the Carnegie study of the American Negro. Because of a higher proportion of dependency, Negroes have a greater need for old age assistance than whites, but average grants in the Old Age Assistance program were found to be lower for Negroes than whites.[40] Myrdal's An American Dilemma states that average benefits in old age assistance are much lower in the South than elsewhere and that Southern states paid lower benefits to Negroes than to whites. The largest race differential was in Mississippi, where whites received an average of $11 and Negroes an average of $7.[41]

According to An American Dilemma, under the Aid to Dependent Children program in seven Southern states between 1937 and 1940, the proportion of Negroes accepted for aid was smaller than the proportion of Negroes among all children under 16 years of age. The worst discrimination occurred in Georgia where in 1940, 38% of all children under 15 were Negroes but only 11-12% of the Georgia children accepted for aid between 1937 and 1940 were Negroes.[42]

Discrimination in State and Local Services

Libraries

In 1940 thirteen Southern states provided 774 public libraries, of which only 99 (or less than one-seventh) served Negroes.[43]

Streets and Sanitation

The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights states that both in the North and in the South, the streets in Negro districts often are not kept up to the standards maintained in white areas.[44]

Jacksonville, Florida, made a survey of its Negro community in 1946. The following excerpts summarize its findings regarding sanitation:

"About 27% of the total Negro population of the city of Jacksonville lives in areas only part of which have sewers." "Water settles after rain for a period of one to four days in a number of Negro areas within the city limits. . . /and certain areas/ are practically impassable after heavy rains. Water stands for considerable periods on certain paved streets after rain. . . . The only paved streets in the Negro sections are streets that were formerly occupied by white people and streets which serve as a thoroughfare for business and as arterial highways. There has been no new paving in Jacksonville since 1929. Recent paving has been emergency and temporary hard surface only. . . . In all, it is computed by this group /four representative colored realtors/ that there are 135 miles of unpaved streets in sections where the Negro population lives inside the city limits. . . . Public sanitation in the Negro sections and in some white sections leaves much to be desired. Contributing causes are the lack of sewers, the miles of unpaved streets, lack of sidewalks, and poorly drained paved and unpaved streets. The street cleaning and garbage collection services of the city have been seriously impaired by lack of equipment, repairs, and personnel during the war years, and have thus contributed to poor sanitation. Other factors are ignorance, poverty, and carelessness of citizens."[45]

Municipal Auditoria[46]

In 1947 the Southern Regional Council made an informal check of the use by Negroes of municipal auditoria in the following Southern cities: Atlanta, Georgia; Raleigh, N. C.; Charleston, S. C. (county auditorium); Jackson, Miss.; Columbia, S. C.; Birmingham, Ala.;

Nashville, Tenn.; and Richmond, Va. . Atlanta, Raleigh, Columbia, Birmingham, Nashville, and Richmond admit Negroes to the auditoria when white people are present, but they customarily seat them only in balconies and galleries. In Nashville, however, the main floor is sometimes divided for occupancy by both races. Jackson, allowing mixed audiences only for weekly wrestling matches, enforces segregated seating in the balcony. Charleston allows no mixed audiences, but the building may be rented by either whites or Negroes. With the exception of Jackson, the other cities also make their auditoria available to all Negro groups. All cities except Birmingham and Atlanta admit Negroes through the same entrances and exits as are used by whites; these two cities provide separate entrances and exits. When a colored group sponsors a program or a Negro performs in Atlanta, whites and Negroes use the same entrances and exits. In most of these cities special seating arrangements are made for white and colored patrons when a Negro is the performer; in many cases, a section of the orchestra and dress circle are made available to Negroes.

Recreation Facilities

The City Manager of Lynchburg, Va., banned attendance of white spectators at dances sponsored by Negroes and featuring Negro artists, stating as his reason: "There has been no trouble yet, but I feel that action to bar attendance of both races at social functions is necessary now to prevent trouble in the future." He also ruled against a proposed baseball game between a Negro and a white team, although sponsors of the ball game protested that there was no legal ground for his action.[47]

In Savannah, Georgia, Negroes are prohibited from using any part of Savannah Beach. A petition to the Savannah Beach City Council that a section of the beach be set aside for exclusive use by Negroes has aroused strong local protests, and realtors have publicized a covenant covering the property which they claim would prevent the legal sale of any property within the area to other than members of the white race.[48]

On January 14, 1948, the Professional Golfers Association barred three Negro golf pros from the $10,000 Richmond Open, ruling that only Caucasians may enter tournaments that it controls. PGA control of the Richmond tournament was gained through an agreement with the Richmond Golf Club. The three Negroes have filed suits aggregating $315,000 against the PGA and the Richmond Golf Club, on the grounds that the refusal of the association to admit them denied them the right to earn their livelihood as professional golfers.[49]

In Wilmington, N. C., in order to reach that section of Wilmington's Carolina Beach "reserved" for them, Negroes must pass the main or "white" section. Local custom bars Negroes from the public highway through the beach and relegates them to the use of a dirt road. In 1945 a Negro USO director, following a chartered bus of servicemen and hostesses and riding in a USO car, was stopped by a police officer and not even allowed to use the part of the main road which led to the dirt road.[50]

Negro residents of Glynn County, Georgia, must go as far as Fernandina, Florida, to find an ocean beach open to them.[51]

Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation

Twenty states compel segregation by law in some way or another. Compulsory state segregation laws usually separate Negroes from whites in all forms of public transportation and in hotels, restaurants, and places of amusement. Fourteen states require railroads to separate the races, and two states authorize the railroads to provide such separation. Train conductors are given power to enforce these laws.[52]

Samples of Segregation Laws in Transportation in the South [53]

The Southern and border states have sought to handle the matter (of racial antipathy) by means of Jim Crow laws and regulations which make it unlawful for any carrier. . . to transport white and colored passengers in the same vehicle or the same portion thereof.

Oklahoma and all former slave-holding states, with the exception of Delaware, Missouri, and West Virginia, have made provision by statute for an enforced separation of the white and Negro races in railways operated in the jurisdiction. . . .

Most of the statutes contain provisions punishing the carrier for a failure to carry out the terms of the law, making such a dereliction of duty a misdemeanor.

Members of one race are not permitted to "remain" in the coach, or coaches, provided for members of another race in the Southern Region without likelihood of penalty or charge of violation of the regulations of these states.

In Georgia a special statute makes compulsory the separation of the races on Pullmans.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia give express permission to use partitioned or compartment cars, one portion for whites and the other for Negroes.

The following Southern states having railway Jim Crow laws also require separate accommodations on street railways: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia. Alabama, Kentucky, and Maryland are exceptions here. (Note: A recent study of the city of Jacksonville, Florida, showed that the city law does not require separation of races in local bus transportation, but that the races nevertheless follow the usual separation pattern in the use of these facilities.)

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia give the conductors on street railways authority to change the line of division between the races, and the statutes of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina could easily be so interpreted.

Court Decisions Regarding Segregation on Public Carriers

Up until the Morgan decision in 1946 (Morgan v. State of Virginia, 328 U. S. 373, 1946), the U. S. Supreme Court had established and maintained that neither the commerce clause nor the 14th Amendment of the Constitution protected the Negro from segregation on public carriers, whether intrastate or interstate. The plaintiff in the Morgan case, a Negro woman travelling from Virginia to Maryland on an interstate bus, was convicted under a Virginia statute making it a penal offense for a person not to sit in the seat indicated by a bus driver and requiring bus drivers to seat passengers "so that contiguous seats will not be occupied by persons of different races at the same time". The Supreme Court reversed the conviction and held that, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, the Virginia statute was invalid as applied to interstate passengers. Thus, the decision in the Morgan Case established that a passenger travelling from one state through another on a bus is not subject to the racial segregation laws of any state.[54]

Since the Morgan decision, several interstate motor carriers have attempted to get around the ruling by declaring that, under regulations that the companies have set up, the carriers have the right to seat all their passengers.

One Virginia judge, early in 1947, ruled that the state, by enforcing such a bus company regulation, "would be doing indirectly what it could not do directly."[55]

More recently, however, a Federal District Court sitting in Roanoke, Virginia, ruled that a public carrier has the right to establish its own rules providing for the separate seating of white and Negro passengers where such a separation is in accord with local custom. The suit was brought by William I. Simmons, a Negro clergyman, against the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation in order to test the rules the company had set up to provide for separate seating after the Supreme Court had declared segregation in interstate public carriers unconstitutional.[56]

Incidents of Discrimination in Public Services and Accommodations

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. When the Paralyzed Veterans Association of America sought to hold a banquet at the John Marshall Hotel in September, 1947, the hotel management reportedly refused at first to admit the 19 of its members who were Negro. It is reported that pressure from the Association and the NAACP was responsible for a reversal of the hotel's decision.[57]

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. A woman professor of biology at Shaw University was arrested in Nashville on July 5, 1946, while enroute to Rocky Mount, North Carolina, to deliver an address. The professor had refused to give the bus seat in which she was riding to a young white man. Although she was arrested for violation of the segregation law, she was tried for "misconduct and resisting an officer

of the law." The local court found her guilty and fined her court costs.[58]

ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI. A government worker stationed in the Southwest has written that in many places in these three states Negroes are not allowed in busses at all. "For a long time only that long back seat was reserved for Negroes, but now, and especially in the smaller places, if a white passenger happens to get on that seat first that means that no Negroes are taken but told to wait for the next bus. In many instances, I have talked with Negroes who had been trying to get a bus for two days."[59] (This is true, also, in Georgia, according to a study made by the Southern Regional Council in 1945.)

HOUSTON, TEXAS. A 65-year old respected member of the Negro Houston community was fatally shot through the back of the head by a white bus driver when he asked to alight from the bus while the driver was engaged in a violent argument with a 17-year old Negro boy over the boy's alleged "insults" to the driver's girl friend (who was also present). There have been numerous protests in Houston against the general practice among Houston bus drivers of carrying sidearms while driving on lines patronized largely by Negroes.[60]

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. Federal Court has ordered the Interstate Commerce Commission to rehear the complaint of Elmer Henderson, formerly of FEPC, on charges that he was denied service on a Southern Railway dining car in 1942. Although the ICC had previously agreed that discrimination had been shown, Henderson's case had been dismissed on the grounds that "bad judgment had been shown by an employee". The former FEPC executive had found on entering the diner that the seats usually reserved for Negroes were occupied by white persons. He declined an offer to be served in his pullman seat. The Federal Court held that the railroad's regulations were inadequate because they had not made provisions for Negro passengers in the diner at all times.[61]

FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA. Mrs. Lottie Taylor of New York was fined in a Fairfax court on charges of disorderly conduct after she had refused to obey a bus driver's orders to move to the segregated section of the Virginia State Line Bus Company's bus. The company argued that it reserved the right to seat its passengers according to "company regulations based on custom, usage, and tradition", despite the Supreme Court decision in the Morgan case against segregation in interstate carriers.[62]

HAMLET, NORTH CAROLINA. A Negro WAC was arrested in Hamlet on the charges of violating the North Carolina Jim Crow transportation laws, held in jail for two days, and reportedly beaten up in the course of her arrest. The WAC, a corporal, was riding a Seaboard Airline train leaving Raleigh when she was requested by the conductor to move forward from where she was sitting to the coach reserved for colored. She moved forward until she came to a coach in which another Negro woman was seated. Almost the entire train crew, including the porter, urged her to move further forward but she refused. At Hamlet, special officers boarded the train and arrested

her for violating the segregation statutes, later turning her over to regular civilian peace officers. In court she was given a suspended sentence of thirty days in jail or a $25 fine and was assessed court costs of $13.25. According to the provost marshall at the military post where she was stationed, a subsequent investigation substantially confirmed the victim's account.[63]

DALLAS, TEXAS. Two Negro Purple Heart officers, hospitalized in McKinney, Texas, were enroute to the hospital after attending a bond rally in Dallas,Texas. Boarding a car of an interurban train, they noted that the section of the car marked "Reserved for Negroes" was full, but that there was one vacant seat in the white section directly under the sign. The two officers sat there until a conductor appeared a few minutes later and ordered them to "get back where where you belong." When one of the officers explained that the Negro section was full and that they were "as far back" as they could get, the conductor summoned a policeman who ordered them to get back or be arrested. The passengers seemed in sympathy with the two Negro officers. The officers reached for their bags and withdrew from the car, got their money refunded and secured a private automobile to take them back to the station.[64]

S O U R C E S

Footnote

I. THE RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

THE CRIME OF LYNCHING

1. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p.304 (Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama). Note: For detailed lynching record, 1937-1946, see YEAR BOOK, 1947, pp. 304-306
2. Ibid., p. 309
3. Associated Press Release, June 1947, from material furnished by Southern Regional Council
4. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, from table, p. 307
5. Ibid., p. 308
6. RACE RELATIONS: A MONTHLY SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND TRENDS, July 1947, p. 366 (Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee) and CHICAGO DEFENDER, July 12, 1947
7. RACE RELATIONS: A MONTHLY SUMMARY, July 1947, p. 366
8. Ibid.,and CHICAGO DEFENDER, June 19, 1947
9. PITTSBURGH COURIER, December 14, 1946

POLICE BRUTALITY

10. TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS: The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, p. 26 (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1947)
11. Ibid.
12. RACE RELATIONS: A MONTHLY SUMMARY, December 1947-January 1948, p. 85
13. Ibid.
14. ATLANTA (Ga) CONSTITUTION, April 4, 1947
15. RACE RELATIONS: A MONTHLY SUMMARY, October-November 1947, p.29
16. IBID.
17. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 299

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

18. ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, January 22, 1948
19. ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, October 1947
20. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 299-301
21. KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) JOURNAL, December 10, 1947
22. PINE BLUFF (Arkansas) COMMERCIAL, April 9, 1946 and April 11, 1946

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23. Guy B. Johnson, "The Negro and Crime", ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, September 1941,p. 102
24. TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, p. 30
25. RACE RELATIONS A MONTHLY SUMMARY, December 1947 - January 1948, p. 86
26. Ibid., August - September 1946, p. 15, and RALEIGH (N.C.) NEWS AND OBSERVER, August 28, 1946

27. CHICAGO DEFENDER, April 13, 1946
28. DALLAS (Tex.) NEWS, September 28, 1946 and November 9, 1946
29. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 298

II. THE RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP

EFFORTS OF SOUTHERN STATES TO CIRCUMVENT FEDERAL COURT RULINGS ON THE WHITE PRIMARY

1. Stetson Kennedy, "The Battle for the Ballot," SOUTHERN FRONTIER, December 1945, p. 3 (Southern Regional Council; name changed to New South, January 1946)
2. CHARLOTTE (N.C.) OBSERVER, July 13, 1947
3. WILMINGTON (N.C.) MORNING STAR, December 31, 1947
4. Ibid.
5. ATLANTA JOURNAL, November 8, 1946
6. TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, p. 37
7. MOULTRIE (Ga.) OBSERVER, January 6, 1948
8. Ibid.
9. Press reports
10. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 276

DEVICES TO KEEP NEGROES FROM VOTING

11. Stetson Kennedy, "Is the South's 20% Democracy Enough?", SOUTHERN FRONTIER, October 1945, p. 4
12. TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, p. 39
13. Stetson Kennedy, "Is the South's 20% Democracy Enough?", SOUTHERN FRONTIER, October 1945, p. 4
14. ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, January 21, 1948
15. Ibid.
16. ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, February 19, 1948
17. SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) REGISTER, August 31, 1945
18. COLUMBIA (S.C.) STATE, August 14, 1946
19. TAMPA (Fla.) TRIBUNE, December 5, 1946; AFRO-AMERICAN, September 28,1946
20. CHICAGO DEFENDER, August 17, 1946
21. RACE RELATIONS: A MONTHLY SUMMARY, May 1945, p. 288.
22. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 265
23. ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, February 26, 1946
24. Press reports
25. Ibid.

III. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND EXPRESSION

1. ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, September 30, 1946
2. ATLANTA JOURNAL, June 20, 1946
3. ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, November 3, 1946
4. ATLANTA JOURNAL, January 25, 1948
5. ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, January 4, 1947, and February 26, 1947
6. NEW YORK TIMES, February 12, 1948 (signed article by John Popham)

7. RACE RELATIONS: A MONTHLY SUMMARY, October - November 1947, p. 30
8. ATLANTA JOURNAL, February 4, 1948
9. Ibid., February 20, 1948

IV. THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

THE RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT

1. TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, p.53
2. Ibid.,p.55
3. Ibid.,p. 56
4. Ibid.,p. 57
5. Ibid.,p. 57 - 58
6. Cases cited in INTO THE MAIN STREAM, by Charles S. Johnson and Associates, p. 129 - 130 (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1947)
7. NORFOLK (Va.) PILOT, August 25, 1947
8. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT between the Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock and Repair Company and Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local 32 (affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organizations), signed September 17, 1943

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9. IMPROVING EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, Bulletin 1, 1941, p. 11 (Southern States Work Conference on School Administrative Problems)
10. John K. Norton and Eugene S. Lawler, AN INVENTORY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES (American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington, D. C. 1944)
11. BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1942-44, Statistics of State School Systems, 1943-44, Chapter II, p. 71 (U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency)
12. Ibid.
13. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 92
14. Ibid., p. 94
15. Ibid., pp. 96-97
16. Ibid., p. 98, and press reports
17. Press reports
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THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

19. The whole section on housing, except where otherwise indicated, is taken from the files of the Southern Regional Council
20. RACE RELATIONS: A MONTHLY SUMMARY, July 1947, p. 368
21. CHICAGO DEFENDER, July 30, 1947
22. ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, September 13, 1946

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23. Dorothy Dickins, WANTED: A HEALTHY SOUTH, pp. 9-10 (Southern Regional Council, 1946)
24. Ibid. p. 9
25. TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, p. 73
26. NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, pp. 336-337
27. A REPORT ON HOSPITAL CARE OF THE NEGRO POPULATION OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 1947, p. 8 (Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta)
28. ST. PETERSBURG (Fla.) TIMES, March 3, 1946
29. HOSPITAL CARE IN THE UNITED STATES, pp. 162-163 (Commission on Hospital Care, New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1947) quoting Eugene H. Bradley, "Health, Hospitals and the Negro", Modern Hospital 65:43-44, August 1945
30. MEDICAL CARE AND COSTS IN RELATION TO FAMILY INCOME (Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Bureau Memorandum No. 51 (Second Edition) May 1947)
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33. Cobb, MEDICAL CARE AND THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO, p. 14
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35. ATLANTA JOURNAL, February 17, 1948
36. RACE RELATIONS: A MONTHLY SUMMARY, March 1947, p. 252
37. LUBBOCK (Tex.) JOURNAL, August 22, 1947
38. Report of Clark College Officials who Investigated the Incident

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46. Files of the Southern Regional Council
47. NORFOLK (Va.) JOURNAL AND GUIDE, August 10, 1946
48. SAVANNAH (Ga.) MORNING NEWS, August 13, 1947
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63. Ibid., August-September 1945, p. 9
64. Ibid., October 1945, p. 73

July 21, 1959

Mr. Gideon Fryer
School of Social Work
University of Tennessee
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Fryer:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Mr. Robert Penn Warren
Fairfield, Conn.

Dear Red,

Thanks for your letter. The proposed conference I wrote you about has been approved by yourself, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. The three of you have expressed a desire to attend. As you see, we've had to postpone somewhat the date. I hope you can make it. Please let me know as soon as possible.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Mr. Paul Green
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Green,

Thanks for your letter. The proposed conference I wrote you about has been approved by yourself, Robert Penn Warren, and Bell I. Wiley. The three of you have expressed a desire to attend. As you see, we've had to postpone somewhat the date. I hope you can make it. Please let me know as soon as possible.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Dr. Bell I. Wiley
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wiley,

Thanks for your letter. The proposed conference I wrote you about has been approved by yourself, Robert Penn Warren and Paul Green. The three of you have expressed a desire to attend. As you see, we've had to postpone somewhat the date. I hope you can make it. Please let me know as soon as possible.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Mr. Vann Woodward
Dept. of History
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Woodward:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Dr. Benjamin Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mays:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Mr. Andrew Lytle
Dept. of English
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Lytle:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. N. Dabbs
President

JND/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Dr. Philip Davidson, President
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Davidson:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Mr. Hodding Carter
Editor
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Mr. John Crowe Ransom
Gambier, Ohio

Dear Mr. Ransom:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

July 21, 1959

Miss Eudora Welty
118 Pinehurst Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Miss Welty:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/sl
Encls.

For S. Images

July 27, 1959

Mr. W. E. Bippus, Manager
Hotel Sales
Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bippus:

This will confirm our phone conversation of last week relative to holding a small conference in October.

We expect twelve to fourteen persons who will arrive in Williamsburg on the evening of October 20th. Our meeting will be held on the 21st and 22nd with those persons who wish, according to the convenience of their travel schedules, remaining overnight on the 22nd .

As soon as we are able we will forward to you the names of those persons attending, and the dates of their arrival and departure. The Southern Regional Council will be responsible for all expenses involved.

We are most grateful for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

All Williamsburg contact with:

Mr. W. E. Bippus, Mgr., Hotel Sales
Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.
Williamsburg, Virginia

reservations for 12 to 14 persons:

Tuesday, October 20th thru Thursday Oct. 22 - with possibility of some persons remaining overnight on the 22nd.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

July 13, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED JUL 14 1959

Dear Harold:

The several papers about the proposed conference are enclosed. Please have them gotten out when you can. A special letter goes to Warren, Wiley, and Green. You will fill in the place and date of meeting, and a copy of the prospectus will go to each of the twelve men listed.

One sentence above is ambiguous. You will have a special letter go--FORM # 2--to Warren, Wiley, and Green.

We are going to the mountains of Virginia in the morning. If I find we have an address there, I'll let you know. SE-3761 Otherwise, as I said, you can get me at Richter Moore's, Lexington, Ky., all next week. VA5y-2-2200

I tried to see John Wheeler in Durham last week, but he was away. I suppose he has written you his reaction to the de Rochemont scenario. I haven't heard. I wrote Paul Anthony about this when I sent him my opinion, some two weeks ago.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs, President.

P.S. Turn this sheet over and see what a stenographer I am. But durned if I'll copy it!

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
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PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

[Form #1]

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

[Date]

Dear :

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs, President

With best regards,

FORM # 2

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
DATE

Mr. Robert Penn Warren
Fairfield Conn.

Dear Red,

Thanks for your letter. The proposed conference I wrote you about has been approved by yourself, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. The three of you have expressed a desire to attend. As you see, we've had to postpone somewhat the date. I hope you can make it. Please let me know as soon as possible.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs, President

[This letter should go also to Paul Green and Bell Wiley; the salutation should be "Dear Mr. Green", and Dear Mr. Wiley."]

NAMES OF PERSONS TO BE INVITED TO SOUTHERN
CONFERENCE ON IMAGES

1. Robert Penn Warren, Fairfield, Conn.
2. Paul Green, Chapel Hill, N. C.
3. Bell I. Wiley, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
4. Vann Woodward, Dept. of History, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
5. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
6. Ralph McGill, Atlanta, Ga.
7. Miss Eudora Welty, Pinehurst ~~Avenue~~, Jackson, Miss.
8. ~~Andrew Lytle, Dept. of English, Univ. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla.~~
9. ~~Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville, Tenn.~~
10. ~~John Crowe Ransom, Gambier, Ohio.~~
11. Hodding Carter, Greenville, Miss.
12. Philip Davidson, Pres., Univ. of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

J. M. Dabbs
Harold Fleming

ALTERNATES:

John Palmer, Editor, Yale Review, New Haven, Conn.
Brainard Cheney, Idler's Rest, Smyrna, Tenn.
Milton Starr, 1057 Warner Bldg., 13 and E Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Cleanth Brooks, Forest Road, Northford, Conn.
John A Griffin, formerly of Emory, now in Florida.
James W. Silver, Univ. of Miss., now at Harvard Summer School, Cambridge, Mass.
Roland Frye, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Gideon Fryer, School of Social Work, Univ. of Tenn., Nashville, Tenn.
Harry Ashmore, Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.

(NOTE: If any addresses are incomplete, please complete them)

CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN IMAGES

We live by a few emotion-charged words, phrases and images. One of our chief difficulties lies in keeping these images up-to-date, so that they represent fairly accurately the changing world. This is especially true in a critical period like the present. In such a period, conservative people, fearful of change, cling blindly to the old words.

This is the situation in the South today. The words that many of us are attempting to live by, however effectively they may have represented the actualities of the past, are woefully misleading in regard to the actualities of the present. For instance, "state sovereignty," to a lesser degree "states rights," represent the world of a hundred years ago. "The Negro" is mainly the actual Negro of Reconstruction or earlier. Even the self-image, "The Southerner" or "The South", is badly out of touch with actuality.

Such key words and images as these have been packed with meaning, today to a considerable degree irrelevant, both by the circumstances of their origin and the passage of time. In the long run, other key words and images, more descriptive of the existing situation, will arise and take the place of the outmoded ones. The important question is, Can we by thought hasten this process? Can we by examining the history and nature of the South uncover images that not only describe ##### more accurately the present situation but also touch the heart of the South and invite it to action? Can we find in our experience the living words that will relate us positively instead of negatively to the world revolution in which, willy-nilly, we are involved?

If this can be done, the next, and simpler, problem is the dissemination of such words and images through education generally and through the news media particularly. This may sound like Madison Avenue, but its basic purpose is to discover, if possible, ~~in the South~~ ##### a self that can make its proper contribution to the modern world.

To consider these matters, the Southern Regional Council is inviting a small group of not more than a dozen thoughtful, creative Southerners to meet at on Oct. 21st + 22nd. All expenses will be borne by the Council. We hope that you will be able to participate.

J. M. Dabbs, President.

Williamsburg, Va

Sat 3 days

Sun

Mon

CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN IMAGES

We live by a few emotion-charged words, phrases and images. One of our chief difficulties lies in keeping these images up-to-date, so that they represent fairly accurately the changing world. This is especially true in a critical period like the present. In such a period, conservative people, fearful of change, cling blindly to the old words.

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To consider these matters, the Southern Regional Council is inviting a small group of not more than a dozen thoughtful, creative Southerners to meet at Williamsburg, Virginia, on October 21st and 22nd. All expenses will be borne by the Council. We hope that you will be able to participate.

J. M. Dabbs, President.

August 3, 1959

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Thought you would be interested in the enclosed confirmation from Williamsburg. The seven rooms referred to are all doubles, therefore they are holding for us space for fourteen people.

At a later date I thought we might write each of the participants saying that space was reserved for them on the night of the 20th and suggest that they plan to arrive at their convenience on the 20th for the meeting which would begin on the morning of the 21st.

Do you have any suggestions as to the request for "meeting room requirements and social activities??

By all means call us as occasions warrant.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/sl
Enclosure - 1.

August 10, 1959

Dr. Clement Eaton
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Eaton:

The proposed conference described on the attached sheet has been approved by Robert Penn Warren, Bell I. Wiley, and Paul Green. These men have already expressed their desire to attend. I hope that you too will find it possible. Please let me know as soon as you can.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/mf
Enclosure

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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A Council to obtain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Walter Wiley - NO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

August 4, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Seven rooms is all right for 14 people, except that you forget one of them is a woman. You must be in favor of integration. . This is a policy matter and should be considered by the executive committee. Hpwever, I suppose this can rock along for a while. I'm rather hoping to take Mrs. Dabbs along for the ride. Maybe she and Miss Welty can stay together--if Miss Welty accepts. Or there are other accomodations in Williamsburg, I presume, beside the Inn.

We should have,I think, a room for meetings, probably available morning, afternoon, and evening of the two days.

Bell Wiley has written that because of two other engagements that week, he will be unable to attend. He regrets it. In his place, what about another Southern historian, Clement Eaton, now of the University of Kentucky, Lexington? I have read one or two of his books; they seem well balanced. I think his special field is the Old South. If it is possible, it might be well to sound out Bell Wiley about Eaton. If you and Harold agree that it's wise to invite Eaton, please write the letter, sending him my best regards, since I have met him, and let me have the letter to sign. If you do this, also send along several copies of the accompanying prospectus of the conference, so that I may have them on hand in case of further refusals. M cGill's secretary has written that he is still in Europe but will be home shortly.

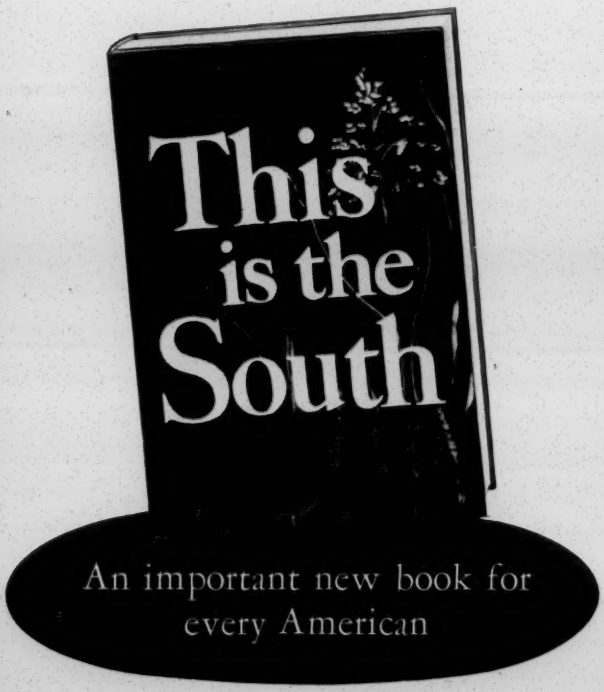
Paul Green
Van Woodward
H. Cantor
B. Mays

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs
President



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Edited by ROBERT WEST HOWARD

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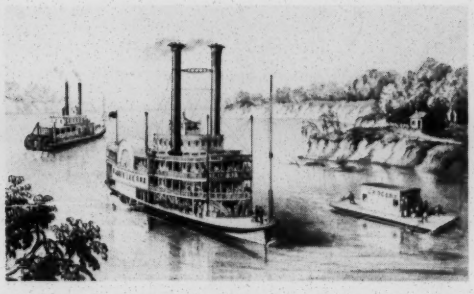

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PUBLICATION DATE, OCTOBER 5, 1959

This is the South

Edited by ROBERT WEST HOWARD
Editor of *This Is the West*

contents

Each of these chapters was written especially for this book

PART ONE—THE CLEARINGS

By JAMES McBRIDE DABBS, Mayesville, S. C. Author of *The Southern Heritage.*

PART TWO—THE MOLDERS

The Native
By WILLIAM POWELL, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Planter
By WEYMOUTH JORDAN, Department of History, The Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla. Author of *Hugh Davis and His Alabama Plantation.*

The Cracker
By ROBERT WEST HOWARD

The Negro
By DR. LAURENCE C. JONES, Principal, The Piney Woods Country Life School, Piney Woods, Mississippi. Subject of the biography, *The Little Professor of Piney Woods.*

The Factor
By IVY DUGGAN, President, The Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta.

The Teacher
By ALFRED STEFFERUD, Hillsboro, Va. Editor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook, author of several juveniles, editor of *Wonderful World of Books.*

The Preacher
By DR. JAMES SELLS, Executive Secretary, Southeastern Jurisdictional Council, The Methodist Church, Atlanta, Ga.

The Statesman
By MARGARET COIT, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J., author of *John C. Calhoon* and *Mr. Baruch.*

The Law
By WAYNE GARD, The Dallas News, Dallas, Texas. Author of *Frontier Justice* and *The Chisholm Trail.*

The Woman
By CELESTINE SIBLEY, Columnist on the Atlanta *Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Doctor
By AUBREY GATES, Director of Rural Medicine, American Medical Association, Chicago.

The Communicator
By DR. THOMAS CLARK, Department of History, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Author of *Pills, Petticoats and Plows* and *The Country Editor.*

PART THREE—THE BUILDING

The Trailmakers
By W. D. WORKMAN, Jr., Columbia, South Carolina. Historian and political reporter.

King Cotton
By DR. G. H. AULL, Department of Agricultural Economics, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.

The New South
By ALEXANDER NUNN, Executive Editor, *The Progressive Farmer*, Birmingham, Alabama.

PART FOUR—THE FOLKS

The Streets
By JOHN CHASE, Cartoonist for the New Orleans *States*, New Orleans, La. Author of *Frenchmen, Desire, Good Children and Other New Orleans Streets.*

Kissing Don't Last: Cookery Do
By SALLIE HILL, Editor of the Home Department, *The Progressive Farmer*, Birmingham, Alabama.

Laughter is to Live
By OREN ARNOLD, Phoenix, Arizona. Author of *The Brand Book, Thunder in the Southwest.*

Music's March
By DR. HUGH McGARRITY, Department of Music, A.& M.College of South Carolina, Clemson, S. C.

Plantation Life
By DR. PHILIP DAVIDSON, President, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

River People, River Ways
By HARNETT T. KANE, New Orleans, La. Author of *Deep Delta Country, Natchez on the Mississippi, Smiling Rebel.*

Sea Lure
By DR. ROBERT ALBION, Department of History, Harvard University. Author of *Forests and Sea Power, History of England and the British Empire.*

Camp Meeting
By REV. G. ROSS FREEMAN, Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Up the Branch
By JESSE STUART, Riverton, Kentucky, Author of *Taps for Private Tussie, Year of My Rebirth.*

Crescent Coast
By RICHARD DUNLOP, Associate Editor *Home and Highway*, Skokie, Illinois.

PART FIVE—THE HERITAGE

Statues in the Square
By HODDING CARTER, Editor and Publisher, *The Delta Democrat Times*, Greenville, Mississippi. Author of *Southern Legacy, Lower Mississippi, The Angry Scar.*

Symphonic Outdoor Drama
By PAUL GREEN, Chapel Hill, N. C. Author of *The Lost Colony, Common Glory, Dog on the Sun.*

The Southern Family Today
By RUPERT VANCE, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Author of *All These People, Urban South.*

Tall Grass
By EUGENE BUTLER, President, *The Progressive Farmer*, Dallas, Texas.

The Job
By DR. J. W. FANNING, Director of Agricultural Economics, The University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

PART SIX—FOR KISSIN' COUSINS

Eatin' Out
By ROY PARKS, Vice President, Duncan Hines Institute.

Places to See

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file
Williamsburg Jc
f.

P.A.

RECEIVED AUG 13 1959

August 11, 1959

Mr. J. M. Dabbs, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

It is with great regret that I must miss the meeting at Williamsburg. The Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville meets on October 21, and I cannot be absent. I wish the conference great success, however, for it is a very worthy undertaking.

I wonder if it would be possible for you to invite Dr. Charles Parrish, Head of the Department of Sociology, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Louisville, to attend the conference in my place. Dr. Parrish is an authority on race relations and an outstanding Negro leader. He should have much to contribute to a meeting such as yours.

If you send out reports of the conference, I shall be happy to receive one.

Sincerely,

PD:v

Philip Davidson
President

PD:v

cc - Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 18, 1959

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Thanks for both your letters of recent date. I am glad you share our high opinion of the background memorandum prepared by Les Dunbar and Marge Manderson. The reaction to it so far has been most favorable, and it is in heavy use by the press. You're right about Paul Rilling's reaction to the typo which converted the Virginia Council to a segregationist position. Fortunately, the error was spotted right after the initial mailing, mostly to the SRC "family." The remaining copies -- which means most of them -- were corrected.

Now, the Williamsburg Conference.

I admire C. H. as a thoughtful and penetrating student of the South's problems, though he would probably be the last person to claim expertise in the field of semantics. It occurs to me, too, that his inclusion in the conference might be questionable in the sense of "leading" it with SRC people; C. H., as you know, serves as a part-time staff person. Perhaps it would be best to hold him in reserve as a possibility in the event Dr. Mays serves notice that he can't come.

Frank Graham would, it seems to me, be an excellent substitute for Philip Davidson. His

normal business address is the United Nations, New York, N. Y., but according to my latest information, he is currently in North Carolina; his address there is simply Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Ralph Bunche is shown in Who's Who as having been born in Detroit and educated at various mid-western, eastern, and European universities. Unless you count a two-year teaching stint at Howard University, his only Southern experience was in connection with the Myrdal project, for which he did some field studies. His address is given simply as the United Nations, NYC.

The address for William Faulkner is merely Oxford, Mississippi.

I have known Ernest Arnold for years (he used to be in this building as regional man for the National Council of Churches), but I haven't seen much of him in recent years. I know only that he is pleasant, sincere, energetic, and apparently a very productive laborer in his particular vineyard. How well he would fit into a conference of this kind, I honestly don't know, but would be inclined to rely on Mrs. Dabbs' judgment.

We'll look forward to further word as the returns come in.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED AUG 18 1959

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

August 15, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I have read carefully the "Background Report on School Integration For 1959-60" that the Council has just issued. My warmest congratulations to you, and I suppose in particular, to Les Dunbar. Please say so to him. There is one typographical error, but the context must make it clear. On p. 18, just below the midle of the page, the Virginia Council is called a "pro-segregation organization." That would be a surprise to Paul Rilling.

By the way, in ragard to the Williamsburg Conference, when you write me your opinion about the several names I asked about, please send me the addresses of Frank Graham, William Faulkner, and Ralphe Bunche. Thanks.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs, President.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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SECRETARY-TREASURER

RECEIVED AUG 17 1959

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
August 18, 1959

Mr. Harild Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I have written to Warren for advice about Faulkner. President Davidson, of University of Louisville, has just written, with regret, that he has a Board meeting on one of the days of the conference. He wonders whether we could invite C. H. Parrish in his place. Dr. Mays has accepted, as you know, but tentatively. You know "C.H." better than I do. What about him for a spot like this?

Also, for you to think about, if other refusals come, what about three other menfor consideration: Frank Graham, Ernest Arnold, head of the Protestant Radio Center in Atlanta, and Ralph Bunche. I know Arnold but Mrs. Dabbs knows him better than I do, and holds him in most high esteem as a man, and## as an expert in the field of TV and radio communication; and she wonders if we do not need such a person in the group. The main question, as I see it, about Bunche, is whether he was born in the South and how many years he has spent here. I suppose you can find this out, from "Who's Who" and elsewhere. As for Graham, in a sense he would take the educator's place that Davidson has left vacant.

Detroit model

I wish you'd think about these questions and at your convenience either write or phone me.

~~Sincerely,~~

Dabbs

~~J. M. Dabbs.~~

Bunche - UN, NYC
Graham - UN, NYC - Chapel Hill, N.C
Faulkner - U of Va.? Oxford, Miss.

August 20, 1959

Mr. William E. Bippus
Manager of Hotel Sales
Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bippus:

I had hoped that by now we would have the names of the persons who would attend our conference at Williamsburg, October 20 to 22. Unfortunately, we have run into some complications due to vacations and the busy schedules of those invited.

However, the seven rooms you are holding for us will be fine and we will supply names at the earliest opportunity. We will explain to those invited that reservations on the night of the 22nd will be difficult and I expect that few persons will need to stay over.

We plan no special social activities. If you will be good enough to arrange for an appropriate meeting room for approximately 14 persons to be available from the morning of the 21st through the afternoon of the 22nd, I believe this will meet our needs.

We look forward to visiting Williamsburg again and are grateful for your continued assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/sl

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION
INCORPORATED
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

DIVISION OF
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS
AND MERCHANDISING

WILLIAMSBURG INN
WILLIAMSBURG LODGE
THE MOTOR HOUSE
CHOWNING'S TAVERN
KING'S ARMS TAVERN
CAMPBELL'S TAVERN
CRAFT HOUSE

July 30, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 27 concerning the coming meetings of the Southern Regional Council here in Williamsburg.

We are now holding seven (7) rooms at the Inn from October 20 to 22. I am sorry to report, however, that we are completely booked for the night of October 22. If at all possible, however, through cancellation, we will try to keep over those members who may wish to leave on October 23.

Please let me know your meeting room requirements and which social activities you wish arranged so that I may set up the necessary details.

We here in Williamsburg look forward to your visit.

Cordially yours,

William E. Bippus
Manager of Hotel Sales

August 27, 1959

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

You've probably heard from Harry Ashmore by now, but in case you haven't, this is to report on my conversation with him the other day.

While we were discussing another matter by telephone, he mentioned your invitation and expressed his interest in the Williamsburg conference. He would like very much to come, and will do so if at all possible. However, there is a possible conflict which he won't know about for sure for a little while. So he hopes that he can be considered as tentatively accepting, definite word to be given as early as possible.

I happen to know that the potential conflict really exists and really can't be resolved immediately. My recommendation would be that a place be "saved" for Ashmore, even if it means inviting one more participant than originally planned.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

September 22, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Asst.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED SEP 23 1959

Dear Paul:

Rich's is having an autographing party for the authors of THIS IS THE SOUTH on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6, and have invited me to participate. Since I don't get involved in these things to any great extent, I think I'll stay over and attend. Please reserve my room at the Piedmont from Sunday afternoon till Tuesday; I'll take care of the extra day. I'm planning to get to Atlanta about the middle of the afternoon, and will register at the Piedmont. You can arrange for a meeting with Josephine Wilkins. I shall have no other engagements that day.

Did I tell you that Gideon Fryer would be with us at Williamsburg? and Roland Frye. I wrote McGill and John Crowe Ransom again several days ago, to see if I could get a reply. I suggested to McGill that if it were easier he might phone Harold and give his reply. It might be a good idea for you to try to get him, and pin him down; also it might be well to call Benjamin Mays, and find out if he can come. He hoped to be able to attend, but would not promise; but he also asked me to notify him again before the meeting. If he can't come, perhaps we should invite another Negro. Dr. Davidson, of University of Louisville, couldn't come, but hoped that we could invite Parrish in his place. Harold thought that might be piling up SRC staff; but if Mays can't come, we might try Parrish.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

P. S. If you learn anything definite from McGill of Mays, please pass the information on to me immediately.

October 6, 1959

Mr. William E. Bippus
Manager of Hotel Sales
Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bippus:

Enclosed is our list of persons who will be in Williamsburg for the Council's conference on October 21 and 22.

You will note that eleven persons are listed as definitely attending. The remaining three persons are likely to attend. If, however, they are unable to do so, others will be invited in their places. We will keep your office informed of any changes.

Our assumption is that space for fourteen persons will be held, that the Council will be responsible for these obligations as well as other expenses incurred, and that we will be billed for the total amount following the meeting.

The conference room will be needed from the morning of the 21st through the afternoon of the 22nd. No special arrangements are planned for meals.

I am, today, writing each of the participants, informing them that reservations are being held for them for the nights of the 20th and 21st.

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director of the Council, will be present during all of the meeting and should be contacted to handle any matters which might arise.

I feel certain that our invitations have been enchanced by the fact that the facilities of Williamsburg were available - as surely the success of the conference will be.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Mr. William E. Bippus,
Manager of Hotel Sales

Dear Mr. Bippus:

Enclosed is our list of persons who will be in Williamsburg for the Council's conference on October 21 and 22.

You will note that eleven persons are listed as definitely attending. The remaining three persons are likely to attend. If, however, they are unable to do so, others will be invited in their places. We will keep your office informed of any changes.

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Mr. Harold Fleming, Director of the Council, will be present during all of the meeting and should be contacted to handle any matters which might arise.

I feel certain that our invitations have been enhanced by the fact that the facilities of Williamsburg were available - as surely the success of the conference will be.

SincPA

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION
INCORPORATED
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

DIVISION OF
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AND MERCHANDISING

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CRAFT HOUSE

August 24, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council,
Incorporated
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 20 concerning the Southern Regional Council meeting you are planning to hold in Williamsburg, October 20 to 22.

We will arrange to have a meeting room set aside, conference style, to accommodate your 14 members from the morning of October 21 until the evening of October 22.

It will be a pleasure having your group with us, and I shall look forward to receiving your reservation list 15 days in advance of your group's meeting with us.

Cordially yours,

William E. Bippus
Manager of Hotel Sales

Similar letter sent to: H. Ashmore, Hodding Carter, C.Vann Woodward, G. Fryer, R. Frye, Francis P. Miller, Robert Penn Warren, Horace M. Bond, Benjamin Mays

Dr. Clement Eaton
Univ of Ky.
Lexington, Ky.

October 8, 1959

Mr. Paul Green
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Green:

Final arrangements have been made for the conference in Williamsburg, about which you and Mr. James M. Dabbs have been corresponding.

The meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. on October 21st in a conference room arranged at Williamsburg for that purpose. Thereafter, the conference will run through the afternoon of the 22nd with the participants arranging the hours and duration of the meetings.

We suggest that you plan to arrive in Williamsburg on the 20th. With this in mind a reservation has been made for you for the nights of the 20th and 21st. If you find that you need to remain over on the night of the 22nd, please let me know and an effort will be made to secure a reservation for you.

I assume that Williamsburg will let us know shortly of the specific location of your accommodations and we will pass this word on to you as soon as possible.

If you plan to fly, it is likely that you will find Richmond to be the most convenient airport where car rentals and bus services are available.

Norfolk or Newport News —

All Williamsburg expenses will be billed directly to the Council. And, the Council will, of course, be responsible for expenses you incurr. If a travel advance would be helpful, please let us know.

If there are other matters with which we can be of help, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 9, 1959

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This was handled mainly through one of the secretaries and I got the impression that this was to be a one day meeting in Williamsburg and not a two days meeting.

I must be in New York for a dinner meeting on the night of October 20 and I am quite convinced that I can only be there, in Williamsburg, on the 22nd and I would have to leave Richmond on the 22nd in the early evening to be in Atlanta for an early engagement on the morning of the 23rd.

As my schedule looks now, I will leave New York at 1:30 p.m., October 21, on the Silver Comet and arrive in Richmond at 7:00 p.m. I would have to find out how I would get from Richmond to Williamsburg. I regret it is this way but previous commitments make it so.

With kindest regards always, I am

Yours truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:km

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Oct. 11, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I'm glad you got Bond and Mays. Cleanth Brooks regrets he can't come. That leaves only Ashmore and Warren as doubtful. (Of course, there's always Faulkner!) It's probably too late now to look for anybody else; let's stop where we are--unless you and Harold want to find someone to replace Brooks.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

Contacts —

1. Horace Mann Bond — call Wed. —

2. Benjamin Mays — MU8-4223

3. Cleanth Brooks - Forest Road, Northford, Conn.

4. Wm. Faulkner — Oxford — Mississippi —

12 — 14 — 15 —

John Hope Franklin — Brooklyn College △
or

1. Paul Green - Chapel Hill

2. Hodding Carter - Delta Democrat Times.

3. Van Woodward, dept of History Johns Hopkins, Baltimore 18

4. Clement Eaton - dept of History U of Kentucky, Lexington

5. Hidem Fryer - Univ. of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee

6. Roland Frye - Emory Univ.

7. Cal T. P. Miller - Box 3665 Univ. Sta., Charlottesville

8. Harry Ashmore

9. Robert Penn Warren - Redding Road Fairfield, Conn.

PICKENS HILL
FARMINGTON

FRANCIS PICKENS MILLER
BOX 3665 UNIVERSITY STATION
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

September 29, 1959

Mr. James M. Dabbs, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I accept with great pleasure your kind invitation to meet with you at Williamsburg on October 21-22. Will you be kind enough to let me know when you expect me to arrive? Since I have to be in North Carolina on the evening of the twenty-second, I would like to leave shortly after lunch on the twenty-second. When do you expect to conclude the meeting?

Apart from the subject for discussion at the meeting which, of course, interests me very much, my main reason for accepting is in order to make your acquaintance. I have been wanting to meet you for a long time, and am delighted that I now have the opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Francis Miller

Francis P. Miller

FPM:ge

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION
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CRAFT HOUSE

October 12, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council,
Incorporated
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 6 in connection with your group's October Williamsburg meeting.

You are correct in assuming we will continue to hold space for 14 persons, and that the Council will be billed for the total expenses incurred by your members. We will guarantee these reservations in the name of the Council.

A conference room will be made available for your meetings commencing the morning of October 21, through the afternoon of October 22.

We will contact Mr. Fleming concerning any details of your group's meetings that might be outstanding.

It will be a pleasure having your group with us, and I shall look forward to seeing you on October 20. Kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

William E. Rippus
Manager of Hotel Sales

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

PARTICIPANTS IN WILLIAMSBURG CONFERENCE
October 21, 22, 1959

Room Reservations for Nights of October 20 and 21:

1. Mr. & Mrs. James M. Dabbs
   Rip Raps Plantation, Mayesville, S. C.

* 2. Mr. Harry Ashmore - cannot come - J. Popham has been asked
   The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.

3. Mr. Harold C. Fleming
   Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

4. Mr. Paul Green
   University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

* 5. Mr. Hodding Carter - cannot come due to illness
   Delta-Democrat Times, Greenville, Miss.

6. Mr. Van Woodward
   Department of History, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.

7. Mr. Gideon Fryer
   University of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.

8. Mr. Roland Frye
   Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

9. Mr. Francis Pickens Miller
   Box 3665, University Station, Charlottesville, Va.

* 10. Mr. Robert Penn Warren - cannot come
   Redding Road, Fairfield, Conn.

11. Clement Eaton - University of Kentucky

Others Likely to Attend:

1. Mr. Horace Mann Bond - may be on time - likely will arrive Wednesday sometime after 3 P.M.
   Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

2. Mr. Benjamin Mays - may be earlier - likely will arrive in Richmond at 7.p.m. Wednesday
   Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

* 3. Mr. Cleanth Brooks - cannot come
   Forest Road, Northford, Conn.

NOTE: Please reserve one of the double rooms for Mr. & Mrs. Dabbs, and a second for Mr. Ashmore and Mr. Flemming. Other assignments may be made according to arrivals or any other convient

9 definitely attending - including HCF & Mr. & Mrs. Dabbs

2 - Bond and Mays attending part of session

1 - Popham - possibly attending

* Not coming - tell Poppa

Arkansas Gazette.
LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR

October 12, 1959

RECEIVED OCT 14 1959

Dear Cousin Harold:

Your assistant, Mr. Anthony, has informed me that had I been able to come to Williamsburg I would have shared with you accommodations also designed as the refreshment center.

I want you to know that this mixed prospect had nothing to do with the fact that you'll have to handle the refreshments alone. As it worked out, we'll be heading for Santa Barbara by car this weekend and arriving there just about the time you are convening the first fellowship hour.

I wanted very much to swap thoughts with the great brains, and regret that the trip just couldn't be worked out. Give my best to all, and get in there and tote that image and lift them mores.

Regards,

Harry S. Ashmore

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

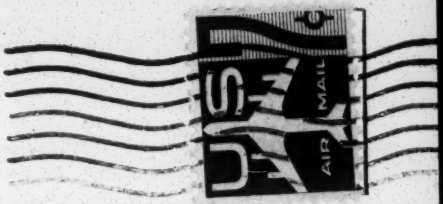
ROBERT PENN WARREN 2495 REDDING ROAD FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT

October 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Anthony:

It is with great regret that I must say that I shan't be able to make the conference. I have a play opening at the end of the week, and I m just teo used up to do anything for a fewdays but collapse into the bosom of the family. Damn it, I had been looking forward to the trip. I could havelearned a lot from it. With all good wishes for its success,

Robert Penn Warren



POST CARD

Mr. Pa l Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

AIR MAIL

October 16, 1959

Dr. Clement Eaton
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Eaton:

Final arrangements have been made for the conference in Williamsburg, about which you and Mr. James M. Dabbs have been corresponding.

The meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. on October 21st in a conference room arranged at Williamsburg for that purpose. Thereafter, the conference will run through the afternoon of the 22nd with the participants arranging the hours and duration of the meetings.

We suggest that you plan to arrive in Williamsburg on the 20th. With this in mind a reservation has been made for you for the nights of the 20th and 21st. If you find that you need to remain over on the night of the 22nd, please let me know and an effort will be made to secure a reservation for you.

I assume that Williamsburg will let us know shortly of the specific location of your accommodations and we will pass this w ord on to you as soon as possible.

If you plan to fly, it is likely that you will find Norfolk or Newport News to be the most convenient airports where car rentals and

bus services are available.

All Williamsburg expenses will be billed directly to the Council. And, the Council will, of course, be responsible for expenses you incur. If a travel advance would be helpful, please let us know.

If there are other matters with which we can be of help, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

IDEAS FROM THE WILLIAMSBURG CONFERENCE

SRC, Oct. 22-23. 1959

Participants: J. M. Dabbs, Southern Regional Council; Clement Eaton, Dept. of History, Univ. of Kentucky; Harold Fleming, director, SRC.; Roland Frye, dept, of English, Emory University; Gideon Fryer, dept. of social work, Univ. of Tenn.; Paul Green, ~~Gideon Fryer~~ Chapel Hill, N. C.; Benjamin Mays, Pres., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., Francis Pickens Mills, Charlottesville, Va.; C. Vann Woodward, dept. of history, Johns Hopkins Univ.

Tape # 1

Green: The tragic situation and history of the Southerner.

~~Eaton: Need to present~~ Miller: We the only Americans who have tragic sense of life. A resource.

Eaton: Need to present a true picture of the past. Extreme variety of life in the South. Also, more democracy than we admit. Strong accent upon personal dig nity, even among masses. This an aristocratic ideal permeating society.

Green: Tremendous interest of Hollywood and New York theatre in South. Why?

Tape # 2

Green: We should talk more of principles in South; e.g., principles that animated Lee.

3

Miller: The appeal of the heroic Southern image to the new-come Northern industrialist in South. The politicians are looking for new images. Economic pressure is the bridge they can be led across. Get business men of, say, Little Rock, to teach business men of other cities.

##4

Miller: What industries are best adapted to untrained agricultural labor? and what training needed?

Fleming: Individual differences as common among Negroes as among whites. But how get this across?

Fryer: Principles only important to the two extremes of segregationists and integrationists; not important to gret middle group.

Miller: Appeal to the motives of self-interest, decency, justice, to eqialize economic opportunity.

Tape # 5

Green: We might present stories--true--of (Negroes as) human beings--working, moving--in world perspective--not as Negroes. Perhaps these TV and new stories could be gathered in book form.

Dabbs: basic idea; "Successful Negro Southernres."

Woodward: Don't tag the series as about Negroes.

Fleming: Series as "Successful Southerners."

Miller: Perhaps a book setting forth 12 or 15 Southern symbols.

Woodward: There is a book scheduled for spring: "The Southerner as American." Question: can the Negro participate in writing a Southern book?

Eaton: Two types of men need to write such a book: imaginative Southerners like Paul Green, and critical historians.

Dabbs: Frame of reference of such a book: the past only as leading into the future. The writers should have a commitment to living symbols.

Fleming: Positive, not merely iconoclastic symbols needed.

Eaton: Symbols of honor--regard for individuals, personal dignity, etc.--how this symbol changes as our total life changes.

Fleming: What kind of symbols do we envisage.

6

Frye: The South needs now a Shakesperean, imaginative, form of historical truth. Cf. symbols of honor, integrity, manners, etc.

Fleming: In a symposium, you can afford also the critical, historical kind of truth.

Eaton: Image of the hero--from Old South on into present.

Frye: Image of the Negro, not as demanding equality but as having attained equality.

Green: Disagrees. Negro shouldn't have to earn equality. In democratic theory, he already has it.

Frye: Tillich argues--though not quite convincingly-- that symbols are the expression of the group unconscious, and are neither created nor can they be changed.

Woodward: The breaks, discontinuity, of Southern history important. South unique in nation. Cf. Jefferson, Jackson, Secession, redemption and present.

Fleming: The problem is one, not of creating, but of marshalling symbols. Grady did this.

Frye: Perhaps our problem is to reduce accidental symbols to universal symbols; to show Southern man as man.

Fryer: Great difficulty of doing what we wish in a symposium.

Frye: Underlying assumption that our life stems from the Christian tradition; perhaps one essay on this.

Woodward: Must have good writers, not just sympathetic persons.

Woodward--and others: ~~Southerners are conserv~~ This group is conservative--in root sense.

#7

Mays: Southerners believe what they believe. In politics often on wrong side. But this drive could be captured for the right side. Southerners convinced of human values. (Mays was present only for the second day's discussion.)

Fleming: "Road to Damascus" as title for proposed book. The prime fact about the South is that the wall of isolation is down.

Mays: Southern Regional Council might get data about best Negro students in integrated schools.

Fryer. Perhaps as follow-up to this conference, get some press people together.

Mays: There would hardly be any substantial opposition by Negro leadership to the purpose of the present conference.

Fryer: Seek for better caricatures to set against present caricatures (symbols). Develop counter-symbols, new and better perspectives.

Miller: We're trying to articulate the forces that haven't been articulated.

Fleming: "The New Negro", used by press, a popular and valid suggestion about the South.

Miller: Don't have follow-up meeting of press. Perhaps another, separate meeting, with the problem set as the press might see it.

Fryer: Perhaps have a meeting of, say, a dozen leaders of the Southern press.

Fleming: But could you draw in those not committed? However, SRC will pursue the idea.

Eaton: We must remember the Negroes as we seek Southern symbols.

Dabbs: We have to get below the divisive symbols.

Mays: Negroes also have erroneous images of whites.

Fleming: The idea# "love without justice" could be explained to and probably accepted by great many white Southerners.

Frye: The very act of presenting the new raises the antagonism of the old.

Green: Challenge: to find Southern symbols that ### are also national and even world symbols.

Fleming: The proposed symposium should begin with a statement, by one or two writers, with this matter of the coming more-than-Southern symbols.

Mays: Whatever distrust and ignorance exists among whites and Negroes in regard to the other is due to wall of segregation.

Fryer: Develop the image "It's fun to live in the South." You don't have to ###### understand people in order to enjoy them.
#####:
Fleming: We cannot enjoy people because we cannot enjoy and accept ourselves.

(A good many of these last comments come from tape # 8.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

PARTICIPANTS IN WILLIAMSBURG CONFERENCE on Southern Images
October 21, 22, 1959

Room Reservations for Nights of October 20 and 21:

1. Mr. & Mrs. James M. Dabbs
   Rip Raps Plantation, Mayesville, S. C.

2. Mr. Harry Ashmore
   The Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.

3. Mr. Harold C. Fleming
   Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

4. Mr. Paul Green Mrs Green
   University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

5. Mr. Hodding Carter
   Delta-Democrat Times, Greenville, Miss.

6. Mr. Van Woodward
   Department of History, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.

7. Mr. Gideon Fryer
   University of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.

8. Mr. Roland Frye
   Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

9. Mr. Francis Pickens Miller
   Box 3665, University Station, Charlottesville, Va.

10. Mr. Robert Penn Warren
    Redding Road, Fairfield, Conn.

11. DR. Clement Eaton

Others Likely to Attend:

1. Mr. Horace Mann Bond
   Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

2. Mr. Benjamin Mays
   Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

3. Mr. Cleanth Brooks
   Forest Road, Northford, Conn.

NOTE: Please reserve one of the double rooms for Mr. & Mrs. Dabbs, and a second for Mr. Ashmore and Mr. Flemmng. Other assignments may be made according to arrivals or any other convient

October 27, 1959

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

As expense accounts come in from the Williamsburg participants, we are sending the checks promptly; and, in those cases where I can, I am writing a brief note of appreciation along with them. But I am missing some because of absence from the office.

You may be writing a letter of thanks to each participant, which will solve the problem. If you haven't done this, and secretarial help is a problem, we will be glad to type them up for you here.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

October 27, 1959

Mr. C. Vann Woodward
Department of History
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Woodward:

I want to add my own word of thanks to those of Mr. Dabbs for your willingness to give your time and thought to the Williamsburg conference. The discussions were very stimulating and helpful to me, and I believe to the others there.

I'm doing a little quiet checking on the Associated Press News features series and will let you know what I find out.

With appreciation and best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Check #707; $36.12)

October 27, 1959

Dr. Roland Frye
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

Dear Roland:

Many thanks for taking time out for our head-knocking at Williamsburg. Your contribution was most helpful, and, on a personal note, I am a better champion of the liberal arts for our conversations en route.

I am enclosing our check for your expenses.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Check #708; $97.68)

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Oct 24 '59

Dear Hal:

The total expense was $97.68 &
the itemization is attached.

Good wishes!

Roland

October 29, 1959

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mays:

Enclosed is our check for $24.90 to cover your expenses at the Williamsburg meeting.

Harold Fleming is away from the office. However, I am sure that I speak for him and for Mr. Dabbs in expressing our appreciation for your valued contribution to the meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/sm
Encl.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 28, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I think we had a good meeting at Williamsburg last week.

I am sending you the Hertz Rent-A-Car bill which I charged to my Hilton-Statler card. In addition to the $21.90, there was an expense item of $3.00 - breakfast at the Williamsburg Inn - $1.75 and tips - $1.25 - making a total of $24.90.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:km
Enclosure (Hertz Invoice)

Copy sent to RNH & paid

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Oct. 29, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

You might have the enclosed note written as personal letters to the participants in the recent conference. Thanks for suggesting it to me. Tell the truth, I was sort of waiting around for bread-and-butter letters from them for that smorgesborde--the spelling is probably wrong, but you undoubtedly know what I mean, having signed the check.

Thanks for all the help you gave, especially for your many illuminating questions and comments. Being in the Judaeo-Christian tradition, we can't aim at graven images, but we can sure aim at them not graved. So, it's all together!

Kindest regards,

Dabbs.

Dabbs.

May I express to you my personal thanks for your attendance at our recent conference at Williamsburg. You took two days out of what I am sure is a busy life. I hope you feel that the results were worth while. For myself, I am very happy over the outcome of the conference. Maybe we only opened the field, but it's a great field. The Southern Regional Council will keep you informed of further developments, and would appreciate your passing on to us any suggestions you may have.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

COPY

Same ltr. to:
B. E. Mays
Element Eaton
Francis Pickens Miller
Roland Frye
Gideon Fryer
C. Vann Woodward

November 2, 1959

Mr. Paul Green
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Green:

May I express to you my personal thanks for your attendance at our recent conference at Williamsburg. You took two days out of what I am sure is a busy life. I hope you feel that the results were worthwhile. For myself, I am very happy over the outcome of the conference. Maybe we only opened the field, but it's a great field.

The Southern Regional Council will keep y ou informed of further developments, and would appreciate your passing on to us any suggestions you may have.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs
President

JMD/mf

November 2, 1959

Mr. Hodding Carter
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Hodding:

Thanks for your letter of further explanation of your telegram concerning Williamsburg. We're glad to learn that you are well and that your wife's operation was successful. I am forwarding your letter to Mr. Dabbs.

The Williamsburg meeting was pleasant and stimulating, and would have been more so if you could have been with us. We will keep you informed of such results as may flow from it.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

via air mail November 5, 1959

Hon. Francis Pickens Miller
Box 3665
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Francis:

Many thanks for your letter and reimbursement for the personal expense at Williamsburg.

I can't tell you how much I enjoyed meeting y ou, at long last, and having a chance to discuss "The problem" with you. I have corresponded with Ben Muse about your suggestion that a really good account of the change of direction in Virginia is needed. Ben is enthusiastic about the idea and clearly would like to take it on himself, time permitting. I will talk to him further about it next week and will keep you advised.

May I say, too, how pleased we are that you have consented to have your name placed in nomination at the Council's annual meeting next week. I can think of few people whose membership would mean as much to this effort.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

PICKENS HILL
FARMINGTON

FRANCIS PICKENS MILLER
BOX 3665 UNIVERSITY STATION
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

October 30, 1959

Harold C. Fleming, Esq.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED NOV 2 1959

Dear Harold:

When I settled my bill at the Inn in Williamsburg, I overlooked the fact that I had placed a personal telephone call which probably amounted to around two dollars. I enclose a check for this amount.

It was good to get to know you.

Cordially yours,

Francis

Francis P. Miller

4 2 cc CR
RHA

Encl.

FPM:ge

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Dec. 8, 1959

Dear Harold,

Look for me Friday afternoon, somewhere around two.

I have played the Williamsburg tapes, and made such notes as seemed interesting. I enclose a copy for your information.

I have a letter from Curtis Gans, National Affairs Vice President of the U.S.National Student Association, a copy of which went to Paul Rillings. Gans raises the question as to the possibility of our helping Miss Curry, their Southern Project Director, with office space. I have no opinion beyond the fact that these people are trying to do something worthwhile in our main field of interest. I suppose Paul Rilling will talk to you about it.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs
President.

Mr. Harold Fleming,
SRC, Atlanta, Ga.

P.S. One of the tapes was practically useless. In general, I enjoyed attending the meeting again!

SOUTHERN IMAGES

J . M. Dabbs

Having been authorized by the Southern Regional Council to call this conference, I feel a responsibility to make a few suggestions as to what I think we're driving at.

Let me take as my text the last two sentences of Whitehead's little book Symbolism. There's a certain appropriateness in the fact that these were the concluding sentences of the Barbour-Page lectures delivered at the University of Virginia in 1927. "The art of free society consists first in the maintenance of the symbolic code; and secondly in fearlessness of revision, to secure that the code serves those purposes which satisfy an enlightened reason. Those societies which cannot combine reverence to their symbols with freedom of revision, must ultimately decay either from anarchy, or from the slow atrophy of a life stifled by useless shadows."

The South has probably maintained its symbolic code better than any other American region. The Southerner--perhaps I should say the white Southerner--has a powerful sense of being a Southerner. I don't remember when he was more Southern--at least to hear him talk--than he is today. But this powerful sense of being a Southerner is too often unaccompanied by any clear understanding of what the Southerner is supposed to do. We are forever mounting and dispersing in all directions at once. We know we have a role but what is it? We know we belong but to what? It's a lodge with hot meetings but few benefits.

It's a pity to be so filled with the sense of life and so confused about its meaning.

To revert to Whitehead, we have the symbols but they need criticism and revision. We have come here to consider this problem. There is no question in my mind that we who are gathered

here combine within ourselves both the needed reverence for the symbols of which Whitehead speaks and a sufficient detachment from them to permit criticism of them. I take it also that we at least hope we have a problem we can do something about; our presence here would indicate this. One person did turn down my invitation; he thanked me but said he didn't think it was done this way. We are to put his conclusion to the test.

So much for the preamble.

Now, a society is bound together by a thousand symbolic details. The easiest to recognize are embedded in language. But there are others that exist for many people only as expectations generally fulfilled. For instance, the expectation of a friendly greeting across the store counter or a hurried "What's yours?" The expectation of short roads that lead quickly to the shoreline of England's "little world," or of endless roads that span the American continent. The expectation of tenseness or relaxation in personal encounters. The expectation of an interest in the past, or only of a drive into the future. And so on.

It is i mpossible to consider every symbolic detail. What we can do is to look at the South, or the Southerner--assuming there is such a person--from several viewpoints, picking out as we can important images or symbols that define him in these areas. We are trying, I think, to identify the South and the Southerner. What makes him tick? What makes him tick at times so strangely, producing the impression of several metronomes running at different speeds? The truth is, this is what he is. (Perhaps everybody is like this, but in that case I should merely remark that the most human human beings in the world live in the South.) The Southerner is trying to march to several airs all played at the same time. From whatever angle you examine him, you will find some self-contradiction

We can get into this matter by noting, first, that the Southerner's chief identification is negative: he is on the defensive, he is against something. Chiefly he is against outsiders, against non-Southerners. This attitude is suggested by "states rights" or "our way of life"--sometimes called "the sacred pattern of life in the South."

Not only is he on the defensive, he is also on the losing defensive. The most nostalic phrase in the South is "the Lost Cause." Having lost his greatest cause, the Southerner often sees himself as the supporter of hopeless causes; he gravitates toward failure.

What makes this situation more difficult is that almost at the beginning he picked two causes doomed to be lost in the modern world: slavery and an aristocratic, or status, form of society. His history, therefore, has been essentially tragic, and it must be said to his honor that he has generally shown the courage proper to the tragic hero.

His basic problem today is to realize that the curtain really fell in 1865, that that play is over, that he is merely dragging it out in petty squabbling, and that perhaps he ought to play now a role in something beyond tragedy. He has a vague sense of this, but finds it terribly hard to adapt the old parts to the new theme and tone.

Yet he is doing this, though confusedly, and this is what makes the present moment so difficult. He isn't completely negative: against outsiders and gravitating toward failure. Most of his attitudes are ambivalent: he is both for and against practically everything. For instance, he is both for and against the nation--or the North, as he says; he is both for and against the Negro--or the white, as the case may be; he is both for and against

the future, with its cities and its factories and its unknown racial relationships.

Nevertheless, he is more clearly against things than he is for them. The divisive, the defensive, the negative images carry more weight with him than the unitive and positive. Fpr him to succeed, the latter need to be sharpened or perhaps even to be drawn up out of his largely unconscious life.

With this strong defensive attitude broken by moments of aggressiveness or simple positiveness, he lives in confusion and futility. He might live in a creative tension impossible in any other section of this country. He would do so if he could understand and accept his tragic history and begin to use it. At present he struggles beneath the burden of it instead of standing surely upon it.

He is involved in great problems, and has the chance, therefore, to reach great solutions.

If you ask me just when contradiction, which is negative, becomes tension, which is positive, I don't know. I should hope we could resolve the contradictions without moving beyond tension into boredom.

I give below in outline some suggestions of the contradictory seof-image of the South, what it is and in ceryain cases what it might possibly become. I group these under three main heads: The South and the Nation, the South and itself, and the South and time.

I The South and the Nation: the South as both against and with the North.

A. The Southerner as socially conservative but also as materially progressive (the American pioneer).
1. Cf. the Northerner as a "foreigner" but also as "wealthy."

B. The Southerner as states-righter and as nationalist.

C. The Southerner as aristocratic--retaining a sense of place--and as democratic (American).

D. The Southerner as holding the myth of failure but also as an American the myth of success.

E. The Southern military ideal set against but fusing with the American economic ideal. E. G., Southern gallantry might become a less ruthless competition.

F. The Southerner as hospitable--but not yet to ideas.

G. The Southerner as an individualist--but not yet in the world of ideas; demaning individual rights but opposing civil rights.

II The South and itself: the white and Negro South against and with each other.

A. "We know the Negro" might become "Nobody knows the Negro," with increased respect for the Negro.
B. The "Southern Negro" might become the "Negro Southerner."
C. The "Negro as loyal servant" might become the "Negro as loyal citizen."
D. The"Negro as wage-hand" might become the "Negro as customer."
E. Aristocratic manners might become democratic manners.
F. The Negro and the white might be drawn together through their experience of defeat.
G. The Negro and the white might be drawn together through their common humorous acceptance of defeat.

III The South and time: the Southern past and future against each other. (An a spect of this is the movement farm-to-factory, country-to-city.)

A. The South is drawn to the future by a productive ideal, but bound to the past by a social memory; lured onward by "progress," held back by "the sacred pattern of life." This pattern, meaning segregation, having no really imaginable and therefore life-giving future, immobilizes those who are fascinated by it.

B. The problem here is three-fold:

1. To break the fascination of the dead past.
2. To remove divisive racial images from production itself.
3. To maintain in ###industrial production the unitive social images (of life and work as one) of the pre-inndustrial period.

All I have said is# merely suggestive. If it's helpful, you will use it; if not,you will ignore it. I now turn the discussion over to you, and shall be happy to follow where you take it.

End.

FIRST CONFERENCE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FELLOWS

November 14-15, 1946

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

NOVEMBER 14

10.00 A.M.	Atlanta University Board Room Brief talks by several Board members and guests on "What the South Needs", followed by general discussion.
12.30	Luncheon at Atlanta University
2.00-4.30	Reports by Fellows (10 minutes each)
8.00 P.M.	Atlanta University Board Room Showing of several films on intercultural relations.

NOVEMBER 15

10.00 A.M.	Atlanta University Board Room Completion of reports by Fellows, followed by general discussion.
12.30	Luncheon at Atlanta University
2.00-4.30	Summarization and proposals for future activities.

✓ P
o-a

Clement Williams Sydney

- WHO THEY ARE -

✓ W. BARTON BEATTY, JR., Executive Secretary, Moorland Branch, YMCA, Dallas, Texas, was born in Illinois, educated at Fisk University (A.B.), Howard University, and the University of Michigan (M.A.), and prior to assuming his present position 3½ years ago was Boys' Work Secretary at the St. Antoine Branch YMCA of Detroit, Michigan. He holds membership in a number of professional and civic organizations, among them the Mayor's Bi-racial Committee, the Law and Crime Committee of the Council of Social Agencies, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance (secretary-treasurer), Executive and Finance Committee of the Negro Chamber of Commerce (Director and member), Alpha Phi Alpha.

a WILLIAM Y. BELL, JR., since April 1, 1946 Field Representative of the American Council on Race Relations, was born in Illinois, received his B. A. Degree from Northwestern University, his M. A. from the University of Pittsburgh, and has done two years graduate work at Howard University, He has been Emergency case worker, Cook County Emergency Relief Bureau; general secretary Washington Community Center, Hamilton, Ohio; Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League; Associate Regional Executive, USO, Atlanta; and Southern Field Director, National Urban League. He is a member of the American Association of Social Workers and the National Conference of Social Work.

P T. RUTH BRETT, Associate Personnel Director, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, since 1945, has also been Assistant Dean at Spelman College, Dean of Women at Dillard University, and Dean of Student at Bennett College. She was born in North Carolina, received her A. B. Degree from Shaw University, her M. A. from the Hartford, Conn., School of Religious Education, and the degree of Doctor of Education from Teachers College, Columbia University. She is president of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Colleges, a member of the National Association of Deans of Women, Deans of Women, American College Personnel Association, and a fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, a Hazen Associate, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Southern Division Student YWCA.

a PAUL M. CLANTON, of Little Rock, Ark., Vice-President of M. Langbart, Inc., in charge of the State of Arkansas and Secretary-Manager of Clanton's Inc., was born in Arkansas, educated at Sunflower Junior College and Grenada College in Mississippi, Duke University School of Theology, Arkansas State Teachers College, with special summer work at S.M.U. and Hendrix College. He has been in the beauty salon business since 1940; prior to that he served as a Methodist minister. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, and Better Government League.

P

J. H. DAVES, for seven years Specialist in Negro Education and Relations with the TVA, was born in North Carolina and educated at Knoxville College (A.B.), University of Buffalo (M.A.), and the University of Wisconsin (completed residence requirements for PH.D.) He was formerly a YMCA Secretary and later Head of Department of Sociology and Economics, Knoxville College. He is a member of the Southern and American Sociological Societies, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the Executive Committee of American Adult Education Association for Negroes, the American Teachers Association, and is on the Board of Directors of the Knoxville Council of Social Agencies.

a

DOROTHY DICKINS, Head of the Home Economics Department, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss., was born in Mississippi, received her B.S. Degree from Mississippi State College for Women, the Master's Degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and the Ph.D. Degree from the University of Chicago. She has held her present position since 1926, except for three years on leave of absence, two of which were spent at the University of Chicago and one as Southern Regional Director of the Consumer Purchases Study (a nationwide study of family living). Professional organizations of which she is a member include the Mississippi and the American Home Economics Associations, the Rural Sociological Society and the Southern Sociological Society, and the National Conference on Family Relations. She is also a member of the American Association of University Women and the Federation of Women's Clubs.

P

S. E. DUNCAN, State Supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina, was born in Kentucky and received his A. B. Degree from Livingstone College and his A. M. from Cornell University. He has been a teacher since 1927, having taught in the Reidsville and East Spencer, N. C., high schools, and at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., and A. & T. College, Greensboro, He holds membership in the North Carolina and the American Teachers Association, and the National Education Association.

P

MERL RAYMOND EPPSE, Chairman of Division of Liberal Arts at A. & I. State College, Nashville, since 1928. He was born in Ohio and educated at Wilberforce University, New York University, Ohio State University, Drake University (B. A.), Columbia University (M. A.), with further advanced study at Columbia. Among other positions he has held are that of Dean of Swift Memorial College; Chief Clerk, Division of Inspection, Depot Quatermaster Corps, Fort Jay, N.Y.; United States Mail Clerk, Columbus, Ohio. He is editor of the Christian Plea. Member of Advisory Council, National Council of Social Studies, President of the Association of Social Science Teacher in Negro Schools, member of the Tennessee and National Education Associations, Disciples of Christ Historical Society, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

JOHN ROBERT EWBANK, has been Chairman of the Division of Social Science and Professor of Sociology, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., since 1933. Born in Kansas, he received his A. B. Degree from Baker University, B. D. and A. M. from Drew University, and has studied at the University of North Carolina toward a Ph.D. Degree. He holds membership in the Southern, American, and Rural Sociological Societies, Alpha Kappa Delta, The Kansas Annual Conference (Methodist), the Conference for the Conservation of Marriage and the Family, the Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock, and the National Education Association.

MARGARET FLETCHER, Director since 1939 of St. Mary's House, Episcopal Student Center, Greensboro, N. C., was born in Texas and educated at Paducah Junior College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College (A.B.), and Teachers College, Columbia University (M.A.). Prior to her present position she was a social worker at St. Andrew's Mission, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, Professor of History, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N.C., was born in Rentiesville, Oklahoma, educated at Fisk University (A.B.), and Harvard University (A.M., Ph.D.), and has been instructor in History at Fisk, Professor of History, St. Augustine's College, and Visiting Lecturer at Bennett College. He is a member of the American and the Southern Historical Associations, Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, and the American Association of University Professors.

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN, JR., has been pastor of the Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock, Ark., since 1940. Born in North Carolina, he was educated at Atlantic Christian College (A.B.), Vanderbilt School of Religion, and the Divinity School of the University of Chicago (M.A.). He has been pastor of Christian Churches in Belhaven, N. C., and Bloomington, Ill. He is a member of the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance, Race Relations Chairman in the Quapaw Area Council of the Boy Scouts, first co-chairman of the Religion and Labor Fellowship, chairman for three years of the Little Rock Interracial Commission, member of the Arkansas Board of Religious Education and of Missions, of the Christian Churches; Arkansas representative of the Civil Liberties Union.

P

CHARLES G. GOMILLION, has been Acting Dean and Dean of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, since 1944. He has been Field Worker, Assistant, and Director of the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute; Regional Supervisor, Social Research, W.P.A.; Assistnant Social Economist of the Survey of Higher Education of Negroes of the U.S. Office of Education. He was born in South Carolina, received his A.B. Degree from Paine College, and has done graduate work at Fisk, Northwestern, and Ohio State University. He holds membership in the American Teachers Association, the National Education Association, the American, Southern, and Rural Sociological Societies, and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

a

LOUISA HARRISON HAGNER, since September 1945 Research Assistant to Dr. Reginald Fitz, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., was born in Virginia and educated at St. Catherine's School, Richmond, and Wellesley College. She holds membership in the League of Women Voters, the Richmond Interracial Committee, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

P

JOSEPHINE HAMILTON, teacher of history in the Chattanooga, Tenn., high school, has worked out high school courses, which she also teaches, in Latin American, International Relations and Southern Problems. Born in Tennessee, she was educated at Maryville College, East Tennessee Teachers College, Ohio Wesleyan University (A.B.), and the University of Cincinnati Teachers College (M. A.). She is president of the local teachers union (American Federation of Teachers, A.F. of L.) holds membership in the League of Women Voters, and the American Association of University Women.

P

CYRUS M. JOHNSON, has been Director of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation since July 1946. He was born in North Carolina, received his B. S. Degree from Wake Forest College and his M. A. Degree in Social Administration from Ohio State University. Hw has worked in summer camps in various sections of the country and was Boys' Work Secretary in the YMCA of Rocky Mount, N.C.

a R. E. JONES, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N.C., has been State Extension Agent for North Carolina since 1943. Born in North Carolina, he received his B. S. Degree from A. & T. College and his M.S. Degree from Cornell University, and has been engaged in agricultural extension work since 1933, as a County Agent and as State 4-H Club Leader and how as State Extension Agent. He is a member of the N.C. Extension Agents Association, the N.C. Negro Teachers Association, the N. C. Recreation Commission, the N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Executive Committee), and is Executive Secretary of the A. & T. College Alumni Association.

P FLEMMIE P. KITTRELL, Professor and Head, Department of Home Economics of Howard University, since 1944, was born in North Carolina and educated at Hampton Institute, Columbia University, and Cornell University, She has been Dean of Students and Director of Home Economics, Bennett College, and Dean of Women at Hampton Institute. She holds membership in a number of professional organizations, among them Omicron Nu, Pi Lambda Theta, American Dietetic Association, American Home Economics Association, American Association for the Advancemont of Science, American College Personnel Association, National Association of Deans of Women, and American Association of University Women.

P MRS. RAYNELL GOODMAN LANTOR, 1003 Main Street South Boston, Va., was, before joining the ranks of the housewife in September 1946, a teacher in the Richmond, Va., public schools. She was born in Virginia and educated at Mary Washington College, with graduate work at Columbia University. She holds membership in the National Education Association, the Virginia Education Association, the Elementary Teachers Association, the Civil Rights Committee, and the National Council of Jewish Juniors.

P JOHN R. LARKINS, Consultant on Negro Work of the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare, was born in North Carolina, educated at Shaw University (A.B.), the New York School of Social Work, and the Atlanta University School of Social Work (M.A.). He has been Counselor and Interviewer and Research Assistant with the WPA and a case worker with the Department of Public Welfare. He is a member of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, the Committee on Health and Public Welfare of the North Carolina Planning Board, and the executive committee of the N.C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

P ROSCOE E. LEWIS, Associate Professor and Acting Director of the Social Science Department, Hampton Institute, Virginia, was born in Washington, D. C., and educated at Brown University, Howard University, and American University where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. Degree. He has been Director of the FERA Adult Education School, Forsyth, Ga., and Director of Negro Affairs, Virginia Writers' Project. In 1941-42 and 1943-44 he held a Rosenwald Fellowship for research with ex-slaves. He is a member of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the American Association of University Professors, the Virginia State Teachers Association, and #688, United Public Workers of America.

P HOWARD G. McCLAIN, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Mercer University, Macon, Ga., since September 1946, was born in Texas, received his B.A. Degree from Vanderbilt University, his B.D. from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and has studied at Duke and the University of North Carolina toward his Ph.D. Degree. He has taught at Campbell College, Buie's Creek, N. C. He is a member of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, the Southern Sociological Society, and the American Sociological Society.

P MRS. ANNIE LAURIE McDONALD is serving her second year as Assistant Professor of Health Education and Sociology at Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, N.C. In addition, she is Health Educator in the Catawba County Health Department and professional consultant to the county schools. She has been a teacher in the elementary schools of North Carolina. Born in North Carolina she was educated at East Carolina Teachers College, Lenoir Rhyne College (A.B.), University of North Carolina (M.A. in Education) and the School of Public Health, U.N.C. (M.S. in Public Health). She is a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, the North Carolina Education Association, the Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the American Public Health Association. She also serves as Chairman of the Regional Steering Committee on Health and Health Education of the Southern States Work Conference.

P ERNEST E. NEAL, since September 1946 Director of Applied Education, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, was born in Tennessee, received his B.S. Degree from Knoxville College, his M. A. from Fisk, and has studied at the University of Michigan. He has been Professor of Sociology and Chairman, Division of Social Sciences, Texas College, part-time field worker for the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, Director of Negro Information Program of Southwest Regional Office of OPA, and Professor of Sociology and Economics at North Carolina College. He is a member of the Southern Sociological Society, American Teachers Association, American Association of University Professors, Texas Conference of Social Workers, and the Texas Colored Teachers Association.

a W. H. PIPES, a native Mississippian, has been President of Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi, since July 1945. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and holds an M. A. Degree from Atlanta University and a Ph.D. Degree from the University of Michigan. He has taught at Fort Valley State College (Georgia), West Kentucky Vocational College, Langston University (Oklahoma), and Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. He holds membership in Various professional and civic organizations.

a JOHN F. POTTS, Director of Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, was born in Arkansas and educated at Benedict College, Columbia, S.C. (both high school and college), Cornell University (M.A.), and Harvard University. His teaching experience includes three years in the Social Science Department of the Roosevelt High School in Gary, Indiana, and the principalship of Waverly Elementary School, Columbia, S. C. He spent three years in the Navy as Recruiting Specialist. Quite interested in consumer cooperatives, he organized one in the Columbia Public School system among elementary school children. He is a member of the National Education Association, the American Teachers Association, vice-president of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, and chairman of the only "Sea Scout Troop" in South Carolina.

P HARRY WALTER ROBERTS, is Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, Virginia State College, Ettrick, Va. He was born in Pennsylvania and educated at Wilberforce University (A.B.), Yale Divinity School (B.D.), London School of Economics and Political Science (M.A.), and Yale University (Ph.D. in Race Relations). He has been teaching at Virginia State College since 1935 and for the fourth year since its founding he is Director of the Summer School for Ministers held at Va. State under the auspices of the Conference of Virginia Negro Colleges on Rural Life. Among professional societies of which he is a member are the American and Southern Sociological Societies, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Teachers Association, International Institute for Afro-American Studies, National Religion and Labor Foundation.

P ALLYN P. ROBINSON, North Carolina Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., P. O. Box 1532, Raleigh, N. C., was born in New York and educated at Columbia University (A.B. and graduate work) and Union Theological Seminary (B.D.). He has been minister of the Puritan Church Congregation, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and of the United Church, Raleigh, N.C. He is a member of the Southern Convention Committee for War Victims and Reconstruction of the Congregational Christian Church, member of the Congregational Christian Committee on Church and Race, secretary and member of the Board of the Raleigh Community Council, founder and first director of the Raleigh Institute of Religion.

P

ROBERT A. THOMPSON, Industrial Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League since 1942 (except for two years in the Army as occupational counselor), was born in Virginia and educated at Morgan College (B.S.) and Atlanta University (M.A. in Economics). He has held a number of positions, among them those of teacher, assistant supervisor of the Negro White Collar Division of the Study of the Negro Worker in the United States; the Real Property Inventory; and Director of the Atlanta Population Mobility Study. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Delta and the American Veterans Committee.

P

JACKSON VALTAIR, 5201 Belmont Avenue, Dallas, Texas, a private instructor in science and mathematics, was educated at the University of Chicago. He has been Boys' Director, South Chicago Neighborhood House; Assistant Director, Civic Federation of Dallas (adult education); Special Consultant, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices (Region 13); District Representative of American Civil Liberties Union; Religious Education Director, First Unitarian Church of Dallas; co-founder of Dallas Council on Human Relations (interracial commission); Texas Social Welfare Association. He is currently Chairman of the Dallas Chapter of Union for Democratic Action.

P

V. L. WHARTON, Professor of History and Sociology and Head of Department of Sociology, Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., since January 1946, was born in Mississippi, educated at Millsaps College (A.B.) and the University of North Carolina (M.A., Ph.D.). He has been Instructor in History, Associate Professor of History and Sociology at Millsaps, and served in the United States Navy, 1942-46. He is Chairman of Case Work Division, Council of Social Agencies, Jackson.

P

HARRY B. WILLIAMS, since July 1946 Executive Assistant, Division of Research Interpretation, Institute for Research in Social Science, UNC, was born in Kansas and received his B.S. Degree from Northwestern University. He has been police reporter for the Chicago City News Bureau; Administrative Assistant, Personnel Department, TVA; and Specialist in Educational Research, Personnel Department, TVA. He is a member of the Southern Sociological Society.

ROSAMONDE R. WIMBERLY is Professor of Sociology and History, Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C. Born in North Carolina, she was educated at Randolph-Macon College, University of South Carolina (A.B., M.A.), and Duke University (Ph.D.). She has taught sociology at the University of South Carolina, Sue Bennett College, London, Ky., and was Associate Professor of Sociology and History at Converse from 1937 to 1946. She holds membership in a number of professional and civic organizations, among them Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Delta Kappa Gamma, and is president of the S.C. Division A.A.U.W., S.C. Women's Council for the Common Good, and Spartanburg Visiting Nurse Association.

G. D. WILSON has held the position of Professor of Education at Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky., since 1934. He has also taught at Clark College, Atlanta, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. Born in Ohio, he was educated at Indiana University (B.A.), Columbia University (M.S.), and Ohio State University (Ph.D.). He is a member of the American Association of University Professors, National Society of College Teachers of Education, Association for Student Teaching, American Teachers Association.

FELLOWS of the Council who failed to send us biographical information are ASA T. SPAULDING, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina, (Actuary-Assistant Secretary); CHARLES A. RAY, a teacher and director of publicity at North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N.C.; JOHN WILLIAM MORGAN, Professor of Social Science, Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Ga.; CHESTER COWART, Afro-American Life Insurance Company, West Side District, Jacksonville, Fla.; FATHER JEROME A. DROLET, St. Matthias Church, 3924 General Taylor Street, New Orleans, La.; MISS EVA L. FRAZER, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.; HOWARD KESTER, Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School, Frogmore Post Office, St. Helena Island, S.C.; ROBERT M. HUGHES, Captain, Medical Administration Corps, Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta.

Nelson Jackson

Geo L Edwards ?

Nat'l Urban League

Southern Field Dir

Mr Hunter

Mr Slade

Mrs Tilly

Ray Warnick

Mr Micholland

Dr Hill

Mrs Havens

Dr Elder

Childers

Dr ~~Hebert~~ ?

Leo Zuber NAA

REPORT

OF THE

FIRST CONFERENCE

OF THE

HONORARY FELLOWS

November 14-15, 1946

Southern Regional Council, Inc
Atlanta, Georgia

~~Conference~~

~~of~~

~~Honorary Fellows~~

~~of~~

~~The Southern Regional Council~~

Foreword + Summary

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The first conference of Honorary Fellows of the Southern Regional Council convened at Atlanta University at 10.00 A.M., November 14, 1946, with Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of the Council, presiding.

Dr. Johnson explained that this was the first time the Fellows had been given an opportunity to meet together and that this opportunity was provided as a result of the Council's approach to the General Education Board. The Council's President, Mr. Paul D. Williams, was invited to speak to the group at this point, since he could be present for only a short time.

Remarks of
Mr. Paul D. Williams
President
Southern Regional Council

I am delighted to have had some little part in your coming here. One of the great dreams of Howard W. Odum was to create this idea of fellowship - this idea of having Fellows of the SRC - relatively young men and women of both races in wide areas of experience, so that they might act in a way in the field as minutemen of old - to be acute to the situation and to do certain unknwon and unsung things in the field - to be in a sense quiet workers who would extend and give their hands to the work of the Southern Regional Council - to multiply our fingers, so to speak, and to do constructive work out in the field.

When it was my privilege to walk - shall I say walk feebly - in the footsteps of Dr. Odum, who was the first president of the SRC, it seemed to me that instead of having you out in the field walking your lonesome road, if we could bring you together so that you might learn to know one another, so that we might learn to know you, too, we would have a greater chance of making our work more articulate, and that we could integrate our work with better understanding.

With that thought in mind, on one trip to New York I laid out before the General Education Board the prospects of bringing together the Fellows for a two-day institute so that we might work together, plan together, dream together, if need be, pray together, so that out of much of the stumbling South might come a new vision and that we might work together, with heads high, as gentlemen, as true workers in the Brotherhood of a New South.

Mr. Williams' extemporaneous remarks - cont'd.

So, in a sense, I have had a little hand in the dream that was Howard Odum's, and your presence here would be a great encouragement to him. It so happens that I will see him next week in New York and I would like to tell him of your presence here. Your presense ~~here~~ is a great inspiration to me and I believe that out of this institute will come something constructive and will give us a chance to go forward with even greater courage than ever before. I certainly bid you welcome. Come to us and bring us greater courage. Help us to work with heads high and thinking of a greater South to come.

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Mr. Tydings, Kentucky

Mr. Tydings of Kentucky, a member of the Board of Directors of the Council, was next asked to tell the Fellows something of the study made by the Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs, since he would not be able to stay over for the afternoon session.

Mr. Tydings showed the group a copy of the booklet, "Kentuckians, We Must Pull Together!", which is the result of a study made by the Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs. He told briefly how this commission was appointed by the Governor, was made up of members of both races, with the specific duty of studying the Negro's needs in the State of Kentucky.

As a follow-through on this study, he said that twelve bills had been drafted for legislation, five of which actually became law. However, he said there were some rather interesting sidelights on some of those which failed of passage - as, for instance, on segregation in education - although no law was passed as had been hoped, the amount of money appropriated for Negro education was almost trebled.

It is hoped to have the Kentucky Interracial Council changed to the Kentucky Community Council, with the Louisville Community Council as a branch. The plan is to have these Community Councils spread throughout the State - a "State organization of organizations." Mr. Tydings expressed the opinion that interracial groups will be able to accomplish more if they work together on the basis of what is right instead of who is right, and all work together for a better community.

After some discussion as to what use the Fellows might make of Mr. Tydings' experience, looking toward the possibility of similar studies in other Southern States, Mr. Tydings told the group he was of the opinion that the Kentucky Governor would be agreeable to sending copies of the pamphlet to other Southern Governors, recommending that a similar study be made in their respective States.

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REPORTS OF THE
FELLOWS
BY STATES

ALABAMA

Single space

Miss Ruth I. Brett,
Associate Personnel Director
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Miss Brett, through her connection with Tuskegee, has an opportunity to plan and direct interracial activities at Tuskegee and also assist with similar meetings at other colleges, to which Tuskegee students are invited. These meetings, she feels, go a long way in interpreting to the students the meaning of working together, one race with another. Through membership in several professional organizations, which are interracial, she also has certain contacts which are helpful in carrying on interracial activities. She expressed the opinion that there are already a sufficient number of organizations, but that a group such as the Council Fellows might very profitably align themselves with these already-existing organizations, to work through them.

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Mr. Gomillion

Title

One method which Mr. Gomillion pointed out as being helpful to him in his work with the students at Tuskegee is always reporting back to them on endeavors of the Southern and Rural Sociological Societies, the Southern Regional Council, and the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. In the field of community activities he said that he had rather concentrated his efforts on suffrage and civil rights. It is hoped in the future that there will be more extensive efforts made to educate the students for their role as active citizens in their respective communities.

Rev. Freeman Little Rock, Ark.

ARKANSAS

The Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock has now become affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Mr. Freeman reported, and one of its projects at present is a series of programs on the Christian and Race, this series to run over the next three months. White and Negro students are putting on the programs, which are to be presented in a sort of Town Hall Meeting of the Air.

On the basis of a written recommendation from the Interracial Commission to both the white and Negro ministerial groups, these two separate groups have now merged and under the name "Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance".

Mr. Freeman reported an encouraging outlook for the Little Rock Community Survey which is presently underway, especially with respect to the police situation.

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Mr. Chester Coward Jacksonville, Fla.

The major project on which Mr. Cowart reported was the Jacksonville Community Survey. This survey covered such matters as housing, sanitation, health, education, teachers salaries, the courts, the police situation, and job placement. It was participated in by 250 persons of the community, white and colored, with the Southern Regional Council being invited to participate in a supervisory capacity. The actual work was done by people within the community. For this reason, it is felt that there will be some very encouraging results. Copies of the survey report are available from the SRC at $1.00 each.

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Howard G. McClain Mercer University Macon Ga.

In his capacity as teacher at Mercer University, Mr. McClain stated, he is attempting to influence future community leaders toward a better race attitude. He reported that during the preceding week two interracial conferences were held, one at a white college and the other at a Negro college.

He requested assistance from the group in planning his part of an institute next summer for town and country ministers. He is to lead the discussion on the "The Rural Minister and Race".

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Mr. Wilson Louisville Ky

While Mr. Wilson stated that he had no report to make of his activities as a Fellow, he did wish to report that he had been endeavoring to bring to the attention of the proper persons the great difference ~~existing~~ between what is offered at the Municipal College and that offered at the University of Louisville. He has prepared charts and presented them, together with some rather revealing information, to various groups in Louisville. Charts also have been prepared showing lack of opportunities for Negro doctors and nurses. He expressed the opinion that eventually some good results may come of his efforts in these two matters.

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Louisiana

While no Fellow was present from Louisiana, Dr. Trigg reported that he had met with an interracial group at Baton Rouge during the previous week. A group of 28 white and 25 Negroes met together to discuss community problems. These people desire to approach their problems objectively, Dr. Trigg said, and have outlined a program for housing, schools, and recreation parks which it is hoped will be completed within the next ten or fifteen years.

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Mr. Wharton Millsaps College Jackson Miss.

Even though conditions may appear to be at their worst in Mississippi, there will be some real progress noted if one ~~but~~ goes back to the period immediately following the last war, said Mr. Wharton. The number of liberal-thinking Mississippians is increasing, and they may be expected to speak out more and more for the things in which they believe.

In his teaching work, Mr. Wharton reported that he had been able to carry his race relations teaching from his students at Millsaps to the Negro students at Tugaloo. He has found each group eager to know more of each other. Mr. Wharton stated, "Problems will be solved not by laws but by finding some way by which cultured young white and Negro people will get to know each other."

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Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald Hickory N.C.

Referring back to the discussion earlier in the day on the situation in which faculty members and students find themselves with respect to the life of the community in which a college is located, Mrs. McDonald expressed the opinion that faculty members do have an obligation to the town in which they find themselves. "We need to give our students actual experience in voluntary community services - give them an opportunity to

participate in activities which give them first-hand information and let them get to know the people on the job." She expressed the hope that soon her own community will have a Community Council, through which to channel problems of economics, labor, health, education, etc. She stressed the importance of members of both races meeting together for frank discussions, forgetting race and thinking only in terms of community welfare.

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Mr. Duncan N. C.

As a result of his working with Dr. Mitchell of the Veterans Service Division of the SRC, Mr. Duncan reported that seven Negro veterans were placed in on-the-job training inReidsville, where formerly there had been none. Also, there is a movement afoot now to bring Negro veterans into a program which will fit them for upgrading in the skilled trades. This was worked out in a meeting with the Veterans Administration officials.

He reported "many fine things have been accomplished" as a result of a community survey in Reidsville, which he believed had been conducted along similar lines to that of the Jacksonville survey.

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Rev. Allyn Robinson N.C.

There has been some progress in his own community, Mr. Robinson reported, not only in public attitude but also in a practical way. No longer is it considered to be an unusual occurrence to have an interracial meeting in the churches, and efforts through these church groups have been productive of tangible results, as, for example, in the matter of the local police situation and with respect to discrimination at the bus station. Also, it now appears possible that there may be a merger of the two groups of ministers. It is planned to give considerable thought and effort to the now-developing health program in the State, with special emphasis on the hospital program and on the training of Negro doctors.

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Use McGill's
separately
?
(not w/ State Reports)
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Miss Fletcher, N.C.

Through her connection with an interdenominational conference in the State of North Carolina, Miss Fletcher stated that she had been able to do some interracial work with students from the various colleges throughout the state. She reported that her own community group - the Intercollegiate Group on Religion and Race Relations - for the past year took as its project a workshop on democratic community living. As a result, recommendations were made that they now do something concrete in the matter of playgrounds, hospitals, and attempting to integrate foreign students into the American way of life.

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Cyrus Johnson, N. C.

Mr. Johnson reported briefly on the recent reorganization of the North Carolina Interracial Commission, stating that "it is a matter of hopes, rather than what has already been done." The Executive Committee has been revamped; membership lists are being built up; and a program is underway which will provide for the organization of local interracial groups. Some radio programs have been put on, and there has also been some work done on services to veterans in cooperation with Dr. Mitchell of the SRC staff. It appears likely, he said, that his StateCommission will soon become a State Division of the Southern Regional Council.

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Larkins N C.

As a result of the data gathered by the Department of Public Welfare and published in the pamphlet, "The Negro Population of North Carolina-Social and Economic", Mr. Larkins reported that he felt that some very fine things had been accomplished in his state. He expressed the opinion that North Carolina is the only Southern State having a Negro on the administrative staff of the Department of Public Welfare; this has been true in North Carolina since 1925, and Mr. Larkins has occupied this position for the past five years.

Two additional projects reported on by Mr. Larkins are a study presently underway on the boys being discharged from the State Training School, and efforts being made to establishing a training school for feebleminded Negro children.

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Miss Kittrell, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Because her official residence remains in the State of North Carolina, Miss Kittrell was asked to give her report with that state.

Her activities, she said, might be summed up about as follows:

Developed a speakers bureau of persons well-versed in human and race relations, for use in (1) forum groups; (2) young people's organizations; (3) school projects; (4) National Girl Scouts; (5) churches.

Assisted with the organizing of a traveling library of books on Negro life and other minority groups.

Assisted with the preparation of a bibliography of books on Negro life and the life of other minority groups.

Assisted with the organization of an interracial church in Washington, which is interdenominational and meets in a different church each month - twelve meetings a year. This church has an interracial choir of about 60 persons; it also sponsors an interracial supper once a month.

She serves as a member of the Committee of Pan-American Women.

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George Stephens Asheville

Mr. Stephens serves on the Interracial Committee of Asheville. He stated that this committee is laying a good foundation of understanding so that, if a need should arise, "we can go to each other and avoid painful situations". He told of a recent tragedy in which a Negro passenger was blinded by a bus driver, and of his desire to see something concrete done to avoid such happenings. He wondered if the distribution of suitable literature by the SRC at bus drivers' meetings might be helpful. He requested that the Fellows send him ideas which might be of interest for publication in his paper, "The Southern Packet".

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Josephine Hamilton Tenn.

Her activities, Miss Hamilton stated, are confined to those relating directly to the teaching profession: She has been actively working for Federal aid to education, and she has been working with the two teacher unions, which are attempting to do something on the matter of salary scales. These two unions get together often and formulate their policies together.

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Mr. Dancer? Tennessee

Dr. Eppse Tenn.

An Interracial Committee is being set up in Nashvillle, the organizational meeting having been held recently with 48 persons present, Dr. Eppse reported. Committees have been appointed from this group to determine those problems which should have first attention. The next meeting is scheduled for the first Monday in December. He reported that a number of Negro Posts of the American Legion are being organized throughout the State, and that efforts are being made to organize a Negro Unit of the National Guard.

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Mr. Jackson Valtaire, Texas

As the discouraging things in Texas, Mr. Valtaire mentioned the revival of the KKK, an unfriendly press, a quick dying-out of new liberal newspapers, and the "pushing back" of labor. On the optimistic side, he cited an active leadership at the State level, both in the ranks of labor and in the field of social and economic welfare. He stated that the labor leadership is doing an excellent job in the matter of non-discrimination. He felt that the outlook is promising for holding the gains which have been made in the State of Texas.

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Mr. Barton Beatty, Texas

As a result of the work of the Law and Crime Committee, on which Mr Beatty served, examinations are being given for Negro policemen. This committee was composed of three white and two Negro members, with their special project a study of homicides in Dallas. Mr. Beatty stated that he believes the young generation working with the YMCA will "put a little brotherhood into it"; their membership is interracial and they have a Committee on Public Affairs, which meets monthly and plans programs which will be of help to the community.

One discovery which has been made in Dallas in connection with interracial activities, Mr. Beatty said, is that "it is not necessary to appoint to work on committees only those persons who are already sold - now we invite people who are not of the same mind.

He is to report on this conference to the Texas Interracial Commission at its annual meeting on December 6. Indications are, he said, that the Commission will soon become affiliated with the SRC.

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Mr. Neal Texas

Through the Community Council of Tyler, with which Mr. Neal assisted in organizing, a Negro Public Library has been obtained; a Negro worker has been placed in the Child Welfare Department; and a shop has been obtained for the Negro High School. He reported, also, that he had assisted with the development of a state program on health education; had done some race relations work for the AMA; and had worked, more recently, in the public relations program of the OPA.

Mr. Neal explained that he is interested in rural problems generally and that he has done some study and research on agriculture, as one possible basis for the improvement of race relations. With a better balanced economy, he stated, the Negro farmer's educational standards will be raised, and other desirable things will follow.

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Mrs. Nathan Lantor, South Boston, Virginia.

As her ~~interra~~/ major activity, Mrs. Lantor asked that she be allowed to read her article from the April issue of the Virginia Journal of Education, "Intercultural Understanding for the Democratic Life", which gave a very comprehensive report of a project carried out by her as teacher of the Sixth Grade at Robert Fulton School, Richmond.

This project might be summarized briefly as follows:

Her class group first studied themselves, drawing a personal family tree, etc. Then, the races of other countries, using maps. Music and composers of other countries was studied - their songs were sung. Students from other schools were invited to participate - students of other races and other nationalities. Churches were visited: the Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jewish. Public transportation was used; museums were visited, with particular attention to the exhibits of Afro-American culture and contributions.

The students visited the Negro school, after first obtaining the permission of their parents. This permission was given in almost every instance, Mrs. Lantor said. A safety campaign was put on in cooperation with the Negro school; Finally, the project was presented on the radio as a feature of Brotherhood Week.

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Dr. Roscoe Lewis, Virginia

Dr. Lewis said he felt that possibly the SRC could perform a distinct service by collecting information on such projects as those reported on by Mrs. Lantor and Mrs. McDonald.

Explaining that he could speak only for Hampton Institute, he said that the students there are studying Negro organizations of the community, gathering data on each program, whether there is a national or state affiliation, whether there are any interracial associations involved. The students were interested in this conference of the SRC: the attitude of the persons attending, what they do in the interracial field in their respective communities. They are especially interested in this.

Dr. Lewis wondered if a more concerted effort should be made to interest persons in interracial activities who are neither "for nor against" - unprejudiced, open-minded, but who have not give any special thought to these matters. He felt that these people might very well have a great deal to contribute if enlisted in the work.

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Dr. Roberts Virginia

Stating that his report, of necessity, would be confined to his activities at the State College, Dr. Roberts said that one project in which his students are interested at present is a study of the jobs done by Negroes. Later, they may get in touch with a white college hich has done the same thing and compare results.

For the past four summers Dr. Roberts has been Director of the Summer School for Ministers. Of the 30 or 40 lecturers used each summer, over half of them have been whi e persons.

He also has served as lecturer to a seminar of Negro and white students of the colleges in the Richmond area; has lectured to the Advanced Officers Training School at Camp Lee; and has worked with the SRC Veterans Services Division in the matter of on-the-job training for Negro veterans.

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summarized

Ring space

DR . GEORGE S. MITCHELL (TITLE)

Dr. Mitchell pointed out that, while some gains had been made for the Negro GI in the matter of on-the-job training, there yet remains much to be desired. As an example, he cited the State of Alabama, where there are approximately 30,000 on-the-job trainees; of this number he estimated approximately 3,500 are Negro veterans.

He stressed the necessity of expanding the on-the-job farm training program, in the face of the expected cutback of a million and a half farm workers within the next ten-year period, as mechanized agriculture spreads. He wondered if other states might not find it advantageous to follow the plan of Louisiana, in establishing "area schools," ten of which are located at strategic points throughout that State. His opinion was that these schools could better be located in carefully selected spots where there is most likely to be a surplus of agricultural workers, rather than in highly industrialized areas.

Another drawback, he pointed out, in the Negro veterans training program is the lack of Negro professional personnel in the Veterans Administration. Without proper guidance at this source, far too many veterans are failing to obtain full educational advantages provided under the GI Bill. He cited Richmond, Norfolk, and Roanoke as places where Negro personnel have been added to the VA staff.

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MR. GUNTER - Tennessee
VETERANS SERVICES DIVISION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

In reporting on his work with the Veterans Services Division, Mr. Gunter stated that, in his opinion, the greated problem here is in the lack of proper guidance for the Negro veteran. Local committees are organized, with members of both races, to work out these problems of the Negro veteran. At the present time it appears likely that a vocational school will be establshed in Memphis.

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REMARKS OF
MRS. M. E. TILLY,
FIELD SECRETARY,
SRC

While all of Georgia has been much concerned with the gubernatorial race, Mrs. Tilly said, she herself has been rather concerned over the policital situation from a community standpoint - the local police, the police courts, the coroner, the sheriff. She suggested that those present attempt to get on the programs of their peace officers when they have their annual meetings, as one possible means of building up among the lawmakers and the enforcement officers a more wholesome attitude and a deeper respect for the responsibilities of their given positions.

Also, she felt that people should be taught what to do in an emergency; she told of the helplessness of a minister in the face of a community riot, not because he did not want to do anything but because he knew not what to do. She had found the samething true of the church women in a community where a lynching had occurred. She urged, "In any course in race relations, teach them what to do."

She suggested further that in any study course for rural miniters thought be given to ways and means of reaching the type people who make up the Ku Klux Klan, the Columbians, and others.

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REMARKS OF
RALPH MCGILL,
EDITOR,
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

When feeling discouraged, Mr. McGill said, look back some years and one will see that changes have been made and there has been some real progress.

In reply to a question as to what he would say is a No. 1 problem in the South, he replied that, offhand, without giving it much thought, he would say the bugaboo of "social equality." He expressed the opinion that the Southern press might be able to help in this respect by clearly defining the term "social equality." If this one thing can be accomplished, he said, progress in other directions will be less difficult.

He did not discount the value of letters to the newspaper editors, pointing out that letters do help, but that they should be intelligent and logical, if they are to be effective.

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For last page (s) get together those items which might be considered as "action" by the group:

the clearing house idea
films
book reviews

etc

Also, work in Dr. Johnson's suggestions:

That the Fellows, themselves, make real effort to build up membership of Fellows - from ALL field of activity - not just race relations

That the Fellows send in more clippings - "We need them" -

Ask for their suggestions for radio presentations -

Dr. J suggested that Fellows might make local "public opinion surveys" -

Proposed leaflet for bus drivers -

Spell out "Objectives" of the Honorary Fellows and use in this report ?

That Fellows might see fit to work (individually) with local officials on this matter of homicides -

Mention possibility of SRC publishing especially good research reports - (Dr. J. told group portions might be published - lack of funds, etc.)

Possibility of appointing a Planning Committee for next year's Conference - and of getting several consultants - such as Dr. Vance ...

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS
RECEIVED FROM FELLOWS
FOLLOWING CONFERENCE
ON NOVEMBER 14-15,1946.

First, let me thank you again for a very stimulating meeting. I'm glad to be even a small fractional part of such a movement. I have felt for a long time that Southern people ourselves must do what's to be done.

My heart sinks at the terrific forces against us but probably it's significant that we could have such a meeting.

-Josephine Hamilton
Teacher
Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

It was indeed a stimulating and worthwhile experience with a group which is interested in the development of all the resources in the South. It is my belief that the majority of the Fellows attending the meeting left more enlightened on what others were doing in their respective areas to improve this section of our nation. I believe that this meeting was a step in the right direction and much credit should be given to you and your associates for pioneering in the field of regional planning development.

-John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
Department of Public Welfare
State of North Carolina

I want you to know that I got a great deal from the conference. I was very much impressed with the calibre of persons and the attitudes expressed. I do appreciate being included, unworthy though I be!

-Margaret Fletcher
Secretary
St. Mary's House
Episcopal Student Center
Greensboro, N. C.

Those two days with you and the board of Fellows have given a lot to think about, and a lot of pleasure, too. You had thought out your plans well to get the conference launched with the right basis. And your selection of Fellows had a lot to do with the success. Be sure always to select your new ones in their middle thirties or earlier, to get resilient minds and the dynamic thinking that is needed to make progress in the face of social inertia.

If there were any changes in the conference plan to suggest I'd say they might be toward more meals together, and perhaps using the evenings for some sort of informal coffee meeting with a few of the faculty and people like Ralph McGill added. Perhaps one or more timely general topics like the veterans' training program or resource-use or the mechanized farm changeover.

-George M. Stephens
Stephens Press
Asheville, N. C.

Believe me when I say, from my point of view, the meeting was most beneficial, desirable and timely. I was particularly impressed by the statements of objectives, resume of your activities, and the calibre of the speakers who appeared on the program. I believe that all who attended the meeting were benefitted and received the necessary information and stimulation conducive to supporting and publicizing the program of the Southern Regional Council.

- S. E. Duncan
State Supervisor
Negro High Schools
North Carolina

I wish to express my deep appreciation to you for permitting me to attend the Fellows meeting on November 13 and 14, 1946. It was one of the richest experiences of my life. I have been waiting since my return to find out what the local group were planning to do; as to now I have heard nothing from them. However, I want you to know that I am vitally interested in the philosophy and program of the Council and stand ready to do anything to help it work.

-Merl R. Eppse
Director
Division of History
and Geography
A. & I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee

I enjoyed the conference very much and think that it was very worthwhile. I hope that it will be possible to have them annually.

-Cyrus Johnson
Director
N.C. Interracial Commission

I understand that the meeting of the honorary Fellows of the Council was a success. I am sorry that it was not convenient for me to attend. I have read with interest the proceedings on the annual meeting and the meeting of the Fellows. We are definitely interested in the work of the Council, and we have a great deal of faith in the contributions that it is making to the general information, education and economic welfare of the people of the South.

- R. E. Jones
Negro State Agent
Cooperative Extension Work
in
Agriculture and Home Economics
State of North Carolina

Please accept my belated thanks for the fine conference of Fellows in Atlanta. I gained very much from this conference. It was indeed enriching to know the variety of work that the Fellows are doing all over the South. I also was able to get a better insight into the program of the SRC at this meeting. . . . You have my fullest support for the continued success of the SRC.

- Ernest E. Neal
Director of Applied Education
Bishop College
Marshall, Texas

Opening Session Friday A.M.

Dr. Johnson's announcement of reasons for absence of others:

(possibly work in at beginning ~~As~~ following Foreword

Hodding Carter, member of Board of Directors and member of the Mississppi Division - other urgent business.

Edgar Ray, Editor of Tampa Times - and member of the Florida Division - could not be with us because of operation on one of his children.

Carter Wesley, editor of the Houston Informer, officer of the Council and member of the Board of Directors and P.B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and member of the Council Board of Directors - both absent because of good reasons.

USE MR. EWBANK'S REMARKS
FOLLOWING MR. FREEMAN'S ?

DR. J: Believe here's what Mr. Ewbank said:

(It was Friday A.M. evidently)

The T. Davis case which was being worked on at the last meeting - so much outside pressure that it was hard to accomplish anything - it has somewhat subsided now and we are working from the inside, hoping to get something done on that.

elaborate

--

Following Mr. Beatty's report:

Q.- How many Negro policemen are on the Dallas force?

An- Fourteen - on three shifts - six in the group are ex-MP's.

--

DR. JOHNSON: A number of persons came in for the closing session - Mr. Zuber, Dr. Chivers, and several others. Include a word of some kind about them ?

Closing Session Nov. 15

Did I include in 1st. Draft Dr. J's explanation of difference between Conf. of Human Welfare & Southern Regional Council ?

Here it is: The programs of the Human Welfare group and the SRC are very much alike but the Conference on Human Welfare can take political action and the SRC canot, under its charter - it must not be involved in political or legislative matters. "That doesn't keep us from putting out informational material, however."

Q.- (Wharton, Miss.) Does material go regularly to publications of the various denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Catholic?

Yes

(I didn't get the Ans. -rr)

Q.- (Beatty) What do you think of organizing committees in the various places by the Fellows?

(didn't get Ans.)

Yes! in their program

Q.- What about taking groups already organized and make them an affiliate of the Council ?

(didn't get ans. - rr)

Good! of their deliberate to effective and program

--

Neal, Texas:

I want some help on this - whether SRC can help me -- This East Texas situation - I ran down all the counties - I found 50% of the farmers have a cash income of less than $400 a year. They can't do anything with such a low income. The poor land, poor people. It isn't poor land, it's poor use of land. In other counties where they have shifted from cotton to peanuts they now have tractors, etc. Correlate these things - where cash income is low, what percentage of children are in school; how much

money is spent per pupil; what is the degree of illiteracy. Improve these social ills by raising the cash income from $400 to $1000 - that is where we want action - not up on top but down at the bottom - and I think SRC can help me.

Farm & Home agent

Mrs. McDonald:

We have got to know people who know community organization. Those people whose doorbells are rung must get out and ring other doorbells. Do something about colleges so that they will teach their students what real democracy is.

Dr. Chivers:

A recent survey showed 90% of these people did not go even to the movies - BUT THEY DO GO TO CHURCH. Then, get their ministers.

)

1st Draft

Conf. of Fellows November 14-15, 1946

messages from elsewhere

Following introductions of members of the Staff, Dr. Johnson asked Mr. -- Tydings, Chairman of the Kentucky Affiliate (?) of the SRC if he would make a brief report to the group on a recent study made by the Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs. Mr. Tydings did this briefly, offering a copy of the printed report to any Fellows who wished to have it. (Mention title: Let's Pull Together, Kentuckians!") --- Cover his remarks using excerpts - highlights - action, results ?

At conclusion

List those present

and Guests -- On Guests mention who they are -

Fellows are covered in the mimeo'd program

Mr. Paul D. Williams, President of the SRC, wasintroduced and invited to say a few words

Use verbatim ~~or condensed - excerpts~~ -

or mention "narratively"

Verbatim:

I am delighted to have had some little part in your coming here. One of the great dreams of Howard W. Odum was to create this idea of fellowship - this idea of having Fellows of the SRC - relatively young men and women of both races in wide areas of exeprience, so that they might act in a way in the field as minutemen of old - to be acute to the situation and to do ~~what~~/ certain unknown and unsung things in the field - to be in a sence quiet workers who would extend and give other hands to the work of the

SRC - to multiply our fingers, so to speak, and to do constructive work out in the field. When it was my privilege to walk - shall I say walk feebly - in the footsteps of Dr. Odum, who was the first president of the SRC, it seemed to me that instead of having you out in the field walking your lonesome raod, if we could bring you together so that you might learn to know one another, so that we might learn to know you, too, we would have a greater chance of making our work more articulate and that we could integrate our work with better understanding. With that thought in mind, one of the first things I did after becoming president was to try to secure from the Foundations whereby we exist - - - and on one trip to New York I laid out before the General Education Board the prospects of bringing together the Fellows for a two-day institute so that we might work together, plan together, dream together, if need be, pray together, so that out of much of the stumbling South might come a new vision and that we might work together, with heads high, as gentlemen, as true workers in the Brotherhood ~~of Man~~ of a New South. So, in a sense, I have had a little hand in the dream that was Howard Odum's and your presence here would be a great encouragement to him. It so happens that I will see him next week in New York and I would like to tell him of your presence here. Your presence here is a great inspiration to me and I believe that out of this institute will come something constructive and will give us a chance to go forward with even grater courage than ever before. I certainly bid you welcome. Come to us and bring us greater courage. Help us to work with heads high and thinking of a greater South to come.

- 0 -

Tydings

I'll have to remind the group that Kentucky is 47th in just about everything, but we do thank Good for Mississippi, which is 48th! Kentucky can't do things that can't be done elsewhere because our rural area is just as much DeepSouth as any area I have been in in the South - that is in attitude.

The Commission's report - and I want to point out here, a sort of statewide strategy is used - was a student group, ~~so~~ studied, ~~12~~ Twelve of us, ~~of~~ from both races, appointed by the Governor, facts about the needs of the Negro people in the State of Kentucky and then we found that an official body of that sort had certain limitations and that is where the Kentucky Council, which is an affiliate of the SRC, came in. As a citizens' group we had more freedom of action without political or party connections of any kind. While it looks like I have a lot of titles, it was just a matter of strategy to have the Chairman of the Commission and the Council the same person. As soon as the Commission's report was out, we picked up the job as a citizens' group and drafted 12 bills for legislation, 5 of which actually ~~got~~ were passed. We ~~were fighting segregation in education~~ asked for repeal of the segregation law in higher education, for instance, and while we did not succeed in that, we did succeed in getting almost treble the amount of money we got formerly for Negro education in Kentucky.

~~I have recently been asked, and~~ I just came from a clinic in Louisville which I feel implemented, as far as it could, the philosophy which underlies the work of the Southern Regional Council and which is my own. I am coming to feel that this business of white people doing something for Negro people -

going to dinners, etc., and then going home in a glow of some kind — is a rather ridiculous sort of interracial work, and that the philosophy of working together on the basis of what is right instead of who is right and all working together for a better city and a better community is the right approach.

~~We tried~~ in Louisville last week we ~~inveigled~~ got the Maor to participate in one of the meetings, and he said he wanted the Community Clinic to become a permanent organization in the city. The Supt. of Schools had success in obtaining a million dollar bond issue for building new schools and is particularly concerned about the Negro school to be built. He wanted the Civic Clinic we worked out to advise him about it and actually dumped the problem in our laps as to what kind of school it should be. The Mayor appreciated the fact ~~that the approach~~ that we were not a pressure group but represented the organized life of the city who had come together and were working on the problems of health, housing, education, etc., and that we were looking at the picture as a whole. He wanted our advice. Businessmen, the Rotary Club, Board of Trade, Junior Board of Trade, Interracial organizations -- some 31 different groups - participated with us. The businessman began to see the other side and the other side began to see the businessman's problem. In the recommendations this came out both for labor and management - both sides

started out with their resolutions with appreciation for what the other fellow had done - it was positive in both ways.

As a follow-up on carrying out those recommendations, we next hope to tackle the rural community. In Louisville we will have a permanent Community Council. I hope we will succeed in getting the name of the Kentucky Interracial Council changed to the Kentucky Community Council. Then, we will have the Louisville Community Council as one of the branches of the Kentucky Council. Shelbyville, a rural community, has already invited us to come to them. ~~already.~~ ~~The~~ The Press ~~Papers~~ cooperated marvelously ~~& have~~ has given good publicity. When we get thru we hope to have a state organization of organizations. We are trying to coordinate the organized work already being done. Of the 31 organizations, most of them had some sort of approach to better community life and it was a matter of bringing them together and to think in terms of the Negro's needs as well as the needs of the other ~~other~~ community. We did not completely achieve our goal of making it community, ~~because~~ it became interracial because of the over-burdening problem there. The goal is still community. In health, we found only 50 Negro nurses in the State of Kentucky, 35 in Louisville and 15 for the rest of the State. Not a single Negro ~~boy~~ student in the State goes to medical school anywhere. ~~Every~~ businessmen pointed out experiences where they had found a shortage of white nurses too. So, why should not the white people have available the Negro nurses in the City of Louisville who were not registered with ~~it~~ the Nurses Registry ?

It had been suggested that the Commission study ~~for~~ the working out of a ~~law which would work on~~ FEPC law for Kentucky, and we asked for legislation which would make the principles of FEPC apply where public money was spent. We did not ~~fight~~ include private ~~organized~~ business groups but only where public funds

were expended. We had technical assistance from ~~everywhere~~ many sources, but it was approached from a local basis. Assistance from the Federal Council of Churches and from various Fede al groups, such as the FHA and the USES, was used, and ~~as a consultant~~ Dr. Gamel Haynes ~~from~~ of the Fed. Cncl. of Chuches acted as consultant.

~~For~~ finances, we cha ged a r gistration fee of $1.00. It did not cost over $300 to finance ~~put this on~~ - ~~everything~~ the Clinic because as much was done voluntarily. Our recorders were secretaries out of the offices of the businessmen interested in ~~[illegible]~~ this sort of thing. Mimeo'g raphing was done by the Community Chest, YMHA, and others.

See his story

how he came to be appt'd.

Dr. J. wondered if the Fellows would be interested in
following the Kentucky idea with
other Sou. Governors --

ask them to appt. a Commission
to study the facts
and present them
to them

Mr. T tho't they'be successful in getting Ky. Gov. to send copy of the booklet to each Sou. Gov. recommending this a similar study be made in their respective states.

Who?

send pamphlet to
those absent

Dr. Mitchell:

Administrative abuses of on-the-job training are clearing up. ~~that is, farm training~~. College training classes are crowded for both races and in that field Negro veterans are not getting anywhere near their share. It seems, too, that the South is in a peculiar position to take advantage of it. We are moving ahead in industrialization. Anybody with skill will have a chance here. A million and a half field hands will be thrown out of work in the next ten years as ~~mechanize~~ agriculture becomes mechanized. It's just plain common sense to soften that blow with ~~training~~ trades education. The funds are available ~~there~~, if we will only ~~take it~~ use them. Opportunities are available ~~there~~. All we need is the effort to ~~do it~~ grab them. Some Southern communities are making that effort.

Adding a machine shop to a high school or an automobile repair shop, ~~etc.~~ is a frequent occurrence. In actual number of those getting the training, however, results are pitiable. Alabama has 30,000 on-the-job trainees, I would be surprised if as many as 3500 are Negroes. ~~They segregate everything except the files on who is getting the benefit.~~ Negroes may be getting 1/6 or 1/7 of the benefit - when they are 1/4 to 1/3 of the veteran population. This training school need not be temporary if sponsored by local school system and the local citizenzry. The chances are 9 ~~out of~~ in 10 that the school will go on. We could "pepper" the South with trade training institutions.

The Veterans Administration

has bad example in its lack of Negro clerical and professional personnel. The same data is true with USES, and also, State Depts. of Ed. But they're improving now, and are using some Negro personnel in their training programs. The two things we need are more training schools for Negro veterans and additional Negro personnel.

~~In the discussion which followed it was brought out that~~ Veterans' counselors in far too many

instances are advising Negro veterans to avail themselves of the training under the GI Bill which would limit them to the usually-accepted jobs for Negroes - such as pressers, shoe shop workmen, etc. ~~The feeling was that~~ Better trained Negro counselors ~~within the Veterans Administration~~

~~Negro counselors, well trained,~~ would go a long way toward ~~diring~~ guiding Negro veterans into ~~the right path~~ desirable activities and education.

~~directing Negro veterans most advantageously in the matter of education.~~

~~Dr. Mitchell wondered if so called~~ "Area Schools" might be a good thing if placed not in highly industrialized areas but distributed over the states in those places where there is likely to be an increasing surplus of agricultural workers ~~as~~ due to continued mechanization of agriculture ~~grows (spreads) He pointed specifically to what Louisiana has done. This state has ten such schools located over the state for white veterans.~~

?

Leave out discussion re
Unions & lack of jobs
for skilled Negro workmen
etc

?

~~Dr. Mitchell suggested~~ Some building up of Negro membership in the American Legion. VA may add additional contact officers for the minority group in those sections where there is heavy a population of minority the group. In fact, 'there is an opportunity there to add Negro staff and Negro advisers. He cited Richmond, Norfolk, and Roanoke as places where this was done.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

January 31, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

This is in response to your letter of January 24. As I recall, the discussion you mention attempted to convey the idea that skilled crafts control the number of apprentices trained for any particular craft through their apprenticeship quota system. As I understand it, trade schools do not turn out journeymen in any trade or craft; each craft jointly with employers attempts to determine the number of journeymen through their apprenticeship training program. They set the standards of training, the length of time required, select the persons to be trained, and finally, approve the apprentices for journeymen. Therefore, in spite of the number of students taking courses in trade schools the number that may become journeymen is determined largely by the crafts and employers. Thus, we see just how the crafts determine the number of white journeymen, and how they are in position to exclude Negroes altogether from becoming apprentices or journeymen. This is becoming more and more true as southern industries become more extensively organized.

Insert B

I also attempted to convey the idea that It would not matter how many persons were enrolled in trade schools, but the real problem is: How can we get people who are interested in a trade or craft to become full-fledged journeymen? That problem is left chiefly to the various crafts and employers and until they are aware of the total problem and will become interested in training people regardless of race, then the number of Negro journeymen will continue to be very small, even though they may be given opportunity to be trained in trade schools.

I hope this information will be of use to you in writing up your final report. If I can be of further service to you, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Daves

J. H. Daves
Specialist in Negro Education
Training & Educational Relations Staff

P 8a.

Morning of Nov. 14 ~~See Page 8 1st Draft~~

Disc. following Dr. Mitchell's remarks
- Vet. Training -

DAVES:

It's true that the South is becoming industrialized more and more. If you are going to have these training schools, you must have more skilled crafts training - not on a low level. The unions are controlling the training and it will be restricted even for white.

VALTAIRE:

(took issue w/ Mr. Daves)

That's not true of the CIO - altho I'm not representing the CIO. The CIO is expanding and there will be no segregation.

** We've got to tackle the problem of changing the basic problem of the South - to see this total problem - or else we won't get the type of training - we don't get very far because of control by the unions and organized industry.

Insert Daves here.

** Dr. J: Possibly, Dr. Trigg can help out on this -- I began my notes on another page at this point and am inclined to think Mr. Daves started talking again (there was more space on my notebook to continue Valaire's remarks if he'd cont'd talking.)

~~Insert D.~~

There's additional discussion -

Use ?

(It was probably difficult for me to follow it - I've noted "lively discussion")

For Mr Daves last remarks see P. 46 1st Draft

8

Dr. Mitchell:

Trade schools are now being set up without much planning. Should you teach finished skills in rural areas, ~~boilermakers and brickmasons,~~ or should you teach background mechanical abilities? Should you continue what has been practiced so far by organizing these schools in only presently industrialized areas or also in country areas where you anticipate there will be a surplus of labor in the near future? Probably the right thing is six or eight area trade schools in each state, and make them good ones. Louisiana has ten for white, ~~nearly~~ strategically placed over the state. ~~Should you continue what has been practiced so far - putting these schools in only presently industrialized areas - or also in country areas where you anticipate there will be a surplus of labor in the near future? Probably the right thing is six or eight area trade schools in each state. - area trade schools - and make them good~~. However, if you can get one now ~~on~~ attached to each local school, go ahead and do it. Later they may be sorted out and made better.

Discussion of level of training under GI Bill -

? Dave

don't confine the training of Negro veterans to menial jobs but try to get some of them into higher fields: electronics, etc. Mr. Wright pointed out here that the need is for better counseling in the Veterans Administrations - the need is for Negro advisors and counselors.

Q.- Isn't it true that the Veterans Administration does have a ruling which would enable them to put on their rolls an adequate number of Negro personnel?

A.- Yes.

Discussion following Dr. Mitchell's talk:

Q.- Could we get aid in organizing a State or ~~Commission~~ SRC group on aid to veterans? What has been the technique in getting this done?

A.- Get acquainted with officials. - ~~Tell them you are not a Communist~~ Gain their confidence. Meet with the leading Negroes and find out who makes the best impression. Then ~~we~~ go to meet the local or state official. ~~We push this~~ Try to get a competent Negro ~~fellow~~ into ~~getting~~ the job. He meets people over the state. Then ~~we~~ it is ~~are able to work for the "big boss" and do lots of good.~~ possible to accomplish much good

Neal of Texas:

In Texas we have ~~very~~ little or no trouble in getting an agricultural Negro worker in ~~evidently in~~ the Vets. Adm. as Negro counselor to Negro vets.) We got one recently at $3600 a year. We have a few trade schools, but to get them on the educational level is difficult. In our college we employ a man ourselves under the G.I. Bill of Rights on education. We should not have to do this, ourselves.

Gunter:

In Tennessee we get the Negro community leaders together, to establish ourselves with the town officials. - ~~tell them where you were born, where you were reared, and that you went to school in the South~~. Once established, you find the man who is head of that district. ~~You'll probably find it is the largest job he ever had - brgagging about the good work he is doing for the Negro veterans.~~ You ~~listen, and then talk~~ then get him ~~in~~to meeting with this Negro committee and get your churches to have a community meeting and invite all the Negro veterans. We can ask this official to speak to the community group. He tells them what they can get and then they go and ask for it.

over - - -

~~Use any of Dr. Clement's remarks verbatim or merely say, at beginning, that~~

The group was welcomed to Atlanta University by Dr. Clement, who said that he was happy to have this sort of conference meet at Atlanta U.; that "We have been concerned with regional problems, not just racial problems, and we hope you will find a naturalness here in our approach to these problems."

Rufus E. President

~~Dr. J - Invite some one to become Fellow from possibly the faculty of Atla. U. ?~~

Elder Brothers Stel

REPORTS OF THE FELLOWS

Miss Brett I. ~~(by states)~~

~~Miss~~ Brett ~~(and who she is)~~

Miss Brett told something of her work as Associate Personnel Director at Tuskegee Institute and how it ties in with ~~what the Council is trying to do.~~ the aims & purposes of the SRC.

In this connection, she assists in planning and directing interracial activities for the students at Tuskegee Institute and also works with ~~[illegible]~~

~~and also assists~~ at times with such ~~meetings~~ groups at other places, making it possible for Tuskegee students to attend ~~such~~ interracial meetings meetings.

Her membership in several professional groups, which happen to be interracial, also gives her certain contacts which are helpful in carrying on interracial activities. / She feels that one of her greatest responsibilities, ~~She said that~~ in working with student groups, is to try to interpret to them the meaning of working together, one race with the other, ~~and has found interracial meetings of ~~ students will go a long way in - -~~

Suggestion by Mrs. McDonald:
We might look forward to working out an exchange of ideas and exchange of material - and so on -

Dr. J - By using the Council as a clearing house, issuing bulletins or something ?

Mrs. McDonald: Or even just give out a review and it might be a suggestion that if the

others wantx it, they can send and get it.

(follow thru)

Dr. J: ~~explained there are no age limits for council membership~~ - "I am sure the Council would welcome students of college age and high school students of mature age."

use in report ?

N. man - How can students find out who is interested in these matters after they return to their communities?

~~Dr. J explained that SRC does have a number of affiliate committees~~ We do have a number of affiliate committees but "we haven't had the staff to get out and organize these local chapters which are not our own chapters."

Mrs. Tydings: I'd like to see a chapter of the SRC in every Southern college. Just interracial committees is not enough - ~~just~~ like the old-type. We must think in terms of bettering our communities. in fact, one of the biggest problems in Louisville is a Negro Mayor there who assumes all responsibility for the whole group. The only hope there is for some young boy or girl to come back from college and take his job away from him.

(Use in finished report - his statement "I'd like to see chapter of SRC etc") ?

Dr. ~~Miss~~ Brett: There are ~~plenty of~~ many campus organizations already. What we need is a group like this working thru those organizations. The students are ahead of us.

Dr. Johnson - What do you think of the type of strategy which the SRC uses ? It is not spectacular. How can you get it and what can you give them to do? ?

Mr. Cowart: Told of a meeting which several years ago - white boy from Fla. U. attended. He told the group he'd enjoyed it but felt ashamed that he couldn't do anything when he returned home - that it would hurt his father's business. "I can appreciate his feelings. If only there were some way thru the schools to inform the student how he can be of service to the community.

Mr. Duncan: We should not think that the results of such an organization founded on a college campus would be comparable to the results from this sort of organization. Here ~~you have~~ it is bi-racial, on campus it would be racial. These students would like the contact with a bi-racial organization.

Dr. Roberts: Students may have ideas about doing things that are away ahead of us and don't find faculty people who are willing to give them support. In Richmond there is an Intercollegiate Council formed by the students. They did this thing practically themselves. They wanted something to do. One was to have a Seminar on Social Relations ~~a Negro would attend~~ which usually

11. be held at the different colleges and the instructors would be Negro and white. Sometimes we have a wealth of people on our Councils who are interested in helping our students to do these things.

Dr. Kittrell: Funds should be made available for students to carry on this type of work.

Mrs. McDonald expressed the opinion that faculty members themselves could help students to see how they will fit into community life when returning home, by becoming themselves an integral part of the community.

Mr. Freeman of Little Rock, Ark. told of a series of programs planned by the L.R. Interracial Commission on ~~the~~ Christian & Race. The series is to run over the next three months. White and Negro students are putting on the programs, which are to be presented in a kind of Town Hall Meeting of the Air. Whole community is invited. Later, it is planned to obtain copies of Mr. Wright's study on the Veterans (get full title) and have it presented in open forum and use other ways and means of getting the good people to do what they want to do.

Dr. Johnson wondered whether such programs might very well be organized under the auspices of the SRC.

~~(work this in)~~

Mr. Neal: A concrete thing we might do in colleges is to integrate the research and pamphlets of the SRC and introduce them to our students. If we could begin a study of Southern regional problems that would be a good thing to do with material coming from the Council to the Fellows.

~~Dr. J How many could use 10 copies of New South ?~~

~~(All showing hands)~~

~~TO DO FOLLOW THRU~~

~~Send 10 copies of everything new issued to the Fellows.~~

~~Mr. Pollard (g full name & who he is - wasn't this when he was introduced by Dr. J ?)~~

Mr. Pollard (W.)

I'd like to see you pursue the idea presented by one of the Fellows to have a group meeting - call it a committee - to make specific recommendations - this would be good ammunition to present to the Finance Committee when they go to their sources of funds

~~Dr. J - We'll follow through on that later in the meeting~~

~~(How use in the Report - it'll go to Dr. Jackson Davis, Dr. Alexaner, and others)~~

Reports cont'd

Mr. Gomillion: My activities concentrated are in the field of working with students. We offer courses in race relations ~~in~~ problems of the Southern Region, and ~~we~~ try to bring ~~them~~ our students into contact with students of other colleges ~~and students~~ who are interested in interracial and social problems. As a member of the ~~Amer. & Rural~~ Southern Soc. Societies, I report back to the students on what those organizations are doing in the field of research in race relations and community organization. Also, I keep the students informed on what is being done through ~~thru~~ such organizations as the SRC and the Conf. on Human Welfare. I have met also with various organizations above the Mason-Dixon Line, particularly in Ohio, and have had an opportunity to mention the work of the SRC. These people have told me they did not know anything was being done on an interracial basis in the South. In the field of community activities I have attempted to work particularly in the area of suffrage and civil rights. Not able to organize an interracial group at Tus. Probably the approach & techniques are not what they should be. However, some of us have been able to work with individual white people in the community. We have provided instruction to persons who are interested in becoming registered voters, but have had considerable difficulty in getting any large number of Negroes registered to vote in the county. In the immediate future we plan to work more extensively in the educational area to provide students with an opportunity to study more objectively and intensively the nature of the region and appreciate the opportunities which they have for action both as students and as citizens.

Adjourned for
Luncheon

Mr. Freeman reporting for
Ark.

The Inter. Com. of Greater Little Rock has now affiliated with the SRC. One of the things it has been able to do is write a letter recommending that both the white and Negro ministerial alliances confer together and take nec. action to become a Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance. We now have that. Another project on which we were able to be of a little help was in preventing the placing of the Negro Girls Training School close to a so-called boys school, which is run by a former Ark. sheriff. After other methods failed, we had to try the courts. We did this not as members of the SRC or even as an interracial commission but just as a group of interested and - fairly - respectable citizens of the community. We were successful

13. In getting the Judge to place a permanent injunction against having the Girls School put anywhere on that property, ~~and the "then we will go back to the Legislature." (what the Judge said)~~

Also, a branch of the Religion and Labor Fellowship ~~that is a fact now in~~ has been organized L.R.I.T. meeting once a month at a luncheon. We have speakers, usually speaking 20 minutes, and we insist that they have facts, ~~and then~~ There follows ~~by~~ 40 or 45 minutes of open discussion.

We are in the midst of a Little Rock Community Survey and it looks most promising.

Our police situation is not too good - we need more policemen in the Negro community. This survey group went to the Police Committee and to City Council with its facts, and finally carried them to the press. Now, things are looking better.

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Mr. Cowart - Jacksonville

The major project in the Jacksonville area with which I have been connected ~~is that of~~ the Jacksonville Survey, about which you have already heard something this morning. That grew out of efforts of the Council of Social Agencies. In discussing ways and means of making such a survey of ~~the~~ Negro community life in Jacksonville, it was decided to ask the Southern Regional Council to act in a ~~supervisory~~ consultative capacity. Dr. Johnson and Dr. Trigg came to our rescue, and we feel proud of the work accomplished. The survey included housing, sanitation, health, education, and job placement. About 250 persons participated in the survey, both white and Negro. All the actual work was done by people within the community, not outsiders. This is important, for it places a peculiar responsibility upon people of the community. ~~...~~ We, ourselves, said these things were wrong, and it is up to the people of the community, ourselves, to do something with the results of that survey. One ~~thing we~~ interesting situation was found was in the city courts, related to the question of a crime by a Negro against a Negro.

~~In the city court we found that~~ The judge ~~had~~ tried about 90 such cases~~, which were all dispensed with~~ within 33 minutes. We found, too, that in most such cases of Negro against white, the Negro receives the full penalty of the law, while, where the victim is Negro and the accused white, too often the white man is exonerated. However, where the crime is committed by a white man against a white man, then we found the full penalty of the law is given. We discussed these matters with the District Attorney~~, who was very fine and cooperative.~~ He told us that where a Negro kills a Negro, it is very difficult for his investigators to get the actual facts. This led us to believe that perhaps Negro investigators could do a better job in these cases. We ~~made a~~ recommendation ~~on~~ this. In the schools, we found that all teachers under the law were to be paid equa salaries for the same work, but they were placed in brackets, 1, 2, 3. But, we found that most of the white teachers were placed in a certain bracket - #1 and a few in #2 - and all Negro teachers in the lower brackets. According to the brackets, the salaries were equal for equal work, but we could not find out on what basis the individual was placed in a br cket. We checked the educational status and found more Negro teachers with a B.A. degree than white teachers. Finally, we found there were certain things on which brackets were determined: attitude, temperament, etc. However, some improvement has been made on teachers' salaries. This may not have been done as far as brackets were concerned, but salaries were increased as a result of the survey. Also, the plan now is to float a bond issue of thirteen million dollars and the school board has called several groups of Negroes and whites in for discussions on how the funds are to be spend.

On health and sanitation, we found a shortage of Negro doctors because young men who study medicine usually settle down in the communities where they serve their internship. Brewster Hospital at Jacksonville does not offer them an opportunity for proper internship. Our committee recommended that internes be permitted to serve their internship at the Duval County Hospital. Nurses from Florida A. & M. College do some phases of their training in the hospital, and it is the feeling that if we can get these Negro nurses favorably accepted we will be able to have some interns accepted.

Mr. McClain:

I am endeavoring to teach at Mercer University to try to give something to those who will be leaders in their communities which will help them develop to have better attitudes toward race. During the past week two conferences of an interracial nature were held - one at Athens and the other at Paine College. At Macon we might coordinate Mercer and Fort Valley and the small Negro Baptist college in Macon. Although nothing much has been done so far, we do have an opportunity there.

A specific thing to prepare for and one on which I should like to get assistance from you on is is an Institute for Town and Country Ministers to be held at Emory next summer. While it is not denominational, it is limited to white ministers. I have been invited to lead the discussion for one of the class periods on "The Rural Minister and Race." The idea is to try to give something on the level of what a rural minister can do in teaching Christian attitudes towards race. The class will consist of about 20 to 30 ministers who are on the job in communities. I'll appreciate suggestions from you on this.

Mr. Wilson, Kentucky:

I have no activities to report as a Fellow but I should like to tell you something of the situation I find myself in as a teacher at the Municipal College for Negroes. I have been trying to make the people of Louisville conscious of how great is the difference between what is offered at the Muncipal College and what is offered at the University of Louisville. Charts have been prepared showing the discrepancies in what each college has to offer, and these have been presented to various groups in Louisville. Charts also have been prepared showing lack of opportunities for Negro doctors and nurses. Negro doctors are not permitted to work in the city hospital. I believe these charts and discussions have had some effect.

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No one was present from Louisiana. Dr. Trigg reported that he had met with an interracial group at Baton Rouge during the previous week. A group of 28 white and 25 Negro leaders met together to discuss community problems. These people desire to approach their problems objectively., and have outlined a program for housing, schools, and recreation parks which it is hoped will be completed within the next ten or fifteen years.

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Mr. Wharton, Mississippi:

It's true that conditions are bad in Mississippi, but to get a true comparison look back to the period after the last war. Then, we see real progress - more progress than even liberals in Mississippi realize. We are getting an increased number of quite frightened liberals, if they become large enough we fill find people not afraid to speak out - people who will be willing to speak out if others go with them.

In my teaching, I have been able to carry my race relations teaching from my students at Millsaps College to the Negro students at Tugaloo College. In this way, I am able to take back to the white students at Millsaps actual living expressions of experiences of the Negro and the same thing is true with those at Jackson College. Each group is greatly interested in the thoughts and feelings of the other. But, they are getting tired of having me asa gobetween and they are beginning to get to want to know each other and talk together. Before it is over, these students will want to seek each other out. Problems will be solved not by laws but by finding some way by which cultured young white and Negro people will get to know each other. Now, the white ministerial students want Negro ministerial students to come down and talk things over. Someday they will get together in some kind of association. There is no limit to the possibilities. That, I think, is the most promising thing I am connected with.

I am completing for the press a story of the Negro people during that crucial period of transition - 1865-1890 - from a system of slavery to a caste system. There is room here for a great deal of work. There are many misconceptions about the reconstruction era - things that whites in many cases used as the bases for arguments against advancement of the Negro people.

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~~No Fellow from Oklahoma.~~

~~Introduced Dr. Hill, visiting Professor in Sociology from Langston College.~~

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald, North Carolina:

There are three agencies for which I work which make it possible for me to have many opportunities I wish more of my fellow teachers could have. I am part-time teacher at Lenoir Rhyne College, and part-time worker for the Catawba County Health Department and the Catawba County Schools. At Lenoir Rhyne I am assistant professor of Health Education and Sociology. I feel that we on the faculty do have an obligation to the town in which we find ourselves. We need to give our students actual experience in voluntary community services, and in ~~give them an~~ opportunities to participate in activities which give them first-hand information, and ~~let them get~~ to know the people on the job. We hope to have a Community Council thru which we can ~~take~~ study problems in economics, labor, health, education - and see them in relation to each other. Do not discount the importance of members of both races meeting together and talking. That is a good way to get people to work together. Forget race - think in terms of the health of the community, a nursery school for the community, etc.

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Mr. Duncan, N.C.

I was glad, some months ago, to do some work for Dr. George Mitchell in connection with the training of Negro war veterans in Reidsville. We found about 30 white veterans getting on-the-job training and No Negroes. As I recall, seven Negro veterans were placed in on-the-job training.

Mr. Duncan, N.C. - cont'd.

The thing closest to my heart is along the line of Mrs. McDonals's work in health. At one time there was a story told in Reidsville to the effect that venereal diseases were rampant among the Negro race. The fellow who spread the story was invited to work with a biracial group to find out what the true situation was. Some 700 Negro students were examined in Reidsville and as a result of that survey he finally came to the conclusion that he did not find what he had anticipated. Instead of some 30-odd Negroes of the 700 having VD, it was three - that is, school pupils from 12 to 23.

I have participated in community planning for the City of Reidsville which was done on an interracial basis. I believe we followed some of the same procedures and techniques followed in the Jacksonville survey. Ours was a two year program and we feel that some very fine things have been accomplished.

There is a movement afoot now to bring veterans who have not been exposed to high school curriculum into a program which will consist of practical mechanics . . . . to the end that they may be upgraded in their work. This was one of the matters discussed and decided on at the meeting with the Veterans Administration officials.

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Allyn Robinson, N. C.

I think there has been a decided change in attitude in our community. Some years ago our church was the only church there which would attempt an interracial meeting. Now other churches do that. However, it is possible also for the church to take a "functional approach" and some of the work our church has done I believe was effective and practical, especially

Mr. Allyn Robinson (cont'd)

in connection with discrimination at the bus station, and the police problem.

At Raleigh our Project Committee came up with some elaborate plans. ~~and~~ We ~~said~~ felt that we needed a larger group, and this was referred to a new unit of the SRC at Chapel Hill.

It appears possible that there will be a merger of the two groups of ministers eventually.

~~"It's the Christian thing - BUT, have you considered the implications of it !"~~

~~Also, dropping of Recreation Commission - when they requested that the Mayor appt. some Negro representatives on it.~~

(Do not use ?)

I would like to suggest two items that seem to represent opportunities in North Carolina that I don't ~~don't~~ just know what to do about but I think a group like this would like to know about them. Some of you know we have a new health program developing. Governor Cherry appointed a commission a two years ago to survey the health needs of the state. Definite recommendations were made on the white needs but recommendations only for further study were made on the Negro needs. ~~(Use ?)~~ The program needs to be watched. In the new hospital program the Federal funds will be allotted only if they are equally used and it is contemplated that hospital units will be directed so that every Negro patient will be served under one ~~group~~ roof even if segregated. On the training of Negro doctors, much of the liberal leadership feels that the essential step is to try to have Negroes admitted to their graduate school - and because some of them feel so definitely that very little provision will be made under the present plan, this program with the backing and full financial support will have Council backing.

Any follow-thru on this:

One thing I wish the Regional Office of SRC would look after in Winston-Salem: What I find there seems to me to indicate that it is one of the problem centers of our state. I haven't yet found approach through my organization and perhaps that is one point where we might try to work out some sort of program of approach.

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Use any of McGill's remarks ?

Ralph McGill:

I expect to continue to live in the South. The educational level of Georgia is one thing, the educational level of North Carolina is another. We spent $2000 recently trying to decide what type of writing we ought to put in our paper in order to get people to read it and unders and it. In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, S. C., and Miss. you have a more complicated problem than in any other states - it's not just racial but all associated problems. They're not quite so complicated in N.C., Va., Ky., and Tenn.

remarks re newspaperman's techniques, etc. -
"don't get yourself labeled" etc.

then, the Columbians.

Suggested "letters to the newspapers" - they do help - should be intelligent, logical, to be effective.

Use women's groups in the work

In spite of looking back and feeling discouraged, we do see progress and changes. It is slowly cumulative.

Forums of some years ago were good - at the time I did not think so. We went into the crossroads communities and it seemed useless at the time. Now, I see some results.

McGill 'cont'd)

In reply to a question from Mr. Neal as to what the press might do in the matter of segregation, Mr. McGill suggested that the subject might very well be introduced by the "border state" papers and allowed to drift into the Deep South slowly, after the border states had taken some action.

Heexpressed the opinion that if people's minds could be cleared of the bugaboo of "social equality", much progress could be made. Offhand, he said, he'd list this as the No. 1 job to be done in the South. He felt that the press itself might be able to accomplish something concrete in this respect - by clearly defining the term "social equality".

In reply to a qu stion as to whether he felt that newspapers could be helpful in making such meetings as this eminently respectable", Mr. McGill said, he felt that they could, but that he would be more inclined to favor the use of the church, the school, etc., and exercise care in the type of newspaper publicity used.

Afternoon Session

Adjourned.

Friday A.M. November 15, 1946

Miss Fletcher, North Carolina

My work has been thru the schools and churches. I have been able to do some interracial work thru the church on a statewide program, serving in N.C. an interdenominational conference which calls together students from all the colleges. We do not call it an interracial conference because it is for students who are called together annually to discuss these problems. Naturally, racial matters are frequently discussed but they havenot been the focal point. The overall question has been the world community and our part in it.

There are other state groups which are also biracial in character. The Episcopal student Conference for the past ten years has been so organized; the Methodist Conference; and I believe some of the Baptist students' work has been on a biracial basis. There are several local groups, among them one ~~the group~~ called "Religion and Life." In Greensboro our group has been the Intercollegiate Group on Religion and Race Relations - there's been mostly ~~talk~~ discussion but our project this last year was a workshop on democratic community living. A few from the community came but mostly students from the various colleges. We first gave a background of social action and then studied the Greensboro community. ~~What is~~ the law about segregation; ~~what are~~ the needs of the community; ~~what are~~ the worst communities spots. At the end of spring, after that had been going on five or six weeks, ~~certain recommendations were made:~~ it was decided that ~~they~~ we work with playgrounds; 2. do something on hospitals; 3. do something with foreign students to integrate them into our American way of life. The ~~upshot~~ result has been that workshops within the larger group have been appointed to work on playgrounds, hospitals, and intercollegiate cooperation. The area from which most juvenile delinquency has come is where there are no playgrounds - so we are doing something on that.

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~~Use this 2:~~ Allyn Robinson: The Baptist students meeting at Ridgecrest last summer - 2600 - voted unanimously that their conference be made interracial. The indications are that Ridgecrest will not do it, but it is a happy sign.

Cyrus Johnson, North Carolina: my time for the past year has been absorbed in setting up a program which will provide for local groups promoting racial understanding; ~~Also, we've been~~ carrying on a series of broadcasts ~~programs~~ over Radio Station WPTF; ~~Also,~~ working with Dr. George Mitchell in the veterans program; trying to rebuild our membership lists; and trying to see where we go from here. ~~Have revamped~~ Our executive committee has been reorganized, and ~~some had lost interest.~~ at last meeting the ~~Executive Committee~~ moved to become affiliated with the SRC, with thought in mind to become State Division before long. It's a question of hopes, rather than what has already been done.

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Mr. John Larkins, N.C.:

There has been a Negro on the administrative staff of the Dept. of Welfare in North Carolina since 1925. I have been in this particular job for the past five years. We found if we are to plan intelligently we must have an idea of the needs and the facilities already available. One of the first things we did was to gather date and issue the booklet, "The Negro Population of North Carolina - Social and Economic." We distributed 10,000 of these, and we believe some good things have been done as a result of this.

I am now in process of making study of the boys being discharged from the Training School for Negro Boys in North Carolina. We've had an increase in delinquency. We wonder what happens to these boys - do they go back to their communities, to better living, or do they go on to higher crime? At the present time we are working to get data to establish a training school for febbleminded Negro children since we do not have such an instituion ~~now~~ in North Carolina. More and more we are coming to see our problems as problems of the state-at-large and not just problems affecting Negroes, and are attempting to plan our programs on this basis,

Mr. Larkins (cont'd)

knowing that in a broad, comprehensive statewide program Negroes will benefit along with the others. I think N.C. is the only Southern State having a Negro on its administrative staff and all policies which affect the welfare of Negroes in North Carolina come over my desk and I have an opportunity to discuss these things with the executives.

~~(see his written report for any other details)~~

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Miss Kittrell, N.C. (faculty: Howard Univ.)

Developed a speakers' bureau of persons well-versed in human & race relations, for use in (1) forum groups; (2) ~~student groups~~ young people's organizations; (3) school projects; (4) National Girl Scouts; (5) Churches.

Also Assisted with ~~the~~ organizing ~~of~~ a traveling library of books on Negro life and other minority groups;

Assisted with the preparation of a ~~Prepared~~ bibliography of books on the Negro and ~~Negro~~ life of other minority groups. These have been distributed to all the rpincipal libraries in the county.

Assisted with the organization of an interracial church in Washington, D.C. It is interdenominational - meets in a different church each month, holds twelve meetings a year. It has an Interracial choir of about 60 persons, & Sponsors an interracial supper once a month.

Serves as member of Committee of Pan-American Women whose purpose is to bring about a fuller understanding between of women of the Americas.

X

George Stephens, Asheville, N.C.

I think the presence of so many North Carolinians here today is good evidence of their interest in the welfare of the entire South, not just one state.

Serve on Interracial Committee in Asheville, which is laying the foundation of understanding so that when a need does come we will know how to go to each other and avoid painful situations.

Was interested recently in the results of the Batesburg case. A Negro passenger on a bus was taken off and in the ensuing scuffle struck with an instrument and blinded. I went to the man who operates the bus lines for a discussion. Asked his advice on what might be done to avoid such tragedies. He did not have much hope of anything being done; they tell each driver to handle each case on its own merits; they want to rely on State laws to settle their interracial laws and not try to settle them as bus operators. But, I can't help thinking that, if they have drivers' meetings anywhere, that thru such literature as SRC is publishing there may be some use for it at such meetings.

(~~FOLLOW THRU IN ANY WAY~~ ?)

I have wondered about some publication being started which would be a clearing house for the results of the thinking of you professional people. It might do some good if we could find out where the the studies are being made, when they are published and available; publications of the University presses, etc. So, if we could publish some sort of clearing house bulletin on what is coming out in the South, it might be of help and might encourage university presses to publich more books and make them more commercially feasible. So, I was foolish enough several years ago to start a little pamphlet, "The Southern Packet". (Distributed copies)

Mr. George Stephens (cont'd)

It calls itself a clearing house of Southern books and ideas. Drop me a card and let me know what studies are going on, ideas of general interest, and anything which probably ought to go in there as of interest to people in the South.

Our main resources, naturally, are people - that I believe is the greatest thing we can do - to make easy ways for interchange of ideas which will stimulate people to do their work better. This sort of conference is a great thrill to a man like me who spends most of the day working with a pencil - I appreciate the opportunity of being here.

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Remind Fellows of Mr. Stephens' request for their ideas & suggestions to make the "Packet" more effective ?

Insert in special letter.

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Miss Hamilton, Tennessee

"I just teach." I introduced a course in our high school curriculum called "Southern Problems"; and worked for Federal Aid for Education; and also worked with the teacher unions on salaries.

A copy of Miss Hamilton's outline for the course in "Southern Problems" was passed around and it was ~~suggestion by~~ suggested Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Ewbank that ~~the course~~ it ~~"Southern Problems"~~ be published.

ANY FOLLOW-THRU ?

Dr. Johnson complimented Miss Hamilton
on number of clippings sent in -
about ten times as many as any
other Fellow.

"We Need Those Clippings" - GBJ.

Mention in communication
to Fellows ?

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Dr. Eppse, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Mims is doing a good piece of work there ~~now~~ in ~~process of~~ forming a local unit of the SRC. Fifty-six persons came to the organizational meeting. It was suggested that we use the same temporary officers. We've broken up into committees to find out what pertinent problems are existing in the community which should be studied. ~~Believe~~ The next meeting will be on the first Monday afternoon in December.

At the present time efforts are being made to organize a Negro Unit of the National Guard but final decision on this has not yet been given. But, it looks as tho they may be allowed to organize without guns or ammunition.

~~(Leave out ?)~~

There are Negro Posts of the American Legion scattered throughout the State.

Some Interracial work is being carried on among young people in he Christian Churches.

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Valtaire, Texas

Fiscism is springing up at home, while we spend our time and thought on foreign countries. We have the KKK, etc. springing up in Texas; we have a hostile press there; the Young Democrates - which was very liberal - suddenly leadership turned over, changed; liberal publications are dying off almost as soon as they have begun. Labor is being pushed back very steadily. Southern Conference for Human Welfare seems to be pressing westward and it is significant that it is meeting opposition in Texas, strangely enough, from labor unions, who are very much afraid of Communistic connections and in Texas the Southern Conference has some reputation for having some quasi connection with Communists.

Dr. Rainey was defeated, in spite of the terrific campaign by liberals and near-liberals. The last bad point there was that the minorities failed at the polls, labor failed.

Now, the good things: Experienced native leadership is beginning to get together at the State level, leadership that understands itself and state problems. AVC came into Texas with an open membership - Negroes and whites - not the slightest bit of trouble.

There is a move on among labor leadership to expell from this lobby the Railroad Brotherhoods because of their discrimination policy and invite Negroes to participate.

The Methodist and Unitarian Churches are doing a good job. ~~- the Methodist Church is stronger~~. Labor leadership is as good in Texas as anywhere in the South - mainly of CIO leadership - they are one of the few groups that support and enforce Murray's directives on no discrimination - they are doing an excellent job.

Out of the Rainey organization we have begun to build a most promising statewide liberal, progressive organization. Texas has a tradition of liberalism, going all the way back to the Populist movement. We are so close to achieving a real Democracy, we think if we hold our gains in

Valtaire (cont'd)

Texas, it will spread to the other Southern States.

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Barton Beatty, Texas

I served on the Law and Crime Committee, which was organized by the Council of Social Agencies. This committee came about as a result of the deplorable situation ~~of~~ involving Negro homicides - last year about 73. ~~homicides~~ which numbered, white ~~which~~ the total for the whole town was about 101, with 21 for the Mexican minority. This committee was composed of two Negro members and three white. The study showedthe same results as similar studies reported on here today: Where committeed by Negro against Negro, usually exonerated; where white against white, penalties as provided by law; where Negro against white court actions greatly accelerated. Finally, this committee decided to submit its findings to the press. This was done under the auspices of the Council of Social Agencies. Publicity was very favorable. As a result, this week examinations are being given for Negro policemen. Qualifications for these jobs must be high. ~~must measure up~~

Second, we have decided it is a mistake to appoint to work on these various committees only those persons who are already sold - now we invite to serve on these committees people who are not of the same mind, even Texas Regulars have been invited in.

We have the White Pastors Association, and the ~~Negro side is the~~ Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of color, ~~Several white ministers~~ - ~~one from the Congregational and one from the Episcopal Church~~. They've worked with us, and now Negroes in September registered in the School of Religion at SMu. True, some difficulties came up that had not been anticipated - use of library, use of rest room facilities, and credits to be given. Library

and rest room facilities have been thrown open, and the question of credits has not yet been settled. However, the professors are not making any difference between the Negro and white students -- and we're not too much worried on that particular score.

Also, after two years of effort, Dallas will get an Urban League. Difficulty was that the members of the Board of Directors of the Community Chest felt that the Urban League was Communistic, that it was political, that it was red.

The Texas Interracial Commission is holding its annual meeting on December 6 in Houston, and they have asked me to make a full report on this meeting. They want to affiliate with the SRC and to turn over the entire work to the guidance of the SRC

The last thing has to do with my own work in the YMCA. Many YM's are not looked upon so graciously as worthwhile causes, but I think the young generation working with the YM will try to put a little brotherhood into it. We do have an interracial membership - white fellows join our Y, they pay their membership dues, etc. we say nothing about it. Then, we have an active Committee on Public Affairs, which meets monthly, and plan programs to be of help to the community.

We have done some work in promoting a VD program in Dallas. Also, we have been able to get a new Youth organization started. All agencies cooperated in this- Mexicans, Gentiles, Negroes, and all others groups were represented.

(In reply to a question, Mr. Beatty stated that there are now 14 Negro policemen, on three shifts, in Dallas, and six of these are ex-MP's or SP's.

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MR. NEAL, TEXAS:

I have been in interracial work since 1939; but am also interested in rural problems generally. As accomplishments, I might mention at Tyler I helped set up a Community Council, as a result of which we got a Negro Public Library, Negro worker for Child Welfare Department; and a shop in the Negro High School. I assisted with the development of a state program on health education for the State of Texas, and have done some race relations work for AMA. More recently, I have worked on the Public Relations Program of OPA.

As a result of a project in Have also agricultural research, improving race relations. In East Texas, where I am working, process of study, we evolved the idea that the soil is better prepared to grow sweet potatoes than anything else. So, we sold the President of the College on the idea of transforming the college program into a sweet potato program. If we get these dirt farmers to have more money, then their educational standard comes up. It is a place for all the agencies to work with us. It is a Baptist college, the president is a Baptist minister. A private Negro college located in the South can get to work on the problem that is holding the community down and I am also convinced that a Negro college can do it because it is not a victim of prejudice, sit together, talk together. You have reversed the ratio in the Negro colleges . . in white colleges you have the north to . . . in Negro colleges, we syphon off the best plans because they can't work well there. It may not be any good but we are working on it anyway.

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SUGGESTION FROM DR. MITCHELL

Get list of Health Educators
mentioned by Mrs. McDonald

(get from
Dr. Morgan ?)

Give to SRC Fellows

He, also, wondered if effort should be made to
nominate Fellows WITH AGRICULTURAL BACKGROUND.

Follow-thru

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SUGGESTION BY HOWARD MCCLAIN

At next annual meeting

Have at least half-day devoted

to chatting & visiting

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

34 Mrs. Lantor, Va.

(see article we have - some pages missing)

I work with 11 and 12 year olds. This project began with a sixth grade in their social studies class. We decided first we must understand ourselves, before we could understand others. What kind of people make up our classroom, our school, our community, our nation? Personal family trees were started - who am I, etc.? We used maps - what are the nationalities of other countries, races? Also, we studied the music of composers of various nationalities. We invited friends to the classroom for discussion; wrote many letters; did research work; visited the various churches of Richmond: Protestant, Catholic, Jewish. We used public transportation; visited the museum to study contributions of the various nationalities and races. We invited in students from another school whose parents were foreign born, and Negro students from another school. We presented our project as a panel discussion on the radio as a contribution to Brotherhood Week. We used the school bulletinboard for our posters showing what we had done. We also carried on a safety campaign in cooperation with the Negro schools; making posters and displaying them in the neighborhood stores. The Children visited the Negro school, but only with the permission of their parents; very few refused this permission.

~~See article~~

~~use any of it~~ ?

DR. ROSCOE LEWIS VIRGINIA

I think this organization could perform a distinct service in collecting such information as Mrs. Lantor and Mrs. McDonald have been working on. There is a good bit in common in some of the angles coming out of these reports with angles brought out in workshop last summer at Univ. of Chicago. a white teacher ~~Laura Roberts~~, ~~who teaches~~ in a high school ~~at Amarillo~~ in Texas, was able to get permission for her classes to visit Negro schools but was not able to g t permission for Negroes to come to the white schools, because white students got alarmed over conditions in Negro schools, so white officials would not permit them to visit and see how fine the white schools were, their equipment, and so on.

Follow thru on his suggestion that SRC collect data on projects such as those reported on by Lantor & McD ?

~~Miss Roberts~~ She got a Negro to visit their class. He was not the type to create the desired impression. an oldtime Negro ~~preacher who spoiled the whole thing by the language he used~~. The sharing of experience would have helped her if she had had information on it. I see the need for a clearing house for information on actual ways of integrating these types of programs, which are so wholesome in a community.

Any ~~follow-thru~~ ?

I can speak only of Hampton Institute. The students there are studying organizations, largely Negro organizations around Hampton Institute. We want to know what the program is, what is the purpose of existence, what national or statewide affiliation is there, and what ~~international~~ interracial associations are involved ? We found only the labor groups have any international affiliations - largely through the American Federation of Teachers Union on the campus. We have a mixed staff. We have been able

to maintain considerable connection between the school and both whites and Negroes of the local community. In studying these organizations, they have become ~~been~~ interested in duplication of effort by them. ~~dualism - SRC and Southern Conf. for Human Welfare.~~ The question I must answer when I go back - my students have been studying these two organizations - first, they are concerned with this appearing to be dualism . I think I am fair in saying I did not suggest the answers - they figured it out for themselves - they say this about this organization - that it might be termed a middle-of-the-road organization; it sees the uselessness perhaps of sending telegrams, by affixing signatures, as in the Bilbo case; they see the uselessness of a good bit of the propaganda that the so-called pressure organizations utilize. They say, however, that this organization proceeds on its scholarly way toward promoting group understanding perhaps as the potentiality of doing more for a race relations program than the so-called pressure organizations, in terms of the possibility of approach to the people whom I had in mind when I asked the question about "respectability". Middle-of-the-road - someone yesterday called them the "quite frightened liberals". I don't think that is appropriate. But, there are people in every community who are pursuing their quiet ways, unprejudiced, immersed in their particular activities. They haven't thought about these problems. These are the people whose attitudes are not fixed; ~~these are the people~~ who have so much to contribute to the interracial picture in their respective communities. They students asked about this conference, they wanted to know, are the people who attend to sit down and talk in common friendly in their ideas; will they be the ones who, back in their respective communities, can do the same thing? Some can, some can't. They see it as the one objective of this organization: To make this program so respectable that in every community we can do what the teacher ~~Laura Roberts~~ is doing in ~~Amarillo~~, Texas; and what Don West

is doing in Lula, Georgia. I shall be able to tell these students I think that we have considered that the theme of this whole conference; "What are we going to do in our local communities?"

Now, as to what we have been doing: One project was with the Editors. These students havelearned how effective it is to make those letters hinge around some commo problem - not just on Negroes' problems - generally to commend them for something.

Our students want to know what this organization is interested in. Why cannot there be some activity in which we can participate on a perfectly respectable basis? For instance, this story: There was ~~this~~ a girl who wanted to ~~take~~ teach music. ~~The music teacher~~ She is now teaching in ~~this~~ community where Negroes have never lived. ~~The music teacher~~ She was invited into the church to give a recital. From that little beginning there has been buiilt up some of the intercommunity contacts between the races in which we are interested.

-0-

DR. ROBERTS? VIRGINIA

The students in my sociology group are interested in making a survey of the jobs done by Negroes during the summer. Later they might get in touch with a white collegewhich did a similar thing and compare results.

Insert

See his written paper - use portions ?

Roberts insert p. 34

Since sociology is a study of human interactions and interrelations, the causal or contributing factors to these interactions and interrelations and their results or effects, it has the most direct bearing upon race relations by contributing to the knowledge of their nature, their causes and their results. Some courses, such as American Race Relations and Anthropology may have a more direct bearing on the problem of race relations than others.

For the past four summers the writer has been Director of the Summer School for Ministers conducted by the Conference of Virginia Negro Colleges on Rural Life, in which he has had a white instructor on the staff each summer not only for what they had to teach but also for the implementation of the idea and ideal of interracial cooperation. Of the thirty or forty lecturers used each summer, over half of them have been white persons.

The writer, under great handicaps, has attempted to do a little research work in the field of Negro life which, in his opinion, has a direct bearing on the problems with which the Council is concerned, namely; education, industry, labor, agriculture, civil rights, suffrage, etc. The most important piece of research completed is a study of rural Negro life in the State of Virginia, entitled "The Life and Labor of Rural Virginia Negroes", in which it is quite clearly revealed that Negro life cannot be understood apart from a study of the interrelations between whites and Negroes. Moreover, this latter piece of research work and another that is being planned are related to the problem of race relations because they involve the operative research activities on the part of a Negro and a white student of social relations. Copies of a resume of the above named study entitled "Disadvantaging Factors in the Life of Rural Virginia Negroes" have been requested by and sent to a number of social scientists

and persons interested in human welfare problems of the South.

Related to the writer's work are certain activities such as public addresses, participation in various professional and civic activities which permit the presentation of ideas and principles for which the Southern Regional Council, Inc. stands. Examples of the latter type of service are:

1. Serving as lecturer to a seminar of Negro and white students representing the Colleges in the Richmond area.
2. Lecturing to the Advanced Officer's Training School at Camp Lee with a view toward aiding army officers to understand differential behaviour.
3. Assisting S.R.C. in its survey of Veterans participation in the on-the-job training program under the GI Bill of Rights.

Since Mrs. Tilly could not stay over for the afternoon session, Dr. Johnson at this point asked her to tell the group something of her activities.

MRS. TILLY (title ?)

Of course, here in Georgia, one matter which has concerned us very much has been the gubernatorial race - but I have been thinking more about politics on a community level. It is the councilman who has something to do with the set-up of the police courts. It is the coroner who acts when a man is mobbed or murdered. The kind of coroners we have had to face this year have not been the type of men I wish might have been coroners - yet they are elected officials. I am also concerned with the type of law-enforcement officers we have. The sheriff is usually the man who wins the election - with no training. We put law enforcement into his hands. Isn't it possible to get on the programs of the peace officers when they have their annual meetings in your community? I would like to suggest that. Work in your communities to build up the backing of the lawmakers who want to do something. Build this up among your community people. It's an eyeopener to sit in the police courts.

Another thing - in thinking of Mr. McClain's course for miniters at Emory - this is to be for rural miniters. We could have Chinese, Indians, all the races and nationalities there except the Negro - just a few blocks away will be the Negro ministers meeting separately. Another thing I'd like to mention in connection with Mr. McClain's study course. There's a group of people we've not talked much about — those people who make up the Columbians, Ku Klux Klan, etc., As you talk to the ministers, remember these ~~forgotten~~ people who are forgotten by the church. I saw those Columbians - they had found something in their lives they could grasp. There are too many of them for the church to neglect. You have got to reach those people somehow. The SRC hasn't found a way, I don't think, to reach that type of person. Our literature doesn't

reach them, they don't come in contact with us.

A third thing - in all the courses we have taught we have never taught them what to do in an emergency. Sitting in a minister's office recently in a town wrecked by riot, I listened to his talk ~~he told~~ of his good intentions. He suffered terribly. He had been called by a Negro who begged him to do something. He did not know anything to do so he went to bed. ~~So,~~ In any course in race relations there should be some way to teach them what to do in an emergency. Also, in the Walton County lynching the women there did not know what to do, although they knew a lynching was going to happen.

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Mrs. Havens:

~~Explaining she had nothing "special to say" to the group,~~ Mrs. Havens commented that it had been tremendously encouraging to her to meet the Fellows and to observe the high type persons they are. Those residing along the Seaboard States, from Virginia to Florida, she said, "will certainly see and hear a great deal from me during the next year."

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Upon request of Mr. Neal, that the objectives of the Council Fellows be clarified, Dr. Johnson said:

It was the idea of Dr. Odum, even before the Council was established. He had laid out a plan for a Council on Southern Regional Development and had taken some steps to get the Interracial Commission to broaden out and become such a Council. It would have eventually, but other things came along. The two trends came together and this Council was the outgrowth. One of Dr. Odum's ideas was that the Council have a group of young people all over the South - he had hoped to have 100 - who could come together and pool their ideas, get new ideas and go back and work either directly in race relations or as a sideline, according to their main jobs, that in them would amount to a very substantial force of good. That was the philosophy behind it nd it was written into the by-laws of the Council. Only a few Fellows were appointed the first year, more last year, a few this year. More would have been appointed before this meeting but money was short and expenses could not be met. We will have new ones added - we want nominations and suggestions on that this afternoon. I hope we can convince the General Education Board this is one of the best things the Council is doing - bringing this group together - and that they will give us a little more next year so we can have this conference annually. I admit that the Fellows have been neglected. We see the potentialities existing for this group and we see ways of helping you to do more effectively what you are trying to do. We certainly will have the clearing house arrangement and we are going to have somebody on the staff whose chief responsibility will be to keep in touch with you and keep that clearing house information going.

(~~REMIND~~ DR. J)

Dr. Johnson (cont'd)

For the next meeting I think possibly we should reserve the evening for just a "bull session" - no movies or anything.

Mr. GUNTER, VETERANS SERVICES DIV.? SRC.

In ~~have~~ traveling over the State of Tennessee I found so many problems that could hardly decide which one to tackle first. The greatest problem seems to be lack of proper guidance. We've found it important to create friendly attitude on the part of state officials. I've been particularly concerned with the on-the-job-training program for the veterans. It's been difficult to find jobs for them - so, we would organize a committee made up of the leaders of both races in a community. We found it important, also, to have the cooperation and support of the various veterans organizations. At the present time I am concentrating efforts in west Tennessee for there is a heavy Negro population there. There are many Negro veterans there and there is a grat need for a vocational school in Memphis. We expect to have a new school established there soon.

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Following up considerable discussion at the morning session on the matter of homicides, Dr. Johnson showed the group ten ~~ex~~ a chart showing the results of a study on homicides in ten North Carolina counties for the period 1930-1940. He thought possibly the group might think it worthwhile to work - individually - on something of this sort for presentation to their own county officials. He also thought they might be successful in getting the local authorities to show the race of both the victim and the offender on the police records.

Dr. Johnson asked the group to be thinking of nominees for Fellows, saying that the membership should be broadened ~~out~~ to include not only the professions but also people from other walks of life - public administration, agriculture, law enforcement, and business.

(FOLLOW THRU)

He asked ~~also~~ further that the Fellows not limit their own individual activities to the field of race relations.

Mr. Wilson from Louisville:

Suggested that the Council Board members in Louisville nominate Fellows from over the State of Kentucky.

Dr. Johnson: This clearing house idea - we are going to carry ~~that~~ out as best we can; will appreciate your sending suggestions on what you would like to have - what kind of service you would like us to have. ~~Also,~~ If you use a film which you consider very good, send that information in to us.

Also, make more use of radio, take the initiative, get acquainted with your radio people.

Mr. Cyrus Johnson suggested that the Fellows send in list of specific types of programs which might be used.

Dr. Johnson: We hope sometime to have recordings which could be borrowed and sent out over local radio stations - or if you know of any good records here in Atlanta, let us know that..

As another possible activity for the Fellows, Dr. Johnson suggested the making of public opinion surveys in local communties, or even participation

in southwide public opinion surveys.

Dr. Johnson asked for suggestions for persons for consideration as nominees for Rosenwald Fellowships.

(FOLLOW THRU)

Dr. Johnson wondered if any one of the Fellows would wish to assist in the preparation of a leaflet for bus drivers. Mr. Wharton, Miss., suggested that it's not a bad idea to write a letter to the company when a driver is observed doing a very good job.

Dr. Johnson also ~~wondered~~ asked the group to assist in building up the SRC membership. "Send us names of good people who might become Council members or who might be willing to do something that the Council ~~is interested in~~. We are trying to build up our membership." As one means of obtaining names for cultivation, Dr. J suggested reading carefully the newspaper columns of letters to the editors.

MR. NEAL - Texas

I want to know is SRC to be clearly an action agency or a research agency or is it to base its action on the research.

DR. JOHNSON: Someone started rumor that we are research only. What we have done in the way of research has been only to get action. It is not true that we are research agency only. As on segregation on public transportation in Atlanta - that takes study first and then action - we will take the facts to the civic groups. We are doing only that research which is a necessary basis for effective action.

MR. WHARTON, MISS.

Do materials go regularly to the publications of the various denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Catholic, Jewish, etc. ?

FOLLOW THRU

?

additional questions raised:

Mr. Beatty: ~~wondered whether the~~ "Should Fellows ~~should~~ attempt to organize committees of SRC in their respective communities? ~~someone else wondered whether~~ ~~SRC~~ would be better to take a group which is already organized and tie onto it, making it sort o' an affiliate of the Council?" ~~someone else~~ suggested the possibility of the SRC working with colleges which are carrying on agricultural experimental studies, such as one now being done at the Univ rsity of Virginia. Dr. Roberts: ~~wondered if the SRC~~ "Could SRC publish some of the research reports from various places." Dr. Johnson said, "Although such published reports might be helpful, ~~and~~ ~~we~~ would like to have an opportunity to see them before deciding definitely on the question of publication," he was afraid lack of funds might prevent. Someone suggested that SRC at least abstract portions of unusually good research reports and make them available. Dr. Johnson pointed out that lack of funds and limited staff might prevent doing very much of this, but that such is done, to some small degree, in NEW SOUTH. Cyrus Johnson expressed the hope that the SRC would become increasingly interested in cooperative activities, if possible making available copies of reports on what has done in this field - such as the ~~cooperative~~ credit unions in ~~Carroll~~ Tyrrell County, N.C.

DR. WALTER CHIVERS Prof. of Soc. Morehouse

Pointed out need for reaching the masses - told of local Spiritualist minister who brought a crowd of 5000 persons together, after all efforts of others had failed to get them interested in voting. He pointed out the results of a recent survey, which showed that 90% of the people did not even got to the movies, but do go to church. "Reach their ministers," he said.

Mr. McClain wondered how the SRC could get denominations such as the Holiness and the Church of God to work with it.

Dr. Chivers said "take these people in on the Council, don't say they're wrong - get them in with you."

DR. JOHNSON ASKED FOR SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT YEAR'S MEETING

Valtair: Have a whole evening to do as we please - for discussions on whatever a small group is interested in - getting acquainted, etc.

Miss Fletcher: Perhaps since we have gotten to know something about what we're each doing, we could take specific problems and attack them as a group and spend less time saying hat we have done.

Mr. Robinson, N.C.: Would it help to have us submit a written report, let a member of the staff go over it, condense it and use it that way?

Mr. Wilson, Louisville: Also, let us bring specific problems with which we need help.

DR. JOHNSON: I might ask several of you to work with us as a Planning Committee - might try to get some consultants to work with us next year, such as Dr. Vance.

DR. LEWIS, Hampton Institute:

The Board might consider working out some scheme whereby all the Fellows are working on one particular approach to their own community - what is the most pressing problem? If all of us in our community were approaching that problem or series of problems systematically, we would be building up a fund of information all over the area and we could compare notes.

DR. JOHNSON: There would be a limit to the amount of uniformity - the Concil program next year will emphasize law enforcement, police training in human relations, antilyncing, including civil rights cases, & building up local groups for work.

MR. DAVES, Tenn. This is the Council's program for next year and we would like to have a plan for the Fellows in our local communities. All the Fellows are working toward the common objectives of the Council. I think if we hit those specific areas and and try to do something about them - -

It was ~~SOMEONE (DR. J H)~~ SUGGESTED THAT NEXT YEAR'S CONFERENCE START OFF WITH A SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL'S ANNUAL MEETING.

(~~MAKE NOTE~~)

-0-

~~Picture made for Atlanta World~~

Close with last par. second column
P. 22 New South, Dec. 1946

ATTENT SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL MEETING— Above is a portion of the delegates from southern states who attended the meeting last week of the Southern Regional Council meeting held at Atlanta University.

Atlanta Daily World 11-17-46

Fellows Conference

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Origins and Aims—Report on Negro Voters

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 26, 1957

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, at various times in the past I have quoted the publications of the Southern Regional Council. The Southern Regional Council is composed entirely of southerners, men and women of good will of both races in the South. It is in no sense a lobbying organization. I have been able to obtain material it provides through the Library of Congress, at my request.

I think the statement which has been prepared on the origins and aims of the Southern Regional Council should be printed in the RECORD at this point so as to indicate the high qualifications of the council and its emotional attachment to the South. So I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the statement be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL: A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGINS AND AIMS, APRIL 1956

"The South of the future toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God." (From a Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council (1951).)

SRC AND THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have a history of 35 years of constructive activity.

In the troubled days following World War I, race conflict and the lawlessness of terror organizations reached such proportions that the need for new techniques of restoring harmony could not be ignored. To meet this need, interracial committees were formed in cities and towns throughout the South. It was found that by bringing together influential members of both races grievances could be aired, mutual problems discussed, and a meeting of minds effected. This method had such beneficial results that interracial committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early twenties. Their influence became southwide through the formation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a central organization with headquarters in Atlanta.

The commission was founded in 1919 by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Among them were Dr. M. Ashby Jones, prominent Baptist minister, Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, Mr. John J. Eagan, businessman and philanthropist, Dr. Plato Durham, dean of the Emory University Theology School, Dr. Robert Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, the commission's director. Its work in behalf of sound race relations was acclaimed by the South's leading newspapers, religious leaders, and by many public officials.

The commission helped organize, extend, and guide the work of State and local interracial committees. It assisted them in making their influence felt by newspapers, civil authorities, churches, school officials, police administrators, and health officers. It gave much attention to factual analysis of the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence. Its auxiliary, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, did much to educate public opinion in the causes and possible remedies for such violence.

From these early activities, the commission built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset through the years. The traditional barrier between the races was broken down to allow an interchange of ideas and mutual trust. The notion of cooperative action by people of good will, both white and Negro, took root and has continued to grow. In its 25 years of operation, the commission made the meeting of white and Negro citizens for the discussion of common problems an accepted practice almost everywhere in the South. It marshalled thousands of southern church people in opposition to lynching and other injustices, brought new light to bear on race relations, issued 2 million copies of pamphlets and leaflets, and symbolized the faith of the southern white people and Negro people in the processes of mutual agreement and cooperation.

Transition to SRC

In 1939 the leaders of the commission began to explore the possibility of expanding the activities of the organization to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. In October, 1940, the commission instructed its executive committee to "take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the commission and other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South."

Meanwhile the efforts of other progressive southerners were leading them to a similar purpose. The first movement in that direction took place when a group of southern Negro leaders met in Durham, N. C., on October 20, 1942, to set forth just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the postwar South

and Nation, and to enlist the aid of interested white southerners. The result of this historic conference was a comprehensive statement covering the following areas: Political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, and social welfare and health. Many social thinkers regarded the Durham statement as the most hopeful pronouncement on race relations that had come out of the South in the last 75 years.

In April 1943 a group of southern white leaders met in Atlanta to consider the statement of the Durham conference. These white leaders found the statement so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and so demonstrative of good will, that they gladly pledged their cooperation. "The need," they concluded, "is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect."

SRC organized

Representatives of both the Durham and Atlanta conferences met in Richmond in June 1943, to work out further details. The Durham statement was adopted as a general guide to action, and a continuing committee was appointed to devise practical means of approach. The organizing meeting of the council was held in response to a call issued by some of the South's finest leadership, including C. H. Gillman, Georgia director, CIO; George L. Googe, southern director, AFL; M. Ashby Jones, Baptist minister; Ryland Knight, Baptist minister; Rabbi David Marx, The Temple, Atlanta; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, the Methodist Church; Ralph McGill, editor, the Atlanta Constitution; Stuart R. Oglesby, Presbyterian minister; Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, bishop of Savannah-Atlanta; Dean S. Paden, president, King Hardware Co.; J. McDowell Richards, president, Columbia Theological Seminary; Bishop John Moore Walker, the Protestant Episcopal Church; Goodrich C. White, president, Emory University.

Following the deliberations of this group and a subsequent conference with southern Negro leaders, the SRC was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore; Ralph McGill; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. At the charter meeting, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met and formally merged its program and assets with those of the council. A strong and democratic council had been established to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

Since this auspicious beginning, the council's membership has included distinguished southerners, white and Negro, in all walks of life. Dr. Odum was the first president of the organization. He was succeeded by Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., a prominent Catholic layman and cofounder of the Catholic Committee of the South. Mr. Williams served as president for 6 years—from 1945 until 1951. He was succeeded by Mr. Marion A. Wright, widely known as a South Carolina attorney active in civic and educational affairs, now living in Linville Falls, N. C.

How SRC works

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 southerners representing the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 States of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. They make the policies and review all activities at an annual meeting. They elect an executive committee which meets at least every 3 months to give closer direction to the organization. And full reports of all activities are sent to the members quarterly. The council is nonprofit, nonpolitical, and nondenominational.

Financial support for the council has come from many different individuals and organizations. Some of the organizations are: the Julius Rosenwald Fund, General Education Board, the Fund for the Republic, Division of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Catholic Committee of the South, Board of Education of the Methodist Church, Ashby Jones Memorial Fund, Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Marshall Field Foundation, the Doris Duke Foundation, various trade unions, and some business firms. Individuals support the council through contributions, legacies, and payment of membership dues.

What SRC does

The council's present functions may be summarized as follows: (1) Clearinghouse and coordinating work with numerous agencies working on southern problems; (2) research and survey to determine the facts and the state of public opinion as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational activities through a monthly bulletin, the New South, and through pamphlets, press, radio, television, conferences, and personal contacts; (4) consultative services to private and official agencies; (5) promotion of specific programs of action through the council staff and affiliated State organizations.

Following are some of the areas with which the SRC's educational program has been concerned:

Employment of Negro policemen in southern communities.

Newspaper handling of racial news.

Community self-surveys, in which local people of both races study their problems as a basis for achieving local solutions.

Conferences of leading white and Negro southerners with common concerns and a common desire to further democratic practices in their areas of interest—religion, health, housing, education, etc.

Voluntary decisions to open professional associations, private colleges, public libraries, and the like to all qualified persons without respect to race.

The right to vote without racial discrimination or intimidation.

Impartial enforcement of the law and administration of justice in the South.

Orderly compliance at the community level with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court holding public school segregation unconstitutional.

Church support

Church people have always been the moving force in the southern interracial movement. This is as true today as it was 35 years ago. All of the major religious groups represented in the South have taken their stand in favor of the principle embodied in the Supreme Court's segregation ruling. The Court ruling was endorsed by the Southern Baptist Convention, many of the southern conferences of the Methodist Church, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (southern), the Province of Sewanee (southeastern) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Catholic Bishops of the South, the various Jewish religious and fraternal groups, and virtually all of the other denominations found in the South. It is only natural that many religious southerners should seek to put the principles of their faith into everyday practice.

The Southern Regional Council and the affiliated State groups have enjoyed both financial and moral support from religious bodies representing the three major faiths.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the council, received the 1953 annual award of the Catholic committee of the South "for his significant contribution to the welfare of the South."

Affiliated State organizations

With the aid of a grant from the Fund for the Republic, the Southern Regional Council is assisting interracial organizations in 12 Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Each of these organizations has its own membership, officers, and staff. In each case, people of the State involved make their own decisions as to policy and program. Affiliation with the Southern Regional Council is voluntary, and the purpose of the short-term financial aid from SRC is to help the State groups become strong, self-sustaining human relations agencies.

Toward the South of the future

The Southern Regional Council's main asset is and has always been those southerners who believe deeply in democratic practices, and who know firsthand the problems of the region. On such people rest the hopes of the South. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the Nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern thought and con-

science; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to national groups.

The Southern Regional Council and its affiliates seek to be practical organizations, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. They hold the belief that every community must ultimately find its own answers within the framework of law and conscience. They offer no master blueprint, no sovereign remedy for the South's human problems. But they do offer a method—that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, following the statement with respect to the Southern Regional Council, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a most extraordinarily able survey the Southern Regional Council has made, which is just off the press, under date of July 18, 1957. Again I wish to emphasize I have obtained the material at my request from the Library of Congress to show that it was in no sense forced upon me, so to speak.

The survey deals State by State with the various ways in which Negroes are prevented from voting in the South. I highly commend this factual account to the Members of the Senate, as we debate part IV of the bill.

There being no objection, the survey was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH—PART OF A REPORT OF A SURVEY BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

(Furnished on his request to Senator DOUGLAS by the Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service)

DISCRIMINATION AND INTIMIDATION

Just as the main segregationist movement has switched from the white sheet of the Ku Klux Klan to the white collar of the citizens council, so has the pattern of discrimination against the Negro southerner changed in recent years.

In no field is this gradual shift to subtler methods seen more clearly than in a study of Negro registration and voting. Killings, beatings, the dragging of Negroes from their homes in the middle of the night—these are now rare occurrences, compared to previous decades.

Overt violence is, in brief, the exception rather than the rule for racist dealing with assertive Negro citizens. The threat of violent tactics, however, is kept alive in some areas by anonymous telephone calls to Negro leaders. Crosses still are burned, jobs threatened. Occasionally, homes are shot into or bombed.

But, today, with less obvious means employed generally, Negroes interested in voting are far more likely to be barred by a question on the Constitution than by a rope or whip.

Alabama

The Alabama consultant directed a field survey in each of the counties in his State. According to these reports:

Negroes might be treated courteously, as in Bullock County, Ala., where the board of registrars has received Negro applicants pleasantly, let them fill out forms, then told them they didn't pass—with no reasons given. In this county, with 5,423 Negroes of voting age, only 6 were registered in the summer of 1956. In 1953, more than 100 attempted to register; in 1955, only 20 even tried, and of these 19 were refused. One of the six registered succeeded only on his seventh trip to the board.

In other counties of central Alabama, like Bullock, Negroes encounter greater difficulty. This is the black-belt section of the State, so-called because of the dark rich soil, an area where 15 counties have populations over 50 percent Negro.

Among these is Dallas, where only 275 of the 18,132 Negroes of voting age are registered.[1] In 1956 alone, at least 350 were turned down. Some reported that they filled out questionnaires 3 or 4 times but still were not sent registration certificates. Many reported they were given no help in filling out forms although white applicants were. One Negro teacher who registered was fired allegedly for being "too smart;" this frightened many other teachers.

Marengo, another county in the Alabama black belt, simply seems to have stopped registering Negroes. Of 10,223 eligible, 170 were registered before the Supreme Court decision calling for an end to segregated schools. This, plus formation of a local citizens council, is reported to have hardened the lines of white resistance to Negro equality and to have put the brakes on Negro registration.

In Monroe County, Ala., where 140 of the 5,914 Negroes of voting age are registered, other hopeful applicants said more often than not they found the board of registrars had "misplaced the application forms" or told them to return later. Registrars in Hale County, where 130 of 7,036 eligible Negroes are on the voting roll, have turned down 300 in the past 2 years for "failure to fill out forms correctly."

One Negro teacher in Alabama said she was refused because she didn't know the address of her estranged husband. Many Alabama boards require two voters to vouch for all Negro applicants and some require Negroes to produce white character witnesses. Registrars in one county where about 2 percent of nearly 7,000 Negroes over 21 have registered announced that a "good white man" must accompany Negro applicants.

In a black-belt county which is somewhat less than 50 percent Negro, registrars closed their office when a group of Negroes appeared. Other Negro applicants said they were told when the board would meet but then found no one present on arrival. A Negro leader who encouraged other Negroes to vote reported he was threatened anonymously by telephone and told to stop his activities or he would be run out of town. Only about 200 of over 5,000 Negroes have registered.

A Negro leader in Coosa County, Ala., also said he was threatened. Crosses were burned in front of the homes of two leaders of a Negro voters' drive in Choctow County. In the latter, 112 of 4,819 Negroes of voting age are registered; 28 said they were turned down on their first try, but accepted the second time. Most of those initially refused are teachers; maids and yardmen have found it somewhat easier to enroll.

Birmingham and surrounding Jefferson County present one of the gloomiest pictures for Negroes in the South. In no other major city of the region has it been so difficult for them to vote. Only about 7,000 of 121,510 Negroes over 21 are registered; at least that many more have been turned down. Instead of the standard form and the character witnesses, Jefferson County registrars have employed another method unique in the State: Added questions about government. They might ask on what date the 10th amendment to the Constitution became effective, what was the 14th State to be admitted to the Union, on what date did Oklahoma change from a territory to a State? They have recognized no limits to their power to interrogate. While Negroes have been the board's main target, white union members, particularly if they wear overalls or work clothes, have reported that they sometimes find registration difficult or impossible. Negroes appearing before the board often have been questioned for from 35 to 40 minutes; they have had to line up separately, and the longer the line the longer the questioning.

Strong, in his study of Jefferson County, described the method used by registrars to avoid suits with the following hypothetical case: a person who failed to satisfy the board was told orally he did not qualify; the applicant then secured an attorney and filed a suit, which was a signal for the board to register the plaintiff. His suit collapsed and no court has an opportunity to pass on section 33 of the Alabama Code and the "qualified to register" phrase.[2]

In Macon County, Ala., home of famed Tuskegee Institute, many college trained Negroes have found the barriers impregnable. Negroes outnumber white persons about 5 to 1; of the 14,526 of voting age, 1,100 have reg-

[1] Registration figures used are those of 1956.

[2] Donald S. Strong, Registration of Voters in Alabama (Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama).

istered. By contrast, the Associated Press reported in April 1956, that 2,700 out of a total Macon County white population of 5,000 had registered, or that fewer than 100 white persons over 21 had failed to do so. An Alabama observer said that the board of registrars would sit until all white citizens interested had registered and then resign. In any event, for the major part of 1956, there was no board in the county, for 2 of the 3 members resigned and it takes at least 2 to transact business. This was at least the third time in a decade this had happened.

North Carolina

In North Carolina, as in other States with literacy laws, the registrar has considerable latitude. He can have the applicant copy indicated sections of the State constitution or he can dictate. Some Negroes have protested the use of dictation, since a registrar often reads too fast or uses a particularly difficult section. However, the State board of elections has upheld a registrar's right to use this means of testing.

A Negro attorney in a rural eastern county of North Carolina said that in certain precincts of this and adjoining counties, "It takes a white man only a few minutes to get registered, but it may take an hour for a Negro. Actually, the latter is given an academic rather than a literacy test. In this county, the tests are tough and the literacy rate low, which doubly handicaps the Negro. The tests given here actually require an interpretation of law."

A Negro college graduate in North Carolina who attempted to register for the May 1956, primary said he was turned down because he could not write a section of the State constitution from memory. Some registrars who want to disqualify Negroes have asked for a definition of such words as "ordained," "sovereignty," "posterity," etc. The replies often do not satisfy the registrar.

But there are counties throughout the State, including the rural piedmont and eastern sections, where literacy requirements are ignored for anyone, white or Negro, who wants to register. In others, only Negroes are required to do some reading. In some rural North Carolina counties, Negroes can register with a minimum of trouble only if sponsored by white persons.

Louisiana

Louisiana applicants for registration have been given a rather complicated form and the law has barred any help in filling it out. In most instances, completion is regarded as evidence of literacy although the registrar may, if he wishes, examine an applicant. There has been wide variation in the practice of helping applicants and in the strictness with which forms are scrutinized for mistakes. In some parishes, Negroes have found it almost impossible to satisfy the high standards demanded of them. In others, both Negroes and whites have been permitted to copy from previously completed forms and mistakes have been overlooked.

If a person is unable to complete the form satisfactorily, he still may qualify in some parts of Louisiana. In a number of parishes many white and Negro illiterates have registered under the physical disability provision of the State constitution. This makes it possible in some instances to control their ballot, because such registrants are entitled to ask for assistance in voting. Practice varies widely with respect to registration of illiterates but, as a rule, where literate Negroes have found it easy to qualify, illiterate Negroes also have met few obstacles.

Under one Louisiana statute which adds to the difficulties of Negro voting, two bona fide registered voters can challenge by affidavit the right of a person to be registered. The person challenged has to respond within 10 days by appearing before the registrar to prove his right to remain on the voting list. If a person fails to appear, his name is removed automatically. Citizens council groups have purged several hundred Negroes from voting lists through this device in more than a dozen parishes, including Natchitoches, Webster, and La Salle. They are able to learn which Negroes have registered under another Louisiana law which permits any 25 registered voters, by application, to copy or photostat registration records.

The Colfax Chronicle, county weekly of Grant Parish, reported (October 12, 1956) that members of the citizens council worked in the registrar's office that week in a frank effort to disfranchise the county's 864 Negro voters. The Chronicle also reported:

Their action followed a White Citizens Council meeting in Dry Prong attended by State Senator William Rainach and other Louisiana segregation advocates. W. J. B. Jones of Colfax County, WCC president, said the group voted unanimously to try to purge Negro voters. Louis Earl Stevens, council secretary, subsequently estimated that at least 90 percent of the Negro registrants were challenged in Grant Parish.

Where, instead of writing out colored on registration blanks the applicant simply put "C," the applications were challenged as being incorrect. Each Negro's age in years, days, and months was refigured and often found off by a day or so. The Chronicle checked the first 100 white registrations in one ward and found only one card which would meet the standards set by the WCC for Negroes. Four, including the superintendent of schools, figured their ages incorrectly. In a further check, the Chronicle discovered that not a single member of a citizens council committee had filled in correctly all the blanks. Needless to say, only the Negroes were challenged. Of the more than 700 Negroes purged 2 weeks before the November general election, 399 had cleared the challenges a week before the deadline.

The Chronicle commended Registrar Maxine Mosley for her fairness in dealing with the Negroes challenged.

Not all members of the white community supported the purge effort. District Attorney Sam L. Wells said he would be a witness and sign affidavits for those challenged registrants whose place of residence he knew of his own personal knowledge. J. M. Straughan of route 8, Colfax, wrote the Chronicle:

"I'm a southerner born and raised right here in central Louisiana and I am opposed to integration as strongly as any southerner could be. But what has integration got to do with the removal of Negroes from the registration rolls. I for one, will be glad to sign an affidavit for those colored voters I know to help keep them from being imposed on."

On February 25, 1957, the Justice Department made public some FBI findings on registration of Negroes in Louisiana. Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, said the FBI material indicated that testimony by Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. Gremillion to a House Judiciary Subcommittee "might have left a misleading impression in a number of respects." Olney's statement was in a letter to Chairman EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of New York, who presided at hearings in which Gremillion testified against the Eisenhower administration's civil-rights proposals.[3]

Olney said that Gremillion had mentioned "some difficulty with respect to voting" in Ouachita Parish, but contended this was "more or less an exception."

In fact, Olney asserted, the FBI investigated the handling of registrations in 10 Louisiana parishes and found that 8,552 Negroes were challenged when they tried to register in 1956.

Olney said that in Ouachita Parish there were some 4,000 registered Negro voters in the early fall of 1956 but that after a purge in October "there were in excess of 3,000 Negro voters deprived of the right to vote in the general election of November 6."

The Justice Department official challenged a number of Gremillion's statements, including his claim that registrants had a free choice in selecting the section of the United States Constitution they wished to interpret as part of their test.

"In none of the 10 parishes is there any evidence that the registrar permitted the applicant to choose which clause of the Constitution he wished to interpret," Olney said.

"Specifically, in the case arising from Ouachita Parish, the investigation by the FBI disclosed that the registrar of voters in examining applicants used a card on which was written an excerpt from the Constitution, which card was given to the registrar by the Citizens Council of Ouachita Parish."

Gremillion had told the committee that when a registered voter was challenged, the registrar sent a record of the challenge to the registrant, including a reply form, giving him 10 days to appear and establish his right to remain on the rolls by presenting statements from three voters registered in the same parish.

Olney said this did not appear to be the general practice in the parishes investigated. In six, he added, registrars "did everything to discourage the filing of reply affidavits

[3] Associated Press, Washington, D. C., February 27, 1957.

in the statutory form and generally refused them when offered." He told Chairman CELLER that the FBI found instances of registrars refusing to accept white persons as supporting witnesses for Negroes on grounds they were of a different race.

There appeared to be a concerted effort in October 1956 by white citizens councils in Louisiana and other Southern States to get Negro registrants off the rolls or to prevent their registration, Olney added.

"With respect only to cases which have been investigated by the FBI," he continued, "the following numbers of Negro voters were challenged in each of the following parishes:

"Bienville, 560; Caldwell, 330; De Soto, 383; Grant, 758; Jackson, 953; La Salle, 345; Lincoln, 326; Ouachita, 3,240; Rapides, 1,058; and Union, 600."

However, there still are areas in Louisiana where there are no Negro registrants to challenge. For example, in one parish, which is over 50 percent Negro, none of the 4,500 Negroes of voting age had registered at the time of the 1956 general election. Only one had tried in recent years. A local priest recounted the Negro's experience: when he appeared, the registrar immediately took him to the sheriff, who asked, "Aren't you happy here? Is something wrong with the way things operate around here? If you aren't happy perhaps we could arrange for you to leave." The hapless Negro promptly assured the sheriff of his happiness and allowed that his attempt to register had been a tragic mistake. He remained in the community but his wife lost her job.

There are no Negroes registered in Tensas, East Carroll, Madison, and West Feliciana Parishes, all counties with populations over 50 percent Negro. "In these parishes," the Louisiana consultant said, "subterfuge is unnecessary to discourage Negro registration. Negroes know they should not and cannot register and therefore rarely attempt to do so."

In the general election in November 1956 Louisiana voters defeated a proposed constitutional amendment designed to help the Citizens Council cut Negro voting even more. The measure was drafted by the legislative watchdog committee on segregation which previously had won approval easily for its proposals. The amendment, which was turned down by an unofficial total of 190,410 to 178,833, required certain administrative steps before a voter losing his registration could take the matter into court. Thus, said the Associated Press in a dispatch from Baton Rouge, it would have set up "administrative barriers to a Federal court action."

South Carolina

In South Carolina the prevalence of discriminatory tactics in some counties where Negroes are in the majority is quite evident. Registration books are moved from place to place to keep Negroes from getting a certificate; they are given literacy tests that have little to do with reading and writing the State constitution, as required by South Carolina law; Negroes complain that if a number go together to register in some counties, clerks will pass only one or two and tell the rest the books are closed for the day. In a few counties, Negroes who had been certified have complied with demands of employers and other white persons that they remove their names from registration books. Some have said they were threatened with harm for attempting to vote, and many landlords reportedly have warned their Negro tenants that if they registered they would be fired.

Calhoun County, S. C., with more than twice as many Negroes as whites—10,449 to 4,304—has no Negroes registered, although 4,437 of them are of voting age. "Any Negro who tries to get a registration certificate is called a smart Negro and sooner or later leaves the community," a field consultant said.

McCormick County, S. C., where the population split is 5,998 Negroes, 3,589 whites, also has no Negroes registered out of the 2,625 over 21. All Negroes who had registration certificates in 1948 had their names purged from the voting list. The majority of Negroes in the county are sharecroppers; reportedly, they could not sell their produce until their names were removed.

In another South Carolina county, Abbeville, where only 15 of the 3,687 Negroes of voting age are registered (as compared to 6,000 of the 8,951 whites), an atmosphere of fear was found. Three years ago a Negro cottonwood worker was said to have been beaten at night for voting. Since then, Negroes have not taken part in elections and almost all of those who had registration certificates have lost them.

Texas

Intimidation as a means of limiting Negro voting in Texas was found to be relatively rare. Recent violence in the State usually has been aimed at school integration, notably in Mansfield. There have been occasional reports of local discrimination against potential Negro voters, generally in the form of a segment of the white population playing on the ignorance of the poorly educated among the Negroes—to imply, for example, that property taxes must have been paid to vote. But, by and large, the poll tax remains the only obvious deterrent.

Virginia

While discrimination in applying provisions of the Virginia poll tax and registration law is not found generally in that State, nevertheless it has been reported in certain counties and a few cities. Some Negro leaders feel that poorer white citizens often experience the same difficulties as do Negroes.

The poll tax can be an effective barrier for the politically uninformed, the educationally handicapped, and the socially disadvantaged. Just the use of words confuses many of the poorly educated who often do not know that in paying their Virginia capitation tax they have paid their poll taxes. Some tax collectors reportedly have discouraged voting by telling Negroes they do not have to pay poll taxes. Many Negroes have reported they did not receive poll-tax bills along with their property-tax notices, as did their fellow white citizens. These and similar methods have been employed to discourage Negroes from paying their poll taxes in some counties and it often seems that only those who know the legal requirements and insist on paying can win their right to register.

As for registration itself, Negroes sometimes encounter further barriers in Virginia. The same discriminatory methods of administering literacy tests found in other States turn up here and there in the State, where in some counties Negroes have to meet all the technical requirements of grammar, punctuation, and handwriting in filling out their application forms; they alone are given reading or education tests, or have to complete printed forms containing legal phraseology. Some white registrars will see white applicants at any time but are busy or ill or do not have their books when Negroes appear. When registrars operate in their homes, this presents a particular problem because of the long-standing southern custom of Negroes appearing in white homes only in a servant capacity.

Florida

In 1940, Florida had 51 counties with no Negroes registered, by 1946, only 4, and 10 years later only 2. However, the number of counties in which Negroes are registered gives an exaggerated picture of the extent of Negro registration. In some counties Negro electors constitute a small proportion of those on the voting lists. This is seen, for example, in the following counties:

County	Negro population over 21	Negro percentage of total population	Number of Negroes registered, 1956
Flagler	872	45.6	13
Gadsden	10,930	56.1	3
Liberty	333	18.1	1
Taylor	1,945	30.5	77

In the counties where Negro suffrage is limited most sharply, fear is a major deterring factor. In parts of the State, indirect methods are used to discourage Negro voters and the open threat has been reported, too. In one county, the first Negro registrants in history were subjected to several forms of intimidation—cross burnings, bomb-throwings and shots fired into their homes. All but one of the registrants in this county withdrew their names from the rolls.

In another Florida county, in the plantation section, it was reported that Negroes, most of whom live in rural areas, are not permitted in the business district on election day. In still another county one supervisor of registration has told Negro applicants, "Come on in and register," while sitting with his legs stretched across the door. Other Negroes complained that loungers around a courthouse told them, "Go ahead and register if you can take what comes afterward."

Georgia

Field studies were made in a number of Georgia counties representative of the various subregional areas of the State. One of these is Early, located in the extreme southwest portion of Georgia on the Alabama line. It is in a cluster of counties considered the hard core of the State in terms of resistance to integration. In such counties as Early, Miller, Seminole, and Decatur, the Negro population is from 30 to 50 percent of the total. In other southwest counties such as Clay, Calhoun, Baker, Dougherty, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Lee, Sumter, Webster, and Stewart, the Negro percentage of the total population is over 50 percent. The means of excluding Negroes as registrants in these counties is similar to that reported in other areas of the South. In some, there is the ever present threat of racial violence, which erupts on occasions. Often, police brutality against Negroes indicates to them they cannot depend upon law enforcement authorities to offer them protection if they try to vote. In recent years, economic pressures have been directed against Negroes militant enough to demand educational and political equality.

In some instances, Georgia sheriffs, instead of the boards of registrars, question prospective Negro registrants about the Constitution. Sheriffs, being white and also the "law," Negro applicants thus receive two warnings at one time.

In Early County, only 226 Negroes of the 4,790 over 18 (the legal voting age in Georgia) are registered. Many others who went to the courthouse to register said they later were summoned to appear there before the board of registrars to answer questions. The majority of those who showed up were disqualified and those who did not were removed from the list automatically. This is an effective method of disqualifying Negroes there who often think of going to the courthouse for any reason with misgiving. They know they are not expected to drive their cars up to the courthouse square to park.

Separate ballot boxes for white and Negro votes continue in use in many Georgia counties. This practice of separating ballots on a racial basis is an indirect technique of disfranchising some of the Negro voters who are unwilling to take a chance on having white persons discover how they voted.

Often, racial incidents have an effect both in the community involved and in adjacent counties. There is disagreement on the extent to which they deter registration, but fear of violence is bound to condition the thoughts and actions of some. In Walton County, Ga., many Negroes interviewed said there is more fear of lynching outside the county than inside. This county was the scene of an unsolved daylight lynching in 1946 of 4 Negroes—2 men and 2 women, 1 of whom was pregnant. One Negro in Walton said he did not think that Negroes generally are afraid to register there. He added that the so-called leading Negroes are afraid but the Negro working by the day isn't. Negro teachers and ministers seem to be afraid because of what they may lose; but what it is, I don't know."

Arkansas

In Arkansas, on rare occasions, clerks in the sheriff's office may tend to discourage poll-tax payments through various means of discourtesy. For the most part, however, the poll tax is more important in Arkansas as a source of revenue than as a device for the disfranchisement of the Negro. In 1956, voters rejected an amendment to repeal it. Some important Negro leaders opposed its abolition. They believed that if the State dropped the poll tax it might adopt registration procedures requiring the filling out of forms or answering of questions and that Negroes then would experience far more difficulty than at present.

Mississippi

Finally, Mississippi. All forms of violence, intimidation and discrimination reported from other States were found here. Where other sections usually rely on 1 or 2 means of limiting Negro registration, Mississippi, home of the White Citizens Council, apparently uses them all. As a result, the State which has the highest percentage of Negroes in the country has the lowest percentage registered. Only 4 percent were on the list of qualified voters in 1955, although Negroes make up 41 percent of the total population of voting age.

In the 13 Mississippi counties listed as having a population of more than 50-percent Negro, a total of 14 votes was cast in the 3 elections on which information was available for 1954. Five of the counties had no Negroes qualified and 3 had 1 registered who never voted. In the 7 counties having more than 60-percent Negro population, 2 votes were cast by Negroes in 1954.

Violence, threats, and economic reprisals discouraged Negroes interested in voting in Mississippi. Some instances were publicized but it may reasonably be supposed that others went unreported. In 1955 alone, a string of reports of brutality and illegal tactics came out of the State.

In the early spring of that year, Gus Courts, a Negro grocer at Belzoni, Miss., was told to move from his home and withdraw his name as president of the local NAACP chapter. He was forced to move his grocery store and advised to remove his name from the voting rolls. He refused; and, in November 1955, he was shot and seriously wounded by a group of men in a car who fired into his store.

Recovering from his wounds, Courts told a reporter: "I've known for a long time it was coming, and I'd tried to get prepared in my mind for it. But that's a hard thing to do when you know they're going to try to slip up and steal your life in the night and not in the bright. It's bad when you know you might get shot just walking around in your store. That's a hard kind of life to lead."

Courts was puzzled as to why anyone would want to shoot him for, "I've never been a troublemaker and I've never had on handcuffs. I'm 65 years old and I've never had the vote. That's all I wanted."

Courts' predecessor as NAACP president in Belzoni, the Rev. George Washington Lee, was killed May 7, 1954. The United Press, in a story from Belzoni on the Courts shooting, gave this background on the Lee death:

"The Reverend Lee was shot, allegedly on the day he refused a request from a white citizen that he remove his name from the voters' registration list. In that death, first of three race killings in Mississippi this year, Lee reportedly was driving down a Belzoni street when a car in which two white men and a Negro were riding suddenly came from behind and a shotgun blast shattered the Negro's car."

A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of accidental death and made no reference to the wounds in the dead man's face.

Other incidents in Mississippi in 1955, as reported by wire services and newspapers: T. V. Johnson, Belzoni Negro undertaker, was told to remove his name from the voting rolls if he desired continued credit; the Rev. James Hargroves fled the State after he was threatened with the fate of the Reverend Lee if he continued to work for the NAACP. In August, Lamar Smith, a Lincoln County Negro, was shot fatally; no indictment was returned, although reports indicated there were several witnesses to the shooting. Elsewhere, the home of a Negro leader was fired upon, and crosses were burned in front of the homes of two others. There were additional instances of violence against Negroes for activities other than voting.

If, despite the harassment and brutality, Negroes still try to vote in Mississippi, there is the State's registration law to act as a deterrent. The rigid education test, the essay on citizenship, all the requirements of the tighter registration law passed in 1954, present innumerable opportunities for the white registrar opposed to Negro registration.

LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

The legal weapon most widely used in the South to discourage Negro registration is some form of literacy or constitutional interpretation test.

This weapon is the successor to the white primary—long the most effective method of restricting voting. Another weapon effective in the past, the poll tax, also has lost much of its sting with increased economic opportunity. Today only five States retain the poll tax—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

Some of the requirements in Southern States based on literacy or constitutional interpretation tests include:

Alabama

In addition to the usual basic qualification, the Voters Qualification Amendment of

1951 provides: "The following persons * * * shall be qualified to register * * * those who can read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language which may be submitted to them by the board of registrars, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled to register as electors except those who are of good character and who embrace the duties and obligations of citizenship under the Constitution of the United States and under the constitution of the State of Alabama, and provided, further that * * * each applicant shall be furnished * * * a written questionnaire * * *. Such questionnaire shall be answered in writing by the applicant, in the presence of the board without assistance."

Georgia

A registrant must be able to read correctly in English any paragraph of the State or United States Constitution and correctly write the same when read to him. Only those unable to read or write because of physical inability may qualify if they can understand and give a reasonable interpretation of constitutional sections read to them. There is a property alternative: 40 acres of land in the State on which an elector resides or property in the State assessed for taxation at $500 or more.

Mississippi

In 1954, Mississippi voters approved a constitutional amendment tightening the State's registration law. It makes ability to read and write a prerequisite; before that, an applicant could register if able to read or understand the Constitution when read to him. In addition to literacy, the amendment requires a new applicant to satisfy the county registrar as to his knowledge of citizenship under a constitutional form of government and to state why he feels he should be given the right to vote and what it means to him. Applicants are to write their own statements without aid.

Virginia

Unless physically unable, the prospective voter must apply to the registrar in his own handwriting, without aid, in the presence of the registrar, stating therein his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the 1 year next preceding and whether he has voted previously and, if so, the State, county, and precinct in which he voted last. Also, he must answer on oath any questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the registrar; questions and his answers must be reduced to writing, certified by the said officer and preserved as part of his official records.

South Carolina

A registrant must be able to "read and write" any section of the State constitution. An alternative is ownership and payment of taxes for the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more.

Arkansas

Except for the usual requirements of age and residence, the one dollar, noncumulative poll tax is the only requirement for voting. Members of the Armed Forces are exempt. Certain adults are required by law to possess a poll tax receipt: those receiving wages, salaries, or other compensation paid from public funds (this includes white and Negro teachers) and those who apply for a license or permit from the State.

Louisiana

A prospective voter must be able to read and write and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship "under a republican form of government." Also, he must be able to read any clause in the State or United States Constitution and give interpretation satisfactory to the registrar. If he is unable to read or write, the applicant is entitled to register if he is a person of good character and reputation, attached to the principles of the Louisiana and United States Constitutions and if he is able to interpret any section of either. If an applicant is unable to read or write due to a physical disability, then the foregoing requirements may be waived. However, such an applicant must be accompanied by two witnesses who are registered voters from the applicant's precinct. No person may be a witness for more than two applicants.

North Carolina

Prospective voters must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar, who may have the applicant copy indicated sections of the State constitution or may dictate any section he chooses.

With such broad discretion left to registrars it is easy to see why Negroes may find it almost impossible to qualify in one county and comparatively easy in the next. In the last analysis, a Negro's ability to vote in a State with a literacy law still often depends on an individual registrar's sense of justice—or prejudice.

Socioeconomic factors also operate in determining the number of Negroes who vote. Racial, economic, and social patterns of any southern community exert a powerful influence on Negro registration.

Statistics on education, urbanization, farm tenancy, income, and racial composition help paint a fairly accurate picture of why Negro registration is above or below average.

Relatively few Negroes are likely to be registered in counties where they make up a large proportion of the population, in counties where education and income medians are low, and in counties that are predominantly agricultural and have a high rate of farm tenancy.

At the same time, in counties where Negroes comprise a large part of the population, white registration tends to be above normal.

Negroes are more likely to be registered in counties where they represent a small percentage of the total population, where they are better educated, are less dependent on the whims of white landlords and employers and are in a sounder economic position generally.

There are exceptions to these generalizations, of course; but Georgia presents a fairly typical picture.

In Georgia's 157 counties with Negro population of voting age, the median percentage of eligible Negroes registered is 25. However, the range of the registration figures is wide.

In only five Georgia counties does the number of Negro registrants exceed the number of white registrants, although there are more Negroes than whites of voting age in 27 counties.

The population ratio and its effect on voting is strikingly shown in Georgia figures. In counties where the percentage of Negroes in the population is below the State average, 69 percent show Negro registration above the State median; 68 percent of the counties above the State average in Negro population are below the median in Negro registration. The association is even more marked in counties with a population over half Negro—80 percent of these fall below the median in Negro registration.

The relationship between education and political participation also turned up in the Georgia survey. In counties where Negroes rank above the State median in the number of school years completed, 89 percent also are high in Negro registration. By contrast, only 37 percent of the counties below the median in Negro educational attainment have high registration figures.

As to the significance of economic factors, it is found that of the Georgia counties having median family income above the State figure of $1,130, 61 percent have high Negro registration. In counties below the median income level, only 35 percent are high in the number of Negroes qualified to vote. In short, Negro registration tends to increase along with overall income.

Also, there is a tendency in Georgia for predominantly industrial counties to rank higher in Negro registration than those primarily agricultural. Among counties in which farm income exceeds manufacturing income, 37 percent are high in Negro registration, as contrasted with 58 percent in counties where manufacturing exceeds agricultural income.

The agricultural counties in Georgia deriving more farm income from livestock, dairying, and poultry are somewhat higher in the percentage of Negroes registered than those in which the income stems largely from row crops. Also, there is a definite relationship between tenancy and registration. Among the Georgia agricultural counties which exceed the State average in the number of farms operated by tenants, only 34 percent have high registration figures, but among the counties below the State average in tenancy, 63 percent rank high in Negro registration.

Social and economic factors which influence Negro registration in Georgia apply in large measure over much of the South.

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Third Annual Urban Affairs Training Seminar

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April 12, 1972

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Environment
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SOCIAL AUDIT SEMINAR

News and Special Reports for
the corporate executive in urban affairs

ISSUE NO. 44 September 1972

CORPORATION and COMMUNITY

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN– A NEW MONOGRAPH

Introduction

The Public Affairs Council has just released an "Affirmative Action Programs for Women" Monograph. Intended for the corporate public affairs and urban affairs executive who does not have day to day operational responsibilities for affirmative action programs, the Council has assembled material which briefly provides basic information in areas relating to corporate policies and treatment of women.

The Monograph includes sections about:

- Why An Affirmative Action Program For Women
- Pressures Affecting Affirmative Action Programs
- Where To Begin In Affirmative Action Programs
- The Interrelation Between Affirmative Action Programs and Corporate Policies
- A Consideration of Related Subjects such as Product Advertising, Personnel Recruitment and Human Resource Development
- Where To Go For Help in Starting Or Strengthening Affirmative Action Programs for Women

The excerpts reproduced below are part of the "Corporate Policy Areas" Section of the Monograph.

Management Awareness

Women should be able to develop to their full potential. Proctor H. Houston, Director of Equal Opportunity Programs, IBM, states that IBM is vigorously educating IBM managers to the subtleties of discrimination. IBM attempts to develop this awareness by using Robert Drucker and Company's film "51%".

"51%" examines the managerial power and mandate to change the employment status of women and to correct inequities. The first step in implementing a good management awareness program is to openly discuss prevailing attitudes of all employees and supervisors. The firm analyzes three situations which often confront women employees. It seeks to provide answers to the old cliches such as:

1. Do most managers think of their secretaries as individuals with career potentials or do they tend to categorize them?
2. Are managers concerned that if they promote these employees they will be faced with the burden of recruiting and training their replacements? Is this fair to the employee and is it good for the company?
3. Are there jobs with "Men Only" signs on them? Why?
4. Is there a difference between money for a woman and money for a man?
5. Should a woman be denied job responsibility because of the fear that she might (for personal reasons) leave the company?
6. How would most women feel working for a woman? Why? Would most men object to being counseled by a woman? Should the counseling technique be different because the traditional male/female role has been reversed?
7. Are the women who have "made it" unique and different from other women, or have they been lucky in that they had been considered as individuals and were given support, exposure, encouragement, and opportunity?

NEXT MONTH'S C&C

The state of the art of approaches to the internal corporate social audit.

Model Maternity Leave Policy

We have compiled a model maternity leave policy from the policies of some of our member companies for your consideration.

1. There should be no rigid time table stating when the employee must leave and when she must return. The final decision shall rest with the employee's doctor.
2. The employee should be granted a leave of absence with a one year option.
3. All sick leave/disability coverage must include provisions for maternity leave. These employees shall be entitled to coverage, just as if they were absent for any other temporary disability.
4. If, in the opinion of her doctor, the employee's job would be too strenuous, an effort should be made to transfer the employee to a less strenuous position.
5. All health plans available to employees should include provisions to pay all hospital and doctor costs incurred during pregnancy. If the pregnancy is terminated prior to natural childbirth the health plan should cover the cost. Again, no distinction shall be made between a married and a single employee.
6. Every effort should be made to hold the employee's position until she returns. If the job cannot remain vacant, the employee should be offered a job with similar pay and status.
7. All employees should continue to accrue all rights and benefits while on official leave of absence. If the employee must contribute a portion to the fund, she must continue to do so.

Judith Layzer, Deputy Director of the Office of Contract Compliance, New York City, suggests that the maternity leave policy also take into consideration

See MONOGRAPH *(Page 2)*

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News and Special Reports for
the corporate executive in urban affairs

ISSUE NO. 45 October 1972

CORPORATION and COMMUNITY

CORPORATE SOCIAL AUDITS: A STATUS REPORT

On July 24-26 the Public Affairs Council held a meeting for forty senior corporate executives and approximately twenty experts from various disciplines who are attempting to develop social auditing procedures. The Council is now making available to other corporate executives copies of the "Social Audit Seminar–Selected Proceedings". Normally, the Public Affairs Council does not publish transcripts of its meetings. The interest in the corporate community about the social audit, as well as the paucity of materials in this area, lead us to believe that in this case it is justified to go to the trouble of editing a transcript.

The publication is divided into three basic areas, which were focused upon at the Seminar: "What To Include In The Social Audit"; "Tools Of The Social Audit"; and "The Community Survey".

Included in the Transcript are remarks by Professor Raymond Bauer of the Harvard Business School; Professor Robert Eisner of Northwestern University; Stanley P. Hebert, Vice President–Urban Affairs, Bank of America; David F. Linowes, International Partner, Laventhol, Krekstein, Horwath & Horwath; Dr. F. Thomas Juster of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.; Martha McKay of McKay & Associates; and Tom C. Miles of Applied Urbanetics, Inc.

Other Resource People who participated in the Seminar were: Dr. Clark Abt of Abt Associates, Inc.; Dr. Gary Marple of Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Ron Hoge of Cummins Engine; John Burke of Chase Manhattan Bank; Professor Lee Brummet of the University of North Carolina; Arthur B. Toan of Price, Waterhouse & Company; Dr. William C. Pyle of the University of Michigan; Professor Louis E. Alfeld of MIT; The Honorable John Collins, Charles Curry of Quaker Oats; and J. G. Blake of Western Electric. Professor Dan Fenn of the Harvard Business School and Ronald Stegall of the Department of Housing and Urban Development served as Discussion Leaders. The publication also contains summaries of six workshops which were held during the two and one-half days of meetings.

The Role of the Urban Affairs Officer

The work of some urban affairs officers in the field of the social audit is indicative of the changing role of these executives in the corporate world. In some companies the urban affairs officer has assumed responsibilities beyond that of race relations and urban problems. In these companies urban disruption is seen as only the first area of corporate challenge. The corporations which added executives with expertise about urban problems from outside of the corporate structure naturally enough labelled these new executives with the "urban affairs" title. Some companies believe the "urban crisis" is, in fact, a social crisis. For all intents and purposes, "urban affairs" for these companies is synonymous with "social affairs". This is reflected today by new titles and structural reorganization in a significant number of companies under the banner of corporate affairs, corporate responsibility, corporate social responsibility, public policy, social action, and environmental development. In a larger number of companies, the title of executive/executives involved does not reflect job responsibilities. Within the corporate world these executives, who are beginning to assume responsibility for all external functions of the corporation, are seeking vehicles and strategies to provide an overall social picture of society and guidelines for corporate interaction within society. It must be added that, similar to other faddish concepts, some companies are naming their Public Relations Executives–Director of Social Action or using the banner of the new responsibilities–as a subterfuge for traditional public relations activities. Therefore, it is difficult to generalize about any single company by merely reviewing the job title of the executive in middle or senior management who seemingly is responsible for charting the corporate response to social problems.

Background

The Social Audit is one vehicle, by no means limited only to an examination of the corporate institution, which is beginning to be examined by various groups to implement such goals as disclosure of information, institutional accountability, and establishing of social standards. The internal Social Audit is viewed by some in the corporate world as a necessary first step to inventory corporate social programs, as well as to begin establishing means to monitor the social impact of business practices.

Prior to the meeting we cautioned participants not to expect to uncover any panaceas. We predicted that work in this area is primitive; that much remains to be done. Readers of the Transcript will determine that we never really did establish a definition for the term "Social Audit". Nevertheless, we believe it to be significant that there was a group consensus that this vehicle will be discussed in coming months and that, in time, it will be a fact of life for the corporate world.

For those executives who are just beginning the process of examining the Social Audit we will offer for your scrutiny a document which was written by Phillip T. Drotning, Director of Urban Affairs of Standard Oil of Indiana.

AN ELEMENTARY PROCEDURE FOR DEFINING THE CORPORATE SOCIAL ROLE AND EVALUATING CORPORATE SOCIAL ACTION

1. Define the social needs which it may be within the capacity of the company to address.

2. Define what social responsibility means to the senior management of this company at this point in time.

See SOCIAL AUDITS *(page 4)*

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Larry Finkelstein
Director of Urban Affairs

December 6, 1972

Mr. George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear George:

I very much enjoyed dinner with you Tuesday evening.

Enclosed is some general information concerning the work of the Public Affairs Council. I am also adding your name to our complimentary subscription list for Corporation & Community, and hope that you will add the Council to your mailing list.

I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Larry Finkelstein

Enclosures

LF:lsg

December 13, 1972

Mr. Larry Finkelstein
Public Affairs Council
1601 Eighteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Larry:

It was our pleasure to have you for dinner and conversation last Tuesday.

Thank you for adding our name to your complimentary subscription list, and I am responding in kind for both New South and South Today.

Soon after the first of the year, I will be in touch with you for further help in linking the goals of the Council with the interest of business organizations.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:jb

MANPOWER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. · WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
Suite LL-5 (202) 483-5000

Jay - setup a file for consultants we might use -

December 19, 1972

Mr. George H. Esser, Jr.
Program Advisor
The Ford Foundation
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dear Mr. Esser:

Enclosed is a brief statement of capability Manpower Management Institute recently developed for Dr. Robert Luke of the National Training & Development Service in Washington, D. C., for inclusion in a "Resource Notebook" of capability he plans to issue sometime after the first of the year. Of course, Dr. Luke may edit it and use any part he cares to use. However, since you were a participant at the State and Local Training Symposium at the University of Maryland, College Park, on May 20-22, 1970, we thought you would be interested in getting it firsthand.

Also enclosed, for your review, are several of our 1973 Winter Series announcements of workshops on "Techniques of Task Analysis and Job Restructuring."

If we can be of any assistance to you in any way, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

James W. Lundberg

James W. Lundberg
Executive Director

Enclosures

MMI

MANPOWER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

The Manpower Management Institute was established as a nonprofit organization to improve the technical and managerial aspects of the development and utilization of human beings in the work situation.

MMI has concentrated primarily on the development of its capacity in the planning, conducting and applications of task analysis as one technique of Human Resource Management (HRM). Some of the products of these various applications might be, but are not limited to, the following:

- Lower unit cost for services delivered (tax savings);
- Performance standards and systems of measuring performance (productivity) directly related to job assignments;
- The development of a career mobility program which may include paraprofessional careers;
- A work force structure designed to meet present or projected agency mission rather than the traditional job structure which may or may not be any longer appropriate;
- Position descriptions which actually reflect job tasks;
- The best job structure and testing system for implementing affirmative action programs including tests developed to reflect actual job content;
- Qualification standards based on the actual requirements of the job; and
- Training designs which provide employees with the actual skills, knowledge, and abilities to perform in their jobs.

MMI has approached this goal in basically three ways: developing its own staff skills; helping others develop their skills; and providing technical assistance to agencies and jurisdictions conducting analyses. The Institute has trained over 400 individuals in intensive one-week training sessions. The individual evaluations of these sessions are on file for review upon request.

The Institute has performed a task analysis which created a whole new application of the job element rating system. MMI also trained a large state about to embark on a full-scale analysis of all their jobs and job classifications. The Institute has also trained and then assisted a large federal agency to work through their analyses. The Institute has been involved with many other endeavors and would be happy to provide the names and addresses of contact people who can attest to the quality of training or assistance provided.

MMI is prepared to offer assistance in four basic ways:

1. Provide training (from three hours to two days in length, depending on your needs) on the concepts of Human Resource Management and task analysis and its applications. This course is generally for senior-level people who would not do an analysis, but who are the decision makers who would set the specific goals, if an analysis were undertaken. Middle-management people who might have the overall responsibility for the completion of an analysis can also benefit from this exposure.

2. Provide training sessions for the technicians who would do the analysis. The sessions could be from three days in length, which would just cover the "how-to-do-it" aspects, to five days in length which can get into at least one of the areas of application intensively (e.g., job restructuring, test development, etc.).

3. Provide follow-up technical assistance. Again, a wide variety of models can be developed ranging from occasional review of the work performed on an analysis, and the offering of suggestions and improvements, all the way to intensive involvement of MMI by providing staff to work in the project and continue training and assist in the development of an actual finished product.

4. Provide any combination of all of the above. The Institute always suggests that any major undertaking at least start with a session similar to that described in item 1 above because there is much confusion surrounding task analysis and this should be cleared away. Furthermore, MMI has found that there is usually a great variance in perception of the goals of a study and some common definitions are essential.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COUNCIL

1972

1972 Calendar

Conferences and Programs

Executive Director's Report

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Corporate Members

Membership Information

January 18, 1973

Mr. Larry Finkelstein
922 24th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

Dear Mr. Finkelstein:

Reservations have been made for you at the Inntown Motor Hotel, 89 Luckie Street, N. W., for late arrival on January 30th.

If we may be of further service please let us know.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jay Brothers
Secretary to the Director

February 9, 1973

Mr. Harrison Wellford
1445 44th Street NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harrison:

Sorry not to have been back to you sooner, but I took you at your word that you were in seclusion for three weeks.

The draft of the proposal is enclosed, and I emphasize that it is a draft and subject to your suggestions and recommendations. It is not certain, of course, that it can all be funded, but I think it should be. It is going to interested foundations this week.

In looking toward dates for you and your wife to visit the Council, I would suggest any time at your convenience the week of February 19 or the early part of the following week. I will be out of the office on March 1st, although I may be back on the 2nd.

Joel tells me that you are also interested in Duke, which is fine opportunity, but as a Council member, he also sees the importance of this task. If necessary, and I hope it will not be, he and I are prepared to consider some kind of joint arrangement.

Give me a call after Wednesday of next week (February 14th).

Sincerely,

George H. Esser
Executive Director

GHE/jlp
Enclosures

March 23, 1973

Mr. Larry Finkelstein
922 24th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

Dear Larry:

I thought that your good fortune with Eastern Airlines was unusual, and I have no problem in asking our Controller to forward you a check for $39.

Would it be possible for you to spend the day with us in Atlanta during the first two weeks in April? I want to pursue our outreach to business corporations as well as the possibility of particular companies giving aid to community development corporations.

Could you call me on April 2 or 3? I will be out of the office all next week (I hope).

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:jb

March 18, 1973

Mr. George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear George:

It appears that Eastern Air Lines and I misunderstood one another during my January 30 trip to Atlanta.

As you may remember, the ticket agent was very mysterious when I checked in at National Airport. He told me that the company owed me a refund, and "not to ask any questions". To make a long story short, last week I received a $11 refund from Eastern, rather than the $50 I anticipated. Therefore, I now have to bill SRC the additional $39 in air expenses.

George, I trust that all is going well. I am finding the Brotherhood In Action work to be challenging.

Let me know if you are coming up this way. I look forward to a continuing relationship with you and SRC.

Sincerely,

Larry Finkelstein

Larry Finkelstein

March 23, 1973

Mr. Stephen Sussna
Stephen Sussna Associates
Planning Consultants
338 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08618

Dear Dr. Sussna:

I have referred your letter and supporting information to our program staff for their information in the event we need to call on consultant firms with your special strengths.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:jb

STEPHEN SUSSNA ASSOCIATES **PLANNING CONSULTANTS**
338 WEST STATE STREET TRENTON NEW JERSEY 609 · 392 - 4521 ZIP 08618

March 19, 1973

George Esser
Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Esser:

You will note from the enclosed that I have considerable vocational, lecturing and writing experience in the land use control and development fields.

Please let me know if I can be of assistance to the Southern Regional Council in helping it control the South's growth and development.

If you wish further particulars, please let me know.

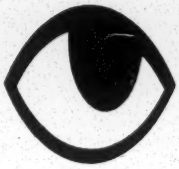
I look forward to being of service to the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen Sussna, Ph.D.

aec
Enc.

getting started in urban affairs



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Memorandum to: Friends of the Public Affairs Council

From: Larry Finkelstein, Director of Urban Affairs

We are pleased to announce the publication of a new Monograph, Affirmative Action Programs for Women. Copies of this report, which summarizes much of the current information about the status of women in the corporate world, are available from the Council at $10.00 per copy. (Order blank attached)

The Monograph is intended for the corporate public and urban affairs executive who does not have day to day operating responsibility for Affirmative Action Programs For Women. The Council has attempted to assemble a publication which includes basic information in areas relating to corporate policies and treatment of women.

Highly readable and informative, the Monograph considers such topics as:

-Why there should be Affirmative Action Programs For Women

-A history of equal employment opportunity

-Pressures affecting Affirmative Action Programs

-Where to begin in Affirmative Action Programs

-The interrelation between Affirmative Action Programs and corporate policies

-A consideration of related subjects such as Product Advertising, Personnel Recruitment, and Human Resource Development

-Practical guides for corporate managers on where to go for help in starting or strengthening Affirmative Action Programs For Women

We are certain this publication will prove useful to you and your company. Should you decide to purchase one or more copies of the Monograph, the Council would be most interested in your reactions to the publication and your thoughts about additional Council research in the social area.

Directors: Richard A. Aszling **General Foods** G. T. Ballou **Standard Oil (CA)** Joseph Barish **Del Monte** Charles R. Barr **Charles Barr & Assoc.** Robert R. Bateson **Santa Fe Railway Co.** W. M. Bennett **3-M** James G. Blake **Western Electric** David E. Brown **Kemper Insurance** Hubert Burnham, Jr. **Sears, Roebuck & Co.** Edward J. Cade **First Pennsylvania Bank** Donald B. Carpenter **IBM** William Carpenter **PPG Industries** William H. Chaffee **American Standard** W. Howard Chase **American Can** David J. Christensen **CNA Financial** John E. Christensen **Security Pacific Natl Bank** Samuel M. Convissor **RCA** Allan D. Cors **Corning Glass** Arthur W. Cowles **Koppers** Edward P. Curtis, Jr. **Rochester Institute of Technology** Dennis Durden **Federated Dept. Stores** William M. DuVall **Borg-Warner** Barton Evans **Hughes Aircraft** Dan H. Fenn, Jr. **Harvard University** Robert Haakenson **Smith Kline & French** Martin Ryan Haley **Martin Ryan Haley & Assoc.** Jay Gordon Hall **General Motors** Edward F. Harding **Pacific Tel & Tel** Sam M. Hay **Allen-Bradley** Edmund P. Hennelly **Mobil Oil** Edward Joseph Hillings **National Airlines** Alma R. Jacobs **Bell Telephone-Pa.** Robert D. Jones **Jewel Companies** B. Michael Kahl **Kahl Associates** Charles C. Keeble **Humble Oil** Harold R. Kemmerer **Shell Oil** John Y. Lansing **Pacific Power & Light** William F. Leonard **Olin** H. M. Marshall **Ohio Bell** Fred J. Martin **Bank of America** Donald E. McConville **Eastman Kodak** William G. McFadzean **William G. McFadzean & Assoc.** Martha C. McKay **McKay & Associates** Robert R. McMillan **Avon** M. V. A. Megeath **Mountain Fuel Supply** William R. Merriam **ITT** Joe D. Miller **American Medical Assoc.** William J. Moran, Jr. **Litton Industries** Harry S. Mosebrook **Weyerhaeuser** Joseph Napolitan **Joseph Napolitan Associates** William C. Murphy **Eli Lilly** Edward C. Myers **U.S. Steel** William E. Neumeyer **General Tel & Electronics** George D. Noble, Jr. **New England Telephone** Robert M. Palmer **Polaroid** Eugene E. Perrin **Dow Chemical** F. Eugene Purcell **Lone Star Industries** Thomas R. Reid **Ford Motor Co.** T. J. Rice **Continental Oil** James V. Robertson **Bethlehem Steel** Thomas F. Roeser **Quaker Oats** Harvey C. Russell **PepsiCo, Inc.** John P. Schmidt **Duquesne Light** Dwight H. Scott **Nabisco** William H. Shepard **ALCOA** Frank H. Simpson **Armstrong Cork** John A. Skipton **Marathon Oil** Richard W. Slagle **Armco Steel** William W. Spear **Standard Oil (Indiana)** Wayne E. Thompson **Dayton Hudson** A. Ruric Todd **Pacific Gas & Electric** William J. VanLandingham **Citizens & Southern National Bank** George S. Wallace, Jr. **Penna. Power & Light** T. K. Webb **Union Carbide** T. S. Weber, Jr. **McGraw-Hill** F. Clifton White **F. Clifton White & Assoc.** Claude C. Wild, Jr. **Gulf Oil** Clifford R. Williams **S & H** Susan D. Zeigen **Joseph E. Seagram & Sons**

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The Monograph is available at $10.00 per copy. Just complete this form, and return to:

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If a member of PPA or SPA, check below:

I am a member of ☐ PPA ☐ SPA

☐ January 8-12	Washington, D.C.
☐ January 22-26	San Francisco
☐ February 5-9	Atlanta
☐ February 26 - March 2	Washington, D.C.
☐ March 12-16	Chicago
☐ March 26-30	San Francisco

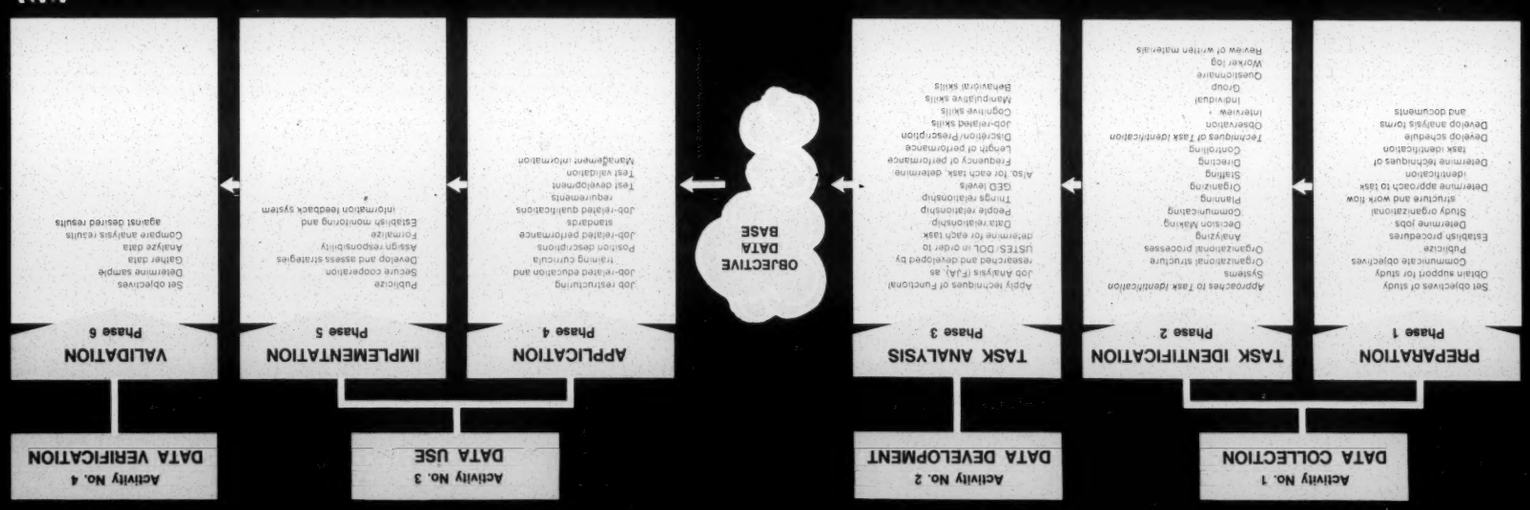
- Indicate below whether you wish the Institute to make hotel reservations for you.

☐ Yes, please reserve the following:

☐ Single ☐ Double

Arrival Date _____

☐ No, I do not wish hotel accommodations



THE TASK ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Manpower Management Institute
Winter Series

TECHNIQUES OF TASK ANALYSIS AND JOB RESTRUCTURING

January 8-12	Washington, D.C.
January 22-26	San Francisco
February 5-9	Atlanta
February 26 - March 2	Washington, D.C.
March 12-16	Chicago
March 26-30	San Francisco

Sponsored by the Public Personnel Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637

Are you interested in . . .

- the best job structure and testing system to implement your affirmative action program?
- position descriptions which accurately reflect job tasks?
- a work force restructured to meet your present agency mission with the most appropriate staffing pattern?
- designing paraprofessional careers?
- eliminating dead-end jobs?
- qualifications standards based on the requirements of the job?
- tests developed to reflect actual job content?
- performance standards directly related to job assignments?
- training designs which provide employees with the specific skills and knowledge needed for the job?

Task analysis can provide the data you need to attain these objectives. But you first need to know what task analysis is, and what it can accomplish within your organization. Although the basic techniques of task analysis have been well researched and developed, they have not been widely disseminated to operating management.

The Manpower Management Institute is sponsoring six (6) five-day courses in task analysis and job restructuring for personnel specialists, equal employment opportunity officers, career mobility coordinators, training officers, and other public administrators for developing, recruitment, career mobility, upgrading, and affirmative action programs. The course will provide expert instruction in practical approaches to gathering and analyzing task data and using it to restructure. The course will be limited to small groups of participants to permit maximum interaction between the instructors and the trainees. The focus will be on using task analysis as a management tool to improve the efficiency of the work force and to design staffing patterns which are both economical and make the best use of employees' skills and knowledge.

SPECIAL SINGLE-AGENCY COURSES

The Institute recognizes that some agencies have a need to train groups of employees and instead of sending these people to one of the sessions in this announcement, would prefer to have them trained in a special single-agency course. The Institute does design and conduct special courses for interested agencies. Inquiries should be directed to James Lundberg or Joseph McClure at the Institute. (202) 483-5000.

INSTRUCTORS

Instructors will be experienced specialists from the Institute who have conducted task analysis training for the staffs of federal, state, and local governments. They are familiar with both the theoretical and practical aspects of task analysis, particularly in its application to public sector agencies.

SCHEDULE

Six five-day courses are planned to be held in the following cities on the dates shown:

January 8-12	Washington, D.C.
January 22-26	San Francisco
February 5-9	Atlanta
February 26 - March 2	Washington, D.C.
March 12-16	Chicago
March 26-30	San Francisco

REGISTRATION

Registration should be completed two weeks in advance of the courses. Fill out the attached application form and return it to the Institute at the address listed on the form. Early registration is recommended, since attendance is limited.

FEE

The full registration fee is $215 for PPA and SPA members and $250 for non-members. This includes all course materials, but does not include hotel accommodations.

CANCELLATIONS AND REFUNDS

Confirmed reservations can be canceled with full refund up to 10 days prior to the course date. Later cancellations are nonrefundable. Substitutions may be made at any time.

HOTELS

Hotel arrangements can be made for you by the Institute if you wish. The hotel arrangements will be explained by mail with confirmation of your registration.

Some comments from previous course participants:

". . . not only a refreshing course in the study of task analysis, but also an avenue through which I can begin to make a better analysis of job descriptions."

"The trainers are enthusiastic and motivating with a good understanding of the subject matter."

"The instruction is quite good, the organization of the course excellent. It is one of the most interesting ones I have ever attended."

"One of the most important things to come out of the session is the attention focused on job content."

February 24, '54

President N. B. Herndon
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
148 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Herndon,

May I ask you to be good enough to consider making a contribution to the Southern Regional Council - on the order of a thousand dollars - at an hour of great need and of great opportunity?

We are doing a good stout job in helping to get the South brought around, educationally, to compliance with the coming ruling from the Supreme Court. Our publications on the matter have had amazingly wide circulation and actual use. We have gotten local groups organized to make friends, bi-racially, on the question in scores of Southern cities and towns. I have myself met with important community leaders in Rock Hill, Knoxville, Charleston, Atlanta, Greensboro, Chapel Hill, Mobile, Lexington and elsewhere, each time with gratifying results in promises of local cooperative effort. Through our links with the Churches we have reached with this program many small towns in Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Alabama. Truth to tell, we are near to the only indigenous Southern organization that has taken on the job of bringing Southern opinion around. And we are working at it with a tiny staff, mounting unpaid bills, and with weaknesses that are out of any proportion to the magnitude and importance of the job in hand.

I think we will get considerable help, but it will come later, and the urgency of the task, and the ongoinness of the work is now. And what Negro people and Negro businesses and Negro organizations will put into the job, through the Council, will be multiplied by what will be the more readily given from Foundations and from individuals.

Many of your friends are leaders in the Council. Mr. Clement is Chairman of our Executive Committee, and Mrs. Birnie and Mr. Mays and Mr. Richardson and many others you esteem are on our Board of Directors. These friends steer us at every point.

I send an audit, that establishes our sources of contribution for 1953. Obviously what we most need is just the help you could give us.

It's a case for quickish action, because our time of greatest need is now. And the people of the South are likewise in their greatest need, now, for the materials and arguments and examples we put before them. I am satisfied that your enquiries will turn up the fact that we are doing tolerably well a most vital job. And we would be greatly honored, and life-givingly helped, if the Company would come to our aid in these critical weeks.

Any amount of further information we would be glad to send.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Misc. Cont

March 25, 1954

Dr. R. P. Grant
National Heart Institute
Bethesda, Maryland

Dear Dr. Grant:

From all of us at the Council I send sincere thanks for your generous check which came yesterday. We do appreciate your interest and support.

We have been encouraged by the interest shown in our attempts to promote discussion groups over the South to talk calmly and objectively about the coming decision of the Supreme Court and what we can do to get acceptance of the "right way of doing things". Many such groups have met and though we have no way of measuring their effectiveness, we do believe that good has been done.

Please do call on us if we can furnish any information which you might wish.

Harold Fleming send regards.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

March 25, '54

Dear Bill,

Your good stout check came in on schedule, and I have been travelling since and am late replying.

I guess the reason we haven't been making out and putting out a list of individual contributors is because, historically, some of the people who helped us were reluctant (we thought) to have it known. But I think our guess is a hangover from an earlier time, and I believe you are right about it. We'll discuss it in an up-coming Executive Committee meeting, and see what the view is.

Our Secretary-Treasurer will be a'billing you at ten good dollars, in '55 and after!

I think we are on the verge of getting some important backing, with funds to get real program with paid personnel in each state. Hope so.

Sincerely,

Our president, M. A. Wright, who is a lawyer, has taken over performance on the Commission on Equal Penalties, and is organizing a consortium of law schools to do the fact-compiling.

G.

WILLIAM H. FREY
1607 BRIARDALE LANE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
March 16, 1954

Dear George:

I certainly enjoyed our conversation yesterday morning. I want to be sure, however, that you understand that I was only making a suggestion. If you do not feel that it has real merit, please don't do anything about it. I have a tough hide, and my feelings are not easily hurt. I will support the Southern Regional Council whether they know who I am or not. It's a grand organization, and has a grand executive director. I'm for you.

I have enclosed my check for $25.00 as a donation to the Council. You may distinguish this from my regular annual payment of dues of $10.00. I would appreciate it if the Council will continue to bill me for this regular amount, as they have in the past. I believe it is in the month of December.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Bill

May 4, 1954

Miss Nathalia Wright
Box 346
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Wright:

How very kind of you to send the Council a contribution of twenty five dollars again this year. We are indeed grateful for your loyal support.

We have recently received from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic a grant which will make possible an expanded program. We hope to put in each state an office with a professional staff and to carry on active program toward better human relations. You will hear more about this as the organization developes. Such an organization will be set up in Tennessee and we hope that you will be interested in affiliating with it.

Thank you again for your gift.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
Card sent -

May 24, 1954

Mr. Joseph Ross
Neiman-Marcus
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Jo Ross:

"Good man!" was George Mitchell's exclamation when I told him about your letter with the membership and the "gravy". So say I! We certainly need you and your support for we sadly need a young voice in Texas. Most of the people connected with the Texas Commission are well meaning old ladies and ancient educators. But there are two "good eggs" from Georgia coming out to work in Texas this fall, both with the YWCA. Kay Fasnacht will be executive of the downtown branch of the Community YWCA in Houston and Rosalie Oakes is to be executive of the University YWCA at the University in Austin. I'm sure there are other people who would be interested if we can find them.

You can imagine that our office has been busy since the Supreme Court decision was announced. We have had telephone calls, radio and TV men haunting the place for statements, requests for information and all the rest. We are getting out the Williamsburg material today - it should reach you by Wednesday at the latest unless the mail is slow. Already we are getting evidence of need for the materials suggested in this material. Let's hope we can get it done before it is too late.

Best wishes from the staff, and thanks from me for the check.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1954
Southern Regional Council

May 19, 1954

Miss Katherine Stoney
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Katherine:

Thank you for your letter of May 17.

Enclosed is my check for $25, which I hope will cover my sustaining membership, the telephone calls, and a little gravy to boot.

I enjoyed being with you all and do hope I will see you real soon.

Sincerely,

Joe

Joseph Ross

mh

Inc.

14 $5 over amt for calls

MEMO

TO: RA

Please enter complimentary New South for:

Mr. Morris Hirsch
79 Peachtree St.
Atlanta, Ga.

for one year - donation
$100.00

ks

August 24, 1954

Mr. Morris Hirsch
79 Peachtree Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hirsch:

Please accept our belated but very sincere thanks for the generous contribution which you sent to us on August 10th. It came as we were in the midst of making alterations to and redecorating our offices.

We are grateful for the loyalty of our Atlanta friends and assure you that we will do our best to merit your faith in us.

During the coming months we are sending you our monthly bulletin, NEW SOUTH, which will bring you news about race relations in the South.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Hirsch's

THE HOME OF FINE CLOTHES

Walnut 9741

79 PEACHTREE STREET ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 10, 1954

Southern Regional Council,
Wesley Memorial Bldg. Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

cR RHA

Enclosed find check for $100.00, as a donation from Hirsch's. With the good work you are doing, we are sure this money can be used to the best advantage.

With best regards to you, the writer remains

Sincerely,

Morris Hirsch

Morris Hirsch

Hirsch's

RECEIVED
AUG 11 1954
Southern Regional Council

September 16, 1954

Mr. N. H. Harris, Treasurer
North Carolina Teachers Association
125 East Hargett Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Harris:

The Council is deeply grateful to you and the members of the North Carolina Teachers Association for the contribution of fifty dollars which came to us yesterday.

We appreciate the help given us by your organization through the past several years and are happy to tell you that the plans for our expanded program in North Carolina are progressing so that we hope soon to be able to give information and support to our good members in that state.

Dr. Mitchell is out of the office this week but I am sure joins me in sending thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

October 20, 1954

Miss Ellen Armstrong
63 Canal Street,
Port Jervis, New Jersey

Dear Nannie:

Your generous ten dollar contribution to the Council which came this morning is just as much appreciated and needed as it ever was. We do all thank you sincerely and hope that you will be somewhat repaid by the "news" you get in NEW SOUTH.

I'm sorry you can't see the Council office now that we are all fancy and clean - we even have an office boy to help us keep the place now. And working in such a place is a great joy. Things are going well as far as program goes, I think.

We all miss you. I'm glad to know that you are getting along so well after your operation and hope that it will have taken care of your trouble for all time.

Come to see us. Best wishes and love.

MISS ELLEN D. ARMSTRONG
906 LULLWATER ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 16, 1954.

Dear Kack:

RHH I am enclosing a check for $10.00 for the S.R.C. I wish it were many times this amount. I hope all goes well.

With the best of wishes, my love,

Nannie.

RECEIVED
10/20/54
Southern Regional Council

Kaw

December 1, 1954

Mrs. George Wolfe
7901 Carroll Avenue
Tacoma Park, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Wolfe:

At some sweet date I will write you a nice long letter and tell you all about developments Southerly and at SRC.

I write now to say that in 1955 we are going to have a toughish time putting together the last few thousands of the sum of $20,000 that we must collect for this central office in order to meet our obligation to the Fund for the Republic. They, bless them, said we might have so much and our state organizations might have so much, if we raised and they raised stated amounts.

Goodness knows I wouldn't dare ask you to help us in the thousands. But I risk this premonitory note, in case the two of you are budgeting this early, in the hope that you will save a spot for a sum to the Council, at any date before September 30th of next year. Two hundred dollars or so would be a long lead toward meeting our problem.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 10, 1955

Mr. Philip Weltner
Oglethorpe University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Weltner:

This is a request to the Woodruff Foundation for a grant of $5,000 to the Southern Regional Council for a particular project.

The last few years have seen the formalization of and a steady increase in the flow of officially sponsored foreign visitors to this country and to Atlanta. The greater part of those who come to Atlanta choose this city because they think of it as a center from which they can get some understanding of "the South," and one of their major interests in the South is to catch into the change of race relations in the region. At a rate which varies but which frequently runs to four, five, or six in a week, these foreign visitors come to the office of the Southern Regional Council and ask to be briefed on socio-economic matters in the South.

The list attached gives those who have come to us for aid of this kind since we began to keep a record of these visitors about a year ago. For a couple of years before we began to keep a list we had about an equivalent flow of such visitors.

They come to us directly sponsored by the State Department or by the U. S. Labor Department. Some are guided about by the Institute of International Education. Others are brought in with special assistance from the Carnegie Corporation or other foundations. Some few are here on their own. The various agencies which sponsor and make arrangements for these visitors are in constant communication with the Southern Regional Council lining up time with us in advance. As to quite a number of visitors -- I would say a dozen a year at least -- we are asked to provide the full service of arranging the schedule of the visitor while in this city, making appointments for him here and there with various persons to be interviewed, and arranging transportation to points of interest. This is time consuming with a vengeance. Even the visitor whose program is tolerably mapped ahead of time takes many hours of the time of staff people in this office.

They come hungry for an impartial and well-informed discussion of the present stage in the South. I drop what I am doing, for the greater part of the visitors and spend several hours with them. Frequently it is the case that I am not available and one of the assistant directors of the Southern Regional Council takes over and holds a similar discussion. Word has got about on whatever is the grapevine managed for and by visitors that this Southern Regional Council is obliging and informed and judicious, and most of the foreign visitors who reach Atlanta come at one time or another to our office for aid.

We are glad to provide this service. In common courtesy we could not do otherwise. And as the visitor has only limited time in the city his needs must take precedence over the work on hand in this office.

We are extremely busy with organizing and leading twelve newly established state-wide agencies in race relations throughout the South, with the proceeds of a substantial grant from the Fund for the Republic and with other resources. That is our first and most important job. And yet we must constantly interrupt it in order to do this work with the visitors.

What we would like would be a grant from the Woodruff Foundation which would cover a goodish part of the professional staff time involved. It is not a matter of adding personnel to our office to handle foreign visitors; they must be served by the active staff members whose fingers are into our general program all the time.

I grant the difficulty of calculating exactly the staff time involved. All I can say is that this matter probably takes a fifth of my time and a fifth of the time of some three other leading members of our staff. Thus calculated it amounts to four-fifths of a single salary of say $8,500. We would be pleased if $5,000 of that amount could be covered. Included within a grant of $5,000 we would like to have as much as $400 earmarked as available for incidental out-of-pocket expenses in connection solely with foreign visitors. There is a good deal of taking people out to lunch and having a cab come for a man to be taken here or yonder.

The service the Southern Regional Council provides in this connection is important to the South, to the United States, and to comity within the free world. Ours is an honest but a constructive point of view on the particular problems of the South. The foreign visitor arriving is nine times out of ten disposed to be quite critical of the institutional arrangements prevalent in the South. We can and do get them to understand the matter and to be aware of the very great improvements actively underway. We have no means of making a post-audit of the minds of our instructed visitors, but as the various governmental agencies concerned continue to send the visitors to us, we suppose that the information we have supplied has been thought helpful in government circles.

The Southern Regional Council is tax-exempt under the terms of the enclosed Treasury letter.

We would be happy to supply further information if it would be helpful to the Woodruff trustees.

We ask for the grant for a single year and would only propose renewing our request in another year if the volume of visitors held as heretofore and if reports to the Woodruff trustees lead them to have a continuing approval of the aid that would be given.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: List of Foreign Visitors
Treasury Letter of Tax-Exemption

cc: KS

FOREIGN VISITORS

	NAME	OCCUPATION	COUNTRY
1.	Daniel Roth	Journalist	Switzerland
2.	Michael Stewart	Labor M.P.	England
3.	John Hall	Conservation M.P.	England
4.	Ernst S. Schlange-Schoeningen	Agricultural Secretary	Germany
5.	Theodore Lefevre	Chamber of Deputies	Belgium
6.	Djuka Julius	Journalist	Jugoslavia
7.	Madhav Kamath	Journalist	India
8.	Hendrik Vos	Dutch Labor Party	Netherlands
9.	Sastrowardojo Surjono	Delegate to United Nations	Indonesia
10.	Fritz Kaestner	Ministerial Director	Germany
11.	Mr. and Mrs. David Ginsburg	Labor Party, Research Division	England
12.	B. Rajaram	Manager, Textile Mills	India
13.	N. Bose	Engl. Supervisor, Labor Union	India
14.	H. R. Kolte	Gen. Sec. Tex. Labor Union	India
15.	R. H. Patel	Sec. Textile Labor Union	India
16.	S. K. Chatterjee	Ass't Gen. Man. Labor Union	India
17.	Akira Iwai	Dir. Planning Dept. Labor Union	Japan
18.	Yojiro Kurokawa	Labor Union Executive	Japan
19.	Jinsuke Mitsumura	" " "	Japan
20.	Manjiro Mokumoto	" " "	Japan
21.	Gensaku Sugiyama	" " "	Japan
22.	Michael Adams	Journalist (BBC)	England
23.	Clyde Sanger	British Army	England
24.	Andrew Bonar-Law	British Army	England
25.	S. Tas	Journalist	France
26.	Nicholas Chatelain	Journalist	France
27.	Olaf Radkie	Attorney, Labor Union	Germany
28.	Werner Meyer	Editor, Fraenkische Presse	Germany
29.	Wilhelm Riepekohl	Editor, Fraenkische Tagespost	Germany
30.	R. H. Hafferkorn	Foreign Service Officer	Germany
31.	Mrs. Hedwig Meerman	Com. Social Democratic Women	Germany
32.	Miss Bernadette Faure	Association of Manufacturers	France
33.	Jean Bertrand	Department of Labor	France
34.	Michel Cordeviola	Reg. Insp. Enf. of Soc. Laws in Agriculture	France
35.	Remy Moreau	Labor Union member	France
36.	Andre Lienard	Labor Union member	France
37.	Herbert Kreter	Prof. of English Studies	Germany

38. A party of eight foreign students. Sponsored by the Association for World Travel Exchange.

39.	Felix V. Makasiar	Dist. Judge, Prof. of Law and Dir. Foreign Affairs Association of Philippines	Philippine Islands
40.	Stig Lundgren	Soc. Dem. Labor Party	Sweden
41.	Jaipaul	Pub. Rel. Off. Congress Party	India
42.	Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Kaeber	Schleswig-Holstein Social Democratic Party	Germany
43.	John Kernan	Missionary	South Africa
44.	Kenneth Lamb	Lecturer	England
45.	O. F. Raum	Professor	South Africa
46.	K. B. Anderson	Folk School Principal	Denmark
47.	John S. Grant	Forest Ranger	Scotland
48.	Rolf Gutbrod	Professor of Architecture	Germany
49.	D'Arco Silvio Avalle	Professor	Italy

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

39. Judge Makasiar

FINANCES * Methodist Church: Holston Conferene

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

SRC - Finance

May 22, 1947

Mrs. B. R. Stout, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Holston Conference, Methodist Church
~~1621~~ Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Nov 1811

Dear Mrs. Stout:

We are very grateful indeed to the Holston Conference for the contribution of $25.00 which you sent on May 17.

Gifts such as this are of the very greatest value to us because they establish the wish of responsible Southern people to get more done in bringing the institutional life of the South abreast of its industrial and agricultural progress.

It occurred to us that the Council might show its appreciation, in some part, by entering four 1-year subscriptions to our monthly leaflet New South, for leaders in your conference. We thought perhaps the right people would be yourself and the three members of your Study and Action Committee. If these are the right persons, will you be kind enough to give us their correct names and addresses, and the subscriptions will be duly entered. If, in your judgment, the subscriptions should go to other persons, please let us know those to whom you wish them sent.

I enclose a copy of our latest pamphlet Wanted: An Educated South.

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1947
Southern Regional Council

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

E. K. H.
6/11/47

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

Please send copies of the "New South" to
Mrs. C. P. Hardin, 719 W. Pine St., Johnson City, Tenn.
Mrs. W. S. DeBusk, Mohawk, Tenn
Mrs. C. D. Mehaffey, 1441 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn

Thank you, Mrs. B. R. Stout

Woman's Society of Christian Service

HOLSTON CONFERENCE, METHODIST CHURCH

MRS. B. R. STOUT, TREASURER
1621 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

May 17- 47-

Gift from Holston Conference for the work of the Southern Regional Council -

Mrs. B. R. Stout
Conf. Treas -

25.00
CK

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1947
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

September 19, 1947

Mrs. C. E. Mullins
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
Brookhaven, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Mullins:

Please accept, and convey to your Society, our thanks for your check in amount of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars a few days ago. Such donations mean much to us and our work and we are most appreciative.

We have entered Mrs. W. Weatherby at 206 3rd Avenue, Hattiesburg, Mississippi on our registers for receipt of our publication New South.

Faithfully yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:EE

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. T. H. FORE
105 ARLINGTON, NATCHEZ, MISS.

PRESIDENT
MRS. E. V. PERRY
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CLIFF THOMAS
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

TREASURER
MRS. C. E. MULLINS
BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

SECRETARY ORGANIZATION AND PROMOTION
MRS. JOHN CIRLOT
MOSS POINT, MISS.

The Mississippi Conference

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MT. OLIVE, MISS.

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MRS. FRANK CROSS
DECATUR, MISS.

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
MRS. R. R. PRIDDY
1121 MONROE STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

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MRS. W. T. GERALD
MOSELLE, MISS.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT
MRS. M. E. BLANKS
COLLINSVILLE, MISS.

JACKSON DISTRICT
MRS. CHANDLER H. HUTTO
163 LYNN AVENUE
JACKSON, MISS.

SEASHORE DISTRICT
MRS. W. A. WELCH
451 QURENS
BILOXI, MISS.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT
MRS. C. D. CRAWFORD
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

Brookhaven, Miss.
September 13, 1947

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Madam:

Enclose You will find a check for $25.00 , from the Mississippi Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service. You may send to ,Mrs W. Weathersby, 206 32 nd Avenue, Hattiesburg, Mississippi your publication "The New South".

Sincerely,

Mrs C. E. Mullins

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1947
Southern Regional Council

April 29, 1948

Mrs. B. R. Stout, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Holston Conference, Methodist Church
~~1602~~ Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stout:

On May 17 of last year, your Society was good enough to make a contribution of twenty-five dollars to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Such donations mean much to us, operating on so slender a budget as we do, and we are extremely hopeful that this gift may be renewed for the current year.

May we count on your own good offices to this end?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

April 30, 1948

Mrs. Douglas Graham, Treas.
Pembroke
Kentucky

WSCS
Lawrenceburg

Dear Mrs. Graham:

Please accept and convey to your Society our very warm thanks for their check for twenty-five dollars which was voted at your recent meeting.

Such gifts mean much to us, in view of the slender budget on which we operate, and we are most grateful to you and to your Society. We should like very much, as an expression of our appreciation to enter your name and that of your Chairman and Secretary to receive our monthly magazine, New South, for the coming year. If you will let us have the correct names and addresses, we shall take pleasure in entering these subscriptions.

With every good wish, and our thanks again, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

The Methodist Church

RECEIVED
APR 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

Pembroke, Kentucky
April 23, 1948.

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:
I am enclosing check for $25.00 from the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Louisville Conference. This was voted at our recent executive meeting.

Sincerely -
Mrs. Douglas Graham -
Treasurer.

Methodist Church -
WSCS
Kentucky Conf.

May 20, 1948

Mrs. J. S. Vanwinkle, President
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Kentucky Conference, The Methodist Church
143 St. Mildred's Court
Danville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Vanwinkle:

We are very appreciative of the action of your Society in contributing $25.00 to the work of the Southern Regional Council, through Mr. J. M. Tydings, of our Kentucky Division.

In evidence of our appreciation, we are sending to you, and to each officer of your Society, a one year's subscription to our monthly magazine, New South. We trust that this will be of interest and value to you, especially in your work of Christian Social Relations.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

President	Vice President	Promotion Secretary	Recording Secretary	Treasurer
MRS. J. S. VANWINKLE 143 St. Mildred's Court Danville, Ky.	~~MRS. JOHN B. DUPUY~~ ~~Pikeville, Ky.~~ Mrs. W. P. Fryman, 2614 Lynwood Ave., Ashland, Ky.	~~MRS. COLLIS DINGO~~ ~~205 Kingsway Drive~~ ~~Lexington, Ky.~~ Mrs. C. L. Cooper (Barbourville, Ky)	~~MRS. HOWARD M. HARTON~~ ~~140 Riverside Parkway~~ ~~Ft. Thomas, Ky.~~ Mrs. S. W. Funk 216 Byrd Street Covington, Ky	MRS. C. O. HINTON 1120 Main Street Paris, Kentucky

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Kentucky Conference Barbourville The Methodist Church

Two officers were elected a few weeks ago, so corrections had to be made above.

Juliet Cameron Poynter

Jay — Please send N.S — 1 yr complimentary subscriptions to the above officers

Return this to me for a letter to each —

MCP

Jay

Miss. Conference

June 1, 1948

Mrs. C. E. Mullins, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
Brookhaven, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Mullins:

Please accept and convey to your Society our very warm thanks for your check of $25.00 sent us recently for the work of the Council.

Such gifts mean much to us not only in terms of our slender budget but as indications of your interest in the work that we are doing.

With every good wish and our thanks again, I am

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Holston Conference

August 6, 1948

Mrs. B. R. Stout, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Holston Conference, Methodist Church
1811-~~1621~~ Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stout:

We wrote you on April 29 recalling that your Society had been good enough last year to make a contribution of twenty-five dollars to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Heavy tasks lie ahead of us and, with our slender budget, such gifts as that of the Holston Conference mean much to us.

May we hope that this gift can be renewed for the current year?

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:eb

N.C. Conference

October 12, 1948

Mrs. F. B. McKinne, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
of the Methodist Church
303 S. Center Street
Goldsboro, N. C.

Dear Mrs. McKinne:

Please accept our very warm thanks for the check of your Society in the amount of $25.00 which was given as a contribution to the work of the Council.

We are most grateful for this gift and the evidence which gives us of your interest. With the slender budget on which the Council operates, it means a great deal to us. Please convey our thanks to your Society.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Treasurer
MRS. F. B. McKINNE
303 S. Center St.
Goldsboro, N. C.

Vice-President
MRS. H. I. GLASS
411 W. Lenoir St.
Kinston, N. C.

President
MRS. J. H. CUTCHIN
Whitakers, N. C.

Promotion Secretary
MRS. H. O. LINEBERGER
1104 Cowper Drive
Raleigh, N. C.

Recording Secretary
MRS. C. D. BARCLIFT
Henderson, N. C.

DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES

Missionary Education
MRS. N. P. EDENS
Kittrell, N. C.

Literature and Publications
MRS. FRED L. JOHNSON
Conway, N. C.

Christian Social Relations
MRS. J. M. JEROME
Rose Hill, N. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
MRS. L. C. LARKIN
309 W. Front St., Burlington, N. C.

Supplies
MRS. C. H. WALSTON
Walstonburg, N. C.

Children's Work
MRS. M. W. WARREN
129 S. Church St.
Scotland Neck, N.C.

Youth Work
MRS. HUBERT ODOM
Gibson, N. C.

Student Work
MRS. W. P. MOORE
Greenville, N. C.

Spiritual Life
MRS. B. B. SLAUGHTER
307 New St., New Bern, N. C.

Status of Women
MRS. E. G. COTHRAN
2300 Fairview Road, Raleigh, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
MRS. W. C. CHADWICK
New Bern, N. C.

Editor, Woman's Page
MRS. A. H. BORLAND
2010 Pershing St., Durham, N. C.

Enter Subscription

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Methodist Church

North Carolina Conference

DISTRICT PROMOTION SECRETARIES

Durham District
MRS. ED C. THOMAS
Mebane, N. C.

Elizabeth City District
MRS. GEORGE JACKSON
R.F.D. No. 3, Hertford, N. C.

Fayetteville District
MRS. L. P. COX
Jonesboro Heights
Sanford, N. C.

New Bern District
MRS. R. L. COX
Mount Olive, N. C.

Raleigh District
MRS. HUBERT A. DAVIS
404 Perry St., Raleigh, N. C.

Rocky Mount District
MRS. HENRY W. MADDREY
Severn, N. C.

Wilmington District
MRS. J. T. DOUGHTIE
Box 86, Clinton, N. C.

Goldsboro, N.C.
Oct. 7-1948

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

I was instructed by our Woman's Conference to send to you a check for $25.00 in appreciation of the splendid literature you get out and which our Conference President, Mrs. J. J. Cutchin finds most helpful.

With best wishes

Very truly
Mrs. F. B. McKinne

Ack 10-28-49

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Kentucky Conference

February 18, 1949

Mrs. C. O. Hinton
Paris, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Hinton:

We are most appreciative of the check in the amount of twenty-five dollars which was sent us by your W. S. C. S. of the Kentucky Conference through Mr. J. M. Tydings.

This check is especially helpful at this time, coming as it does when the Council is making an especial effort to raise additional funds for its general budget.

Please express our very warm thanks to your society.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:j
cc:Mr. J. M. Tydings
Miss Juliet J. Poynter

cc

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION

LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. ALICE CHENOWETH PATE, SECRETARY
CHARLES E. STOLL, TREASURER
C. L. THOMAS, MEMBER

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TRUSTEES

CHAS. W. ALLEN
RUFUS B. ATWOOD
MRS. MARK ETHRIDGE
MRS. FRED FLYNN
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS
HARRY R. KENDALL
J. F. LAINE
JOHN LITTLE
THRUSTON B. MORTON
STANLEY NEWHALL
DR. ALICE CHENOWETH PATE
W. H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
G. WILLIAM SAFFELL
WILLIAM A. STARK
CHAS. E. STOLL
C. L. THOMAS
COLEMAN WRIGHT

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

February 8, 1949

Mrs. Agnes McCoy
Secretary-Treasure of Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McCoy:

Please acknowledge receipt of the enclosed check in the amount of $25.00 from the Kentucky Conference Women's Society of Christian Service.

I received the check from Miss Juliet J. Poynter, Shelbyville, Kentucky, who is responsible for having obtained the interest of that organization in the work of the Southern Regional Council.

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Very truly yours,

J. M. Tydings

JMT:oh

25.00 McK.
Ck By Mrs. D. A. Hunton
Paris, Ky.
Make to Mr. Tydings

W.S.C.S. — Alabama Conference

February 25, 1949

Mrs. Clyde W. Moore, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Alabama Conference, The Methodist Church
2507 Springhill Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Moore:

How very kind of your Society to send us an additional contribution in response to our plea for contributions to our general budget!

It was most generous and helpful, and we want you to convey our very warm thanks to your Society and to Mrs. McDowell.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Honorary President
Mrs. R. L. Hobdy
Union Springs, Alabama

Vice-President
Mrs. Frank A. Doby
8 E. Fairview Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Recording Secretary
Miss Anne Cloud Bass
Brundidge, Alabama

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Demopolis District
Mrs. J. T. Allen
Cromwell, Alabama

Dothan District
Mrs. Edward Blacklidge
Abbeville, Alabama

Marianna District
Mrs. R. E. Brown
Panama City, Florida

Mobile District
Mrs. J. R. Cloy
2007 Old Government St.
Mobile, Alabama

Montgomery District
Mrs. A. D. Lipscomb
Auburn, Alabama

Pensacola District
Mrs. C. H. Sherrer
Route 2, Box 881
Pensacola, Florida

Selma District
Mrs. Alma G. Powell
Prattville, Alabama

Troy District
Mrs. K. D. Sells
Union Springs, Alabama

SECRETARIES

Missionary Education & Service
Mrs. E. C. Rogers
1735 E. Cervantes Street
Pensacola, Florida

Spiritual Life
Mrs. S. R. Jones
100 Forest Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. C. S. McDowell
Eufaula, Alabama

Student Work
Mrs. H. C. Cleveland
Centreville, Alabama

Youth Work
Mrs. Charles F. Ratcliffe
13 S. Hathaway Street
Spring Hill, Alabama

Children's Work
Mrs. H. C. Coleman
Route 4, Box 440
Pensacola, Florida

Literature and Publications
Mrs. T P. Chalker
Auburn, Alabama

Supply Work
Mrs. Russell Cook
Chipley, Florida

Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. Mary F. Waters
Route 2, Box 334
Dothan, Alabama

Status of Women
Mrs. W. H. Robertson
Clayton, Alabama

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. Frank S. Moseley
2 Traction Avenue
Montgomery 7, Alabama

Publicity
Mrs. Cecil C. Morgan
507 Furniss Avenue
Selma, Alabama

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Special Memberships
Mrs. J. A. Crook
Union Springs, Alabama

By-Laws
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
Brundidge, Alabama

Editor, Woman's Page
Mrs. Guy McGowan
205 Magnolia Curve
Montgomery 6, Alabama

Historian
Mrs. Gordon Wilson
601 Fairview Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Parliamentarian
Mrs. H. R. Cogburn
2505 Springhill Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Alabama Conference

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

President
Mrs. Arthur Heustess
1805 Madison Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Treasurer
Mrs. Clyde Moore
2507 Springhill Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
Brundidge, Alabama

Feb. 14, 1949

Sou Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Mrs C. S. McDowell, a member of the Sou. Regional Council from the Womans Society Christian Service, I am enclosing the additional ten $10 ask for.

Sincerely
Mrs Clyde V. Moore
Treas.

10.00 ck.
McK.

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

April 15, 1949

Mrs. C. E. Mullins, Conference Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Mississippi Conference
Brookhaven, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Mullins:

We are so appreciative of the $25.00 which you sent us on the 12th and want you to know how much this regular gift of your Society means to the Council and to its future.

Won't you express our grateful thanks to your Society when next you meet?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. T. H. FORE
105 ARLINGTON, NATCHEZ, MISS.

PRESIDENT
MRS. E. V. PERRY
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CLIFF THOMAS
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

TREASURER
MRS. C. E. MULLINS
BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

SECRETARIES

PROMOTION
MRS. JOHN CIRLOT
MOSS POINT, MISS.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION AND SERVICE
MRS. R. R. PRIDDY
436 MARSHALL STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. W. H. WEATHERSBY
200 32ND AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. P. E. CUNNINGHAM
1628 CHAMBERS STREET
VICKSBURG, MISS.

LITERATURE AND PUBLICATION
MRS. S. W. GRANBERRY
619 DULING STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

SUPPLY WORK
MRS. NOLLIE FELTS
220 11TH AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
MRS. EUGENE W. ULMER
MT. OLIVE, MISS.

STUDENT WORK
MRS. JESSIE H. GRAHAM
2100 29TH AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISS.

YOUTH WORK
MRS. F. B. STRAIN
1818 38TH STREET
MERIDIAN, MISS.

CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. FRANK CROSS
DECATUR, MISS.

STATUS OF WOMEN
MRS. E. E. DEEN
206 32ND AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
MRS. OTHO BRANTLEY
ROUTE 1, BOX 44
JACKSON, MISS.

CHAIRMAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE
MRS. C. C. McDONALD
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT
MRS. R. R. HOWELL
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

HATTIESBURG DISTRICT
MRS. S. C. KENNEDY
STATE LINE, MISS.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT
MRS. M. E. BLANKS
COLLINSVILLE, MISS.

JACKSON DISTRICT
MRS. ALVIS McNEILL
730 HOOKER STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

SEASHORE DISTRICT
MRS. W. A. WELCH
451 QUEENS
BILOXI, MISS.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT
MRS. C. D. CRAWFORD
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

The Mississippi Conference April 10-17

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Ga

Dear Sir -

Enclose check for $25.00 from the Women's Society of Christian Service, Mississippi Conference.

Sincerely

Mrs C. E. Mullins. Conf. Treasurer
Brookhaven
Miss

25.00 ck
MCK

RECEIVED
APR 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

If Mrs Peters is
a member —
if not — write — say
we want to write comp. sub.
for coming — to be
shown with her society

W.S.C.S.
Tampa, Fla.
1st Methodist Ch.

May 25, 1949

Mrs. Phil Peters, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
of the Dept. of Christian Social Relations
First Methodist Church
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mrs. Peters:

How very kind that was of your society to send us ten dollars to apply on our recent fund campaign. Such gifts mean so much to us and to the future of the Council and we want you to convey our very warm thanks to your society.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

10.00
DNB

W. S. C. S. 1 Apt. Ch. Soc Rel.
First Methodist Ch.
Tampa Fla.

By Mrs. Phil Peters
Treas.

5/23/49

On Page 3 you will see we've voted the $100 for the Council from the Woman's Division

WOMAN'S DIVISION of CHRISTIAN SERVICE
APPROPRIATIONS for the YEAR
June 1, 1948 - May 31, 1949

Cash income for appropriations June 1, 1946 - May 31, 1947		$ 4,271,664.00
To the Department of Foreign Work	$1,996,201.00	
To the Department of Home Work	1,844,863.00	
To the Department of Christian Social Relations	23,600.00	
To the Joint Division of Education and Cultivation, Woman's Section	175,000.00	
To the General Appropriations	232,000.00	
Total appropriated		$ 4,271,664.00

The Finance and Estimates Committee presents these appropriations to the Woman's Division of Christian Service for its consideration, and if approved, for recommendation to the Board of Missions and Church Extension, with the request that, if necessary, the Finance and Estimates Committee be authorized to make adjustments within the total amount.

The $4,271,664.00 looks like a big sum for women to appropriate, doesn't it?

I'll see about the $100 from the Board of Missions next week

Hope things are fine in Atlanta

Dorothy Tilly

DEPARTMENT OF WORK IN FOREIGN FIELDS
APPROPRIATIONS - JUNE 1, 1948 - May 31, 1949

A. FIELDS

	I. MISSIONARIES Salaries	Travel & Grants	Total	II. WORK BUDGET	TOTAL I & II
Africa	$65,025	$12,200	$77,225	$60,089	$137,314
Asia:					
Burma	6,725	650	7,375	6,925	14,300
China	153,780	22,325	176,105	216,127	392,232
India	147,450	29,594	177,044	316,450	493,494
Japan	38,232	12,240	50,472	79,312	129,784
Korea	43,030	10,000	53,030	74,784	127,814
Malaya	10,883	4,600	15,483	10,135	25,618
Philippines	14,400	2,700	17,100	17,890	34,990
Sumatra	1,900	700	2,600	3,825	6,425
Total Asia	$416,400	$82,809	$499,209	$725,448	$1,224,657
Europe	5,200	1,250	6,450	8,370	14,820
Latin America	96,370	16,140	112,510	103,172	215,682
TOTAL, FIELDS	$582,995	$112,399	$695,394	$897,079	$1,592,473

B. INDIRECT SUPPORT OF MISSIONARIES:
(Scarritt College, Educational Grants, Medical Care, Retirement Provision, etc.) 176,738

C. CO-OPERATIVE BUDGET:

Foreign Missions Conference	44,127	
Union Colleges	51,168	
Miscellaneous	8,310	103,605

D. NON-RECURRING ITEMS (Emergency Needs) 31,400
(A total of $85,515 has been transferred from non-recurring to maintenance)

E. DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION:

Salaries:			
Executive Secretaries	22,900		
Office Secretaries and	15,660		
File Clerk		38,560	
Office and Travel		12,000	
Meetings of Committees		1,500	52,060

F. CONTINGENT (2% of total appropriation) 39,925

TOTAL $1,996,201

DEPARTMENT OF WORK IN HOME FIELDS

Appropriations, 1948-1949

A. Appropriations to the Fields (Summary)

Salaries and Current Expense

Bureau of Educational Institutions	$ 405,983
Bureau of Urban Work	337,961
Bureau of Town and Country Work	187,888
Bureau of Social Welfare Work	236,945
Bureau of Medical Work	149,283
Bureau of Deaconess Work	153,330
Total	$1,471,390
Buildings and Equipment	160,000
Total to Fields	$1,631,390

B. Co-operative Work

Home Missions Council of North America	
Migrant Work	$ 3,300
Religious Directors in Indian Schools	450
Fees	1,220
Missions Public Relations Office	1,250
Interdenominational Council of Spanish-Speaking Work	100
Mountain Work Conference	25
John Milton Society for the Blind	25
Southern Regional Council	1,000
Federal Council of Churches	100
Total	$ 7,470

C. Miscellaneous

Retirement Fund for Deaconesses	$ 10,000
New Pension Fund	8,500
Group Insurance	6,500
Special Fund for Retired Workers	13,000
Missionary and Deaconess Travel	6,500
Medical Service	450
Insurance	55,000
Taxes	6,000
Library Service	500
Summer Study for Workers	375
Adjustment Fund	6,000
Commissioning Services	3,000
Total	$ 115,825

D. Educational Grants ..... $ 10,000

E. Administration of the Department

Executive Secretaries' Salaries	$ 19,500
Office Secretaries' Salaries	11,880
Office and Travel	10,600
Committees and Other Travel	2,300
Total	$ 43,280

F. Contingent Fund ..... $ 36,898

GRAND TOTAL $1,844,863

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS
June 1, 1948 - May 31, 1949

Expense of Officers			$ 2,750.00
Treasurer's Office:			
Salaries		$42,600.00	
Office and Travel		5,000.00	
Auditor, Bonding		4,600.00	52,200.00
Insurance			300.00
Board and Committee Meetings			30,400.00
Pensions for Home Office Staff			11,000.00
Rent			23,000.00
Receptionist - Salary and Expense			1,900.00
Literature and Publications:			
Editor's Office - Methodist Woman:			
Salary	$3,900.00		
Office - service and travel	1,900.00		
Incidentals	150.00	5,950.00	
Editor of Literature:			
Salary	3,900.00		
Office - service and travel	1,900.00		
Incidentals	100.00	5,900.00	
Associate Editor			
Salary	3,000.00		
Office - service and travel	1,300.00	4,300.00	
Copy and Proof Reader		2,400.00	
Office Secretary		1,800.00	
Typist		1,400.00	
Production Manager:			
Salary	3,500.00		
Travel	600.00	4,100.00	
Circulation Manager:			
Salaries	10,500.00		
Travel	1,500.00	12,000.00	
Literature Headquarters			
Cincinnati	5,845.00		
New York	3,900.00		
San Francisco	2,340.00	12,085.00	49,935.00

Joint Budgets:

Legal Services	4,858.00	
Medical Care	900.00	
Missionary Personnel	22,680.00	
Service Projects Book	600.00	
Business Manager	2,418.00	
Recording Secretary of Board	1,928.00	
Service Department	9,350.00	
Stock Room	2,202.00	
Transportation	11,025.00	55,961.00
Contingent		4,554.00
Total		$232,000.00

WOMAN'S SECTION OF THE JOINT DIVISION OF EDUCATION AND CULTIVATION
APPROPRIATIONS
June 1, 1948 - May 31, 1949

Administration:			
Salaries:			
Executive and other Secretaries		31,290.00	
Secretaries and Receptionist		15,540.00	
Office Expense and Travel		17,775.00	
Expense of Chairman		700.00	$65,305.00
Education and Cultivation, Woman's Division:			
Education and Cultivation Materials and Subsidy to Annual Report ($1250)	30,000.00		
Special Membership Expense	12,000.00		
Schools of Missions and Summer Conferences	6,000.00		
Assembly	3,500.00		
Committees and Special Meetings	7,500.00		
Methodist Youth Fund Promotion	7,635.00		
Costume Bureau	750.00	67,385.00	
Field Work - Salaries and Travel		10,640.00	78,025.00
Education and Cultivation, with General Section, Joint Division:			
Meetings, Conferences and Committees		900.00	
Joint Literature		7,000.00	
Visual Education		1,000.00	
Interdenominational and other Projects		1,000.00	
Interboard Committee on Missionary Education		9,902.00	
Library		2,062.00	
Interboard Age Group Literature		750.00	
National Conference of Methodist Youth		750.00	
Student Conferences and Meetings		1,200.00	24,564.00
Cooperative Budget:			
Missionary Education Movement		2,000.00	
Student Volunteer Movement		400.00	
Bureau of Research, Washington, D.C.		500.00	
Protestant Film Commission		500.00	
World Student Federation		250.00	3,650.00
Contingent Fund			3,456.00
Total			$175,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
APPROPRIATIONS
June 1, 1948 - May 31, 1949

Administration:		
Salaries	$ 13,340.00	
Office and Travel	4,200.00	$ 17,540.00
Cultivation		5,588.00
Contingent		472.00
Total		$ 23,600.00

July 29, 1949

Mrs. F. B. McKinne, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
of The Methodist Church
303 S. Center Street
Goldsboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McKinne:

Last year your society was good enough to donate $25.00 to the Southern Regional Council.

Heavy tasks lie ahead of us and with our slender budget, such gifts as that of the North Carolina Conference mean a great deal to us.

May we hope that this gift can be renewed for the current year?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:we

W.S.C.S -
Southeastern Jurisdiction
S.C. Conference

September 27, 1949

Mrs. W. E. DuRant
Elliott, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. DuRant:

We are most regretful that your letter of September 7 is only now receiving an answer. Apparently, it was misdirected by the post office and has just reached us.

We are most grateful to the South Carolina Conference of the W.S.C.S for making the Southern Regional Council one of its projects.

Enclosed are twelve copies of the leaflet What Kind of South do You Want?, which gives a concise discription of the Council, its aims and activities. For your own information, also enclosed is a copy of a lengthier leaflet which presents the same information in more detail.

I am sending to Miss Bleckley today a copy of each of these leaflets. I hope they will be suitable for your use; if not, please let me know and I shall hasten to supply you with whatever you need. Should you want more copies of either leaflet, we shall be glad to send them.

Again our thanks for the interest of your fine organization.

Sincerely,

Harold Fleming
Director of Information

HF:wgd

Woman's Society of Christian Service

South Carolina Conference

Southeastern Jurisdiction

The Methodist Church

PRESIDENT
~~Mrs. J. Roy Jones~~ Miss Helen B. Bourne
~~5618 Colonial Drive~~ 1116 Highside
~~Columbia 3, S. C.~~ Greenwood S.C.

VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Welborne Summers
1410 Columbia College Drive
Columbia 3, S. C.

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. L. D. B. Williams
Tatum, S. C.

TREASURER
Miss Emily Culler
Orangeburg, S. C.

SECRETARIES

Promotion
Mrs. H. D. West
Bowman, S. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Dora Oosterbann
Ridgeland, S. C.

Children's Work
Mrs. George K. Way
Camden, S. C.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. L. A. Hartzog
Olar, S. C.

✓ **Missionary Education and Service**
Mrs. W. E. DuRant
Elliott, S. C.

Supply Work
Mrs. R. H. Cain
Little Rock, S. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. L. E. Pope, Jr.
Mullins, S. C.

Student Work
Mrs. T. M. Godbold
Ridgeland, S. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. Jack Padgett
Ridgeland, S. C.

Spiritual Life Cultivation
Mrs. W. O. Henderson
St. Stephen, S. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. H. H. Cotton
Georgetown, S. C.

Status of Women
Mrs. W. A. Davis
128-A South Battery
Charleston 21, S. C.

Sept 7, 1949.

Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

One of the courses of study in the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church for 1949-50 will be Cooperation for a Christian Nation. We are using the text, Missions at the Grass Roots by William B Shriver. The action as a result of this study which may be in gifts of money is to be directed to the (1) Dale Hollow Larger Parish which is an Interdenominational Community Project in Tenn. and (2) the Southern Regional Council. You probably already know of the latter. I am writing to ask you to please send to Miss Dena Bleckley, Anderson S. C. & to me as Con Sec of Missionary Education, a concise statement as to the objectives of your organization. We want something that would make clear to our women the real meaning and aim of the S. R. C. Miss Bleckley is editor of our page in S. C. Meth. Advocate & also will present this topic at some fall meetings. When you write this statement or article of information may I ask you

to send me twelve copies that I may send to a key woman in each of our Districts?

I shall greatly appreciate any help you will offer.

Sincerely

Mrs W. E. Du Rant,

Elliott, S.D.

W.S.C.S - Tennessee Conference

September 28, 1949

Mrs. James B. Givins, Conference Treasurer
529 South Margin Street
Franklin, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Givins:

I cannot tell you how greatful we are for the generous gift of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Church, in amount of forty dollars. Please convey our very warm thanks to your society.

Thank you, too, for the check for three dollars covering membership dues for Mrs. G. B. Smith of Donnelson, Tennessee. This amount is being credited to her membership and she is being advised.

In token of our appreciation we should like to enter for you and/or other officers of your Society complimentary subscriptions for the coming year to our monthly bulletin, New South. If you will let me know the names and addresses of those who should receive subscriptions, I shall be glad to see that they are entered.

Our thanks to you and to the Society again.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:nh
cc: Mrs. C.B. Smith

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE

Franklin, Tenn.
Sept. 16 - 1949

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Atlanta. Ga.

Enclosing check for $40.00 - gift
WEK
from Tenn. Conference Woman's
Society of Christian Service, Methodist
Church and check for $3.00 for
WEK
membership in Council for Mrs
C. B. Smith, Lonelson, Tenn.
Conference Secretary of Christian
Social Relations.

Yours truly,

Mrs James B. Greene
Conference Treasurer
529 S. Margin St.
Franklin Tenn

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Tell her Pin

W.S.C.S. - N.C. Conf.

October 7, 1949

Mrs. F. B. McKinne, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
303 South Center Street
Goldsboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McKinne:

We are most grateful for the gift of your Society in amount of twenty-five dollars to the general budget of the Council.

I am glad to know that you do find our material helpful. As a token of our appreciation we should like to enter for you and for Mrs. Cutchin a subscription for the coming year to our monthly bulletin, New South. If there are others of your Society who should also receive it, won't you let us know?

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Treasurer
MRS. F. B. McKINNE
303 S. Center St.
Goldsboro, N. C.

Vice-President
MRS. H. I. GLASS
411 W. Lenoir St.
Kinston, N. C.

President
MRS. J. H. CUTCHIN
Whitakers, N. C.

Promotion Secretary
MRS. H. O. LINEBERGER
1104 Cowper Drive
Raleigh, N. C.

Recording Secretary
MRS. C. D. BARCLIFT
1516 Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES

Missionary Education
MRS. N. P. EDENS
Kittrell, N. C.

Christian Social Relations
MRS. J. M. JEROME
Rose Hill, N. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
MISS SARAH GODFREY
Jonesboro Heights
Sanford, N. C.

Student Work
MRS. W. P. MOORE
Box 657, Greenville, N. C.

Youth Work
MRS. HUBERT ODOM
Gibson, N. C.

Children's Work
MRS. M. W. WARREN
129 S. Church St.
Scotland Neck, N.C.

Spiritual Life
MRS. B. B. SLAUGHTER
307 New St., New Bern, N. C.

Literature and Publications
MRS. FRED L. JOHNSON
Conway, N. C.

Supply Work
MRS. C. H. WALSTON
Walstonburg, N. C.

Status of Women
MRS. E. G. COTHRAN
2300 Fairview Road, Raleigh, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
MRS. W. C. CHADWICK
Box 567, New Bern, N. C.

Editor, Woman's Page
MRS. A. H. BORLAND
2010 Pershing St., Durham, N. C.

DISTRICT PROMOTION SECRETARIES

Durham District
MRS. EDD C. THOMAS
Route 3, Mebane, N. C.

Elizabeth City District
MRS. GEORGE JACKSON
Route 3, Hertford, N. C.

Fayetteville District
MRS. L. P. COX
404 W. Main St.
Jonesboro Heights
Sanford, N. C.

New Bern District
MRS. R. L. COX
Mount Olive, N. C.

Raleigh District
MRS. HUBERT A. DAVIS
404 Perry St., Raleigh, N. C.

Rocky Mount District
MRS. HENRY W. MADDREY
Severn, N. C.

Wilmington District
MRS. J. T. DOUGHTIE
Box 86, Clinton, N. C.

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Methodist Church

North Carolina Conference

Goldsboro. N.C.

Oct- 4-1949

Southern Reginal Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Co-workers.

Our N. C. Conference of W. S. C. S. has requested me to mail the enclose check to you in appreciation of the help derived from your literature.

With best wishes

Sincely
Mrs. F. B. McKinne, Treas.

25.00
W.C.K.

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

W.S.C.S. Holston Conference

October 19, 1949

Mrs. B. R. Stout, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Holston Conference, Methodist Church
1811 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stout:

For the twenty-five dollars of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Holston Conference our very warm thanks. Always much appreciated, this gift means more than ever to us at this time.

We should like in token of our appreciation to send New South to such officers of your Society as you think should be the ones to receive it. I note that Mrs. C.P. Hardin, Mrs. W.S. DeBusk, and Mrs. C.D. Mehaffey were entered to receive New South following the gift of your Society in May 1947. Won't you tell us whether these persons should continue to receive New South or whether you have new officers in some instances to whom instead it should be sent?

Again our grateful thanks to your Society.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

P.S. Mrs. Tilly sends you her very warm regards.

Knoxville - 20/10/49

Dear Mrs Tilly! -

We miss you a lot. I'm talking with Mrs Robinson - the other day she said you "were busier than ever"! I know you are happy to feel that you are accomplishing so much good.

Love - Pearl Stout

W.S.C.S - Louisville Conf.

January 4, 1950

Miss Lennie Britt
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

We are most grateful for your check in the amount of twenty-five dollars which was sent as a gift of the Louisville Conference WSCS. Please convey our very warm thanks to your Society.

It is, as you doubtless know, our habit to enter complimentary subscriptions for the officers in such societies to our monthly bulletin, New South. Funds permitting, we hope to continue publication of New South this year, and if we do, we shall be most happy to have the names of such officers of your society as you feel would most benefit by receiving New South. We will write you a little later on if we find it possible for us to continue New South.

With every good wish and again our thanks.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:wgd

Woman's Society of Christian Service

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

The Methodist Church

~~MRS. DOUGLAS GRAHAM, TREASURER~~
~~PEMBROKE, KENTUCKY~~

Glasgow, Ky.

December 13, 1949

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

Enclosed is check from the Louisville Conference Womans Society of Christian Service for $25.00. Best wishes for your work.

Yours sincerely.

Lennie Butt
Louisville Conf. WSCS Treas.

25.00 ck
McK.

RECEIVED
DEC 16
Southern Regional Council

Columbia, Ky.
January 5, 1950

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E. ,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

There are seven District Secretaries of Christian Social Relations in our Louisville Conference, and if these are not on your mailing list, will you please send your materials to them? They are listed below.

Mrs. B. N. Robinson,
562 E. Main St.,
Bowling Green, Ky.

Mrs. Bert Cox,
Campbellsville, Ky.

Miss Fern Stokes,
Earlington, Ky.

Mrs. E. D. Watts,
R. 1, Trenton, Ky.

Mrs. Claude Ferrill,
Cox's Creek, Ky.

Mrs. A. W. Hickerson,
1141 East Broadway,
Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. D. R. Gant,
Stanley, Ky.

Some of these are new in the field of Christian Social Relations, while others have already done some splendid work in this field of racial understanding and improvement. So any materials you send to them will be greatly appreciated by them and also by me.

Sincerely,

Mary Allen Henry

Mrs. V. P. Henry,
Louisville Conference Sec. C. S. R.
Columbia, Ky.

Now are members
4 Jan 7 '50

Am K
I have sent each a packet of things Jan 7 '50
Do we have any ? on our mailing list or ask them to join, or what ?
EW
Jan 7 '50

AGNES MCKOY

CAC - please re-enter the following membership:

(Blanche Clark Henry)

Mrs. Herbert Weaver
3800 West End Ave
Nashville Tenn.

1-18-50
3.00 ck
M.K.

Note - she formerly lived at Statesboro Ga & we must have had her when she moved.

Membership renewal was sent in in letter addressed to Norma.

CAC
1-31-50
Re-entered as New.

Tenn

Treasurer
MRS. B. R. STOUT
1811 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tenn.

Vice President
MRS. E. V. PERRY
Rolling Fork, Miss.

President
MRS. E. U. ROBINSON
235 Washington Avenue
Cookeville, Tenn.

Recording Secretary
MRS. JOHN HOYLE, JR.
29 West Fort Street
Marion, N. C.

Promotion Secretary
MRS. R. M. HOWELL
804 Fourth Avenue, West
Birmingham, Ala.

SECRETARIES

Foreign Work
Mrs. J. M. Johnston
2429 Rosalind Ave.
Roanoke, Va.

Home Work
Mrs. Charles Henderson
2029 Nelson Ave.
Memphis 4, Tenn.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. Herbert Weaver
Statesboro, Ga.

Missionary Education
Mrs. C. P. Hardin
14 Nokomis Circle
Knoxville, Tenn.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. James B. Hughes
213 W. Main St.
Louisa, Ky.

Student Work
Mrs. David J Cathcart
1330 LaSalle St.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Youth
Mrs. Dwight L. Fouts
Hertford, N. C.

Children
Mrs. Charles H. Robeson
3532 Roxboro Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Stanley Wilson
2212 15th St.
Meridian, Miss.

Supply Work
Mrs. J. W. Harbison
911 North Washington St.
Shelby, N. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. W. M. Alexander
1800 Primrose Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.

Status of Women
Mrs. Marvin D. Eblen
425 S. Elm St.
Henderson, Ky.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. V. P. Patterson
Chester, S. C.

Chairman of Research
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
Brundidge, Ala.

Chairman of Public Relations
Mrs. J. Roy Jones
5618 Colonial Drive
Columbia 3, S. C.

300 ok
Mc K.

SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

Note — She was evidently lost when she moved, as we no longer have her in the fold — either for Ga. or for Tenn. CAC will re-enter her membership. McK.

3800 West End Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.
January 16, 1950

Mrs. Norma Huff,
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga. —

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1950
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mrs. Huff —

Belatedly I acknowledge your note with Mr. Mitchell's letters to Secretaries of CSR of the Woman's Society concerning Race in the News. I, too, have urged their attention to this matter. If I have any specific follow-ups reported I shall pass them on for your information.

I am suddenly conscious that it has been some time since I received an bulletins from the SRC. It may be that I am delinquent in dues — or that you have not corrected my mailing address (no longer Statesboro, Ga.)

(over)

So I am enclosing a check. And will you change the address!

Very sincerely

Blanche Henry Clark Weaver

(Mrs. Herbert Weaver

March 21st, 1950

Mrs. C. E. Mullins, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Mississippi Conference, The Methodist Church
Brookhaven, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Mullins:

For several years now, at about this time, your society has been good enough to make a contribution of $25.00 to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

With our slender budget under continuous strain, we are wondering whether your society would not like to renew its gift to the Council in 1950 ? It would be uncommonly helpful just now if this could be done. The support of your society has meant so much to us and we are hopeful of its continuance.

Where such contributions are made, it is the Council's habit to send its bulletin, New South, to two or three selected officers of the society so that our material may be available to them. Mrs. Weathersby, your Secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities, is one of our members, and so gets New South, but we should be glad to have from you the names of other officers whom you think should have it.

Won't you use your good offices ?

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Kentucky Conference

February 16, 1950

Mrs. C. O. Hinton
1120 Main Street
Paris, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Hinton:

This will acknowledge, with our grateful thanks, the check of your Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church for $25.00, sent by Miss Juliet Poynter via Mr. J. M. Tydings of the Lincoln Foundation.

The interest shown by your Society, as evidenced by their gift to the work of the Council is is very cheering to us, and the gift itself most helpful in forwarding our program.

Please convey to your Society our sincere appreciation.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION

LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. ALICE CHENOWETH PATE, SECRETARY
CHARLES E. STOLL, TREASURER
C. L. THOMAS, MEMBER

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TRUSTEES

CHAS. W. ALLEN
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HARRY R. KENDALL
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JOHN LITTLE
THRUSTON B. MORTON
STANLEY NEWHALL
DR. ALICE CHENOWETH PATE
W. H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
CHAS. E. STOLL
C. L. THOMAS
COLEMAN WRIGHT

2/6/50

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
432 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

A copy of my letter to Miss Juliet Poynter thanking her for a check of $25.00 for a donation to SRC is enclosed.

We suggest that you acknowledge receipt to Mrs. Hinton whose address is 1120 Main Street, Paris, Kentucky.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

J. M. Tydings

25.00 ck
U.S.F.

JMT:ohg
Encl.

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

W.S.C.S.-Ala. Conf.

March 21st, 1950

Mrs. C. S. McDowell, Secretary
Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Woman's Society for Christian Service
Alabama Conference, The Methodist Church
Eufaula, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McDowell:

Last year your society was good enough to make a contribution, about this time, to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

With our slender budget under continuous strain, we are wondering whether your society would not like to renew its gift to the Council in 1950, and whether indeed it would not wish to become a regular contributor to the Council'l work ?

Where such contributions are made, it has been the Council's habit to send New South to two or three selected officers of the society, in order to make our material available to them, and we should be happy to do this in this instance. Won't you use your good offices ?

With every good wish,

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

April 13, 1950

Mrs. C. F. Mullins
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
Brookhaven, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Mullins:

Your check for twenty-five dollars ($25.00) is very helpful to us at this time. Please accept our thanks and inform your Society of our appreciation of their continued support.

It is beyond my understanding why you have not received New South. We are entering a subscription for you, Mrs. Fore, and Mrs. Bulloch. Please let us know if the above address is not your correct one.

It has occurred to me you may not have seen some of our more recent publications. We are sending you a packet of them with our most up-to-date publications list, and will be glad to supply you with anything you think would be useful in your work.

Our best regards to you and to the Mississippi Conference of W.S.C.S.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. T. H. FORE
105 ARLINGTON, NATCHEZ, MISS.

PRESIDENT
MRS. E. V. PERRY
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CLIFF THOMAS
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

TREASURER
MRS. C. E. MULLINS
~~BROOKHAVEN~~, MISS.

Brde

The Mississippi Conference

SECRETARIES

PROMOTION
MRS. JOHN CIRLOT
MOSS POINT, MISS.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION AND SERVICE
MRS. R. R. PRIDDY
436 MARSHALL STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. HENRY M. BULLOCK
1417 WEST CAPITOL
JACKSON, MISS.

SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. P. E. CUNNINGHAM
BOX 703
VICKSBURG, MISS.

LITERATURE AND PUBLICATION
MRS. S. W. GRANBERRY
619 DULING STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

SUPPLY WORK
MRS. CHANDLER H. HUTTO
163 LYNN AVENUE
JACKSON, MISS.

WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
MRS. EUGENE W. ULMER
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

STUDENT WORK
MRS. JESSIE H. GRAHAM
2100 29TH AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISS.

YOUTH WORK
MRS. F. B. STRAIN
1818 38TH STREET
MERIDIAN, MISS.

CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. FRANK CROSS
DECATUR, MISS.

STATUS OF WOMEN
MRS. E. E. DEEN
206 32ND AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
MRS. OTHO BRANTLEY
UNION, MISS.

CHAIRMAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE
MRS. C. C. McDONALD
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT
MRS. R. R. HOWELL
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

HATTIESBURG DISTRICT
MRS. S. C. KENNEDY
STATE LINE, MISS.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT
MRS. B. P. FORT
804 25TH AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISS.

JACKSON DISTRICT
MRS. ALVIS McNEILL
730 HOOKER STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

SEASHORE DISTRICT
MRS. W. A. WELCH
451 QUEENS
BILOXI, MISS.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT
MRS. J. D. UPSHAW
LOUISE, MISS.

RECEIVED
13
NOV 1 V 1
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs McKay -

Enclose check for 25.00.

You also note we have a new C.S.R & L. Church Activities officer. Please send to these above - I have been asked what this is and moved here to Miss.

Thanks
Mrs C. E. Mullins

noted C.C.

Mississippi Conf.

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. T. H. FORE
105 ARLINGTON, NATCHEZ, MISS.

PRESIDENT
MRS. E. V. PERRY
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CLIFF THOMAS
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

TREASURER
MRS. E. E. MULLINS
BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

RECEIVED
APR 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

The Mississippi Conference

SECRETARIES

PROMOTION
MRS. JOHN CIRLOT
MOSS POINT, MISS.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION AND SERVICE
MRS. E. E. DEEN
206 32ND AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES
MRS. W. H. WEATHERSBY
200 32ND AVENUE
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

SPIRITUAL LIFE
MRS. P. E. CUNNINGHAM
1628 CHAMBERS STREET
VICKSBURG, MISS.

LITERATURE AND PUBLICATION
MRS. S. W. GRANBERRY
619 DULING STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

SUPPLY WORK
MRS. R. E. ROLLINGS
617 MAIN STREET
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD
MRS. JESSE H. GRAHAM
2100 29TH AVENUE
MERIDIAN, MISS.

STUDENT WORK
MRS. C. C. CLARK
714 NORTH RANKIN STREET
NATCHEZ, MISS.

YOUTH WORK
MRS. EUGENE W. ULMER
MT. OLIVE, MISS.

CHILDREN'S WORK
MRS. FRANK CROSS
DECATUR, MISS.

STATUS OF WOMEN
MRS. W. F. MAHAFFEY
PRENTISS, MISS.

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL
MRS. R. R. PRIDDY
1121 MONROE STREET
JACKSON, MISS.

CHAIRMAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE
MRS. C. C. McDONALD
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT
MRS. R. R. HOWELL
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.

HATTIESBURG DISTRICT
MRS. W. T. GERALD
MOSELLE, MISS.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT
MRS. M. E. BLANKS
COLLINSVILLE, MISS.

JACKSON DISTRICT
MRS. CHANDLER H. HUTTO
163 LYNN AVENUE
JACKSON, MISS.

SEASHORE DISTRICT
MRS. W. A. WELCH
451 QUEENS
BILOXI, MISS.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT
MRS. C. D. CRAWFORD
ROLLING FORK, MISS.

Dear Mrs Hurst —

My address is,

Mrs E. E. Mullins
Route
Miss — Box 132 —

Have recently
built a home in
the country — It is
wonderful.

Memphis Conference
W.S.C.S.

June 6, 1950

Mrs. Marcus F. Phillips
Memphis Conference
Woman's Society of Christian Service
417 Highland Avenue
Jackson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Phillips:

Please extend our thanks for your recent contribution from the Memphis Conference of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Those people whom you have checked will receive literature about the Council, as you have requested. We would like to send several of your officers our publication, New South. If you will indicate two or three people who would be interested, subscriptions will be entered for them.

We sincerely appreciate your interest in our work.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jvh

OFFICERS

~~President~~
~~Mrs. J. E. Robertson~~
~~Mansfield, Ky.~~

Vice-President
Mrs. J. N. Douglass X
Lexington, Tenn.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. B. Frank Graves X
424 Arlington
Jackson, Tenn.

~~Promotion Secretary~~
~~Mrs. Leon Vanderford~~
~~1009 Breedlove~~
~~Memphis, Tenn.~~

~~Treasurer~~ Pres. X
Mrs. Marcus F. Phillips
417 Highland Ave.
Jackson, Tenn.

X Mrs. C. W. Dunlap
380 Holmes Circle
X Promotions-Sec.
X

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Memphis Conference Methodist Church

SECRETARIES

Missionary Education and Service
~~Mrs. C. M. Henderson~~
~~2088 Nelson~~
Memphis, Tenn.

~~Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities~~
Mrs. Smith Atkins
Fulton, Ky.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. S. Haskins Ridens
Newbern, Tenn.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. E. V. Underhill
Martin, Tenn.

Children's Work
Mrs. G. H. Dickey
Milan, Tenn.

Youth Work
Mrs. B. O. Clark
Trenton, Tenn.

Student Work
Mrs. Eugene Blake
401 N. 34th St.
Paducah, Ky.

Supplies
Mrs. J. F. Cunningham
Bruceton, Tenn.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. B. F. Parr
Atoka, Tenn.

Status of Women
Mrs. Hugh Glass
Brownsville, Tenn.

X Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. N. R. York
Friendship, Tenn.

May 31, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Secretary,

Enclosed check for $ 20.00 (NN.) from The Memphis Conference W.S.C.S.

The eight names to whom information from the council should be sent are checked x at top of this page, and Mrs. W. L. Moore, C.S.R. Sec. - Tiptonville, Tenn.

Mrs. Marcus F. Phillips

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

W.S.C.S. - Louisville Conf

August 15, 1950

Miss Lennie Britt, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Louisville Conference
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

Last year your society was kind enough to make a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Our slender finances prompt me to ask your group to consider a renewal of this gift. It would be most helpful to us at this time.

Where such contributions have been made, the Souhhil sends our publication, New South, to two or three selected officers. We should be happy to enter these complimentary subscriptions for your society.

We hope you will consider seriously this important program. Any help your society can give is a contribution to a better South.

Your continued interest and support is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

W.S.C.S.
Holston Conf

August 15, 1950

Mrs. B. R. Stout, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Holston Conference, Methodist Church
1811 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stout:

Last year your society was kind enough to make a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Our slender finances prompt me to ask your group to consider a renewal of this gift. It would be most helpful to us at this time.

Where such contributions have been made, the Council sends our publication, New South, to two or three selected officers. We should be happy to enter these complimentary subscriptions for your society.

We hope you will consider seriously this important program. Any help your society can give is a contribution to a better South.

Your continued interest and support is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

W.S.C.S. Ala. Conf

August 15, 1950

Mrs. Arthur Heustess, President
Alabama Conference
Woman's Society of Christian Service
1805 Madison Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Heustess:

Last year your society was kind enough to make a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Our slender finances prompt me to ask your society to consider a renewal of this gift. It would be most helpful to us at this time.

Where such contributions are made, the Council sends the publication, New South, to two or three selected officers of the society. We should be happy to do this for you.

We hope you will consider seriously this important program. Any help your society can give is a contribution to a better South.

Your continued interest and support is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

W.S.C.S.
Tampa, Fla
1st Methodist Ch.

August 15, 1950

Mrs. Phil Peters, Treasurer
Women's Society of Christian Service
of the Department of Christian Social Relations
First Methodist Church
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mrs. Peters:

Last year your society was kind enough to make a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Our slender finances prompt me to ask your group to consider a renewal of this gift. It would be most helpful to us at this time.

Where such contributions have been made, the Council sends our publication, New South, to two or three selected officers. We should be happy to enter these complimentary subscriptions for your society.

We hope you will consider seriously this important program. Any help your society can give is a contribution to a better South.

Your continued interest and support is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

W.S.C.S - N.C. Conf.

August 15, 1950

Mrs. F. B. McKinne, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
303 South Center Street
Goldsboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McKinne:

Last year your society was kind enough to make a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Our slender finances prompt me to ask your group to consider a renewal of this gift. It would be most helpful to us at this time.

Where such contributions have been made, the Council sends our publication, New South, to two or three selected officers. We should be happy to enter these complimentary subscriptions for your society.

We hope you will consider seriously this important program. Any help your society can give is a contribution to a better South.

Your continued interest and support is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

W.S.C.S. - Tenn. Conf

August 23, 1950

Mrs. James B. Givins, Conference Treasurer
Tennessee Conference
Woman's Society of Christain Service
529 South Margin Street
Franklin, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Givins:

We are sincerely grateful for the generous contribution of the Tennessee Conference of W.S.C.S. It comes at a time of need and we ask you to extend our thanks to your organization for their kindness.

We are happy to enter subscriptions for Mrs. Tillman and Mrs. Sloan. The membership is being entered in your name and you will receive all our publications.

A notice concerning our annual membership meeting in November will be sent you. We do hope you will be able to attend, and if not, perhaps the Tennessee Conference will send a representative.

Please accept our appreciation for your interest in our work.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE

Franklin, Tenn
Aug. 21-1950

Mrs. Norma Huff,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs Huff:

We are so happy to make a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council. Enclosing check for $43.00 - a gift of 40.00 and $3.00 for membership.

Names for publication
New South - Mrs Bount Tillman, President WSCS. Lewisburg, Tenn Route #1
and Mrs J. P. Sloan - Secretary of Christian Social Relations W.S.C.S. Jamestown, Tenn.

Sincerely-
Mrs James B. Givens
Conference Treasurer

529 So. Margin St.
Franklin, Tenn

W.S.C.S.-Tenn. Conf

August 15, 1950

Mrs. James B. Givins, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service of the
Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Church
529 South Margin Street
Franklin, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Givins:

Last year your society was kind enough to make a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Our slender finances prompt me to ask your group to consider a renewal of this gift. It would be most helpful to us at this time.

Where such contributions have been made, the Council sends our publication, New South, to two or three selected officers. We should be happy to enter these complimentary subscriptions for your society.

We hope you will consider seriously this important program. Any help your society can give is a contribution to a better South.

Your continued interest and support is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

W.S.C.S.-Ala. Conference

September 14, 1950

Mrs. Clyde W. Moore
2507 Springhill Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Moore:

We are extremely grateful to the Alabama Conference of W.S.C.S. for its recent contribution to the Southern Regional Council. It means much to have your interest and support.

We are entering complimentary subscriptions for you and Mrs. Heustess, your Conference president.

Please extend our sincere thanks to your organization.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

Honorary President
Mrs. R. L. Hobdy
Union Springs, Alabama

Vice-President
Mrs. H. R. Cogburn
2505 Springhill, Ave.
Mobile, Ala.

Recording Secretary
Miss Anne Cloud Bass
Brundidge, Alabama

Secretary of
Missionary Education & Service
Mrs. C. H. Sherrer
722 North 65th Ave.
Pensacola, Florida

Secretary of Spiritual Life
Mrs. H. E. Kendrick
640 King St.
Selma, Alabama

Secretary of
Christian Social Relations and
Local Church Activities
Mrs. C. S. McDowell
Eufaula, Alabama

Secretary of Student Work
Mrs. W. O. Shrader
28 Cloverdale Park
Montgomery, Alabama

Secretary of Youth Work
Mrs. C. O. Copelan, Jr.
1604 N. Baylen St.
Pensacola, Florida

Secretary of Children's Work
Mrs. F. E. Swearingen
Pine Hill, Ala.

Secretary of
Literature and Publications
Mrs. A. D. Lipscomb
Auburn, Alabama

Secretary of Supply Work
Mrs. J. R. Cloy
2007 Old Government St.
Mobile, Alabama

Secretary of
Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. G. T. Key, Jr.
1500 S. Hull Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Secretary of Status of Women
Mrs. W. H. Robertson
Clayton, Alabama

Secretary of
Missionary Personnel
Mrs. Frank S. Moseley
Linden, Alabama

Secretary of Publicity
Mrs. Cecil C. Morgan
507 Furniss Avenue
Selma, Alabama

Editor Woman's Page
Mrs. Guy McGowan
2502 Aberdeen Road
Birmingham 9, Alabama

Historian
Mrs. Gordon Wilson
601 Fairview Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Chairman By-Laws
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
100 Terrace Ave.
Montgomery, Alabama

Alabama Conference

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

President
Mrs. Arthur Heustess
1805 Madison Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Treasurer
Mrs. Clyde Moore
2507 Springhill Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. E. C. Rogers
1735 E. Cervantes St.
Pensacola, Florida

Sept 11, '50

Mrs Norma Huff,
Sou. Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Mrs Huff-

Enclosed find a check 1000 NH 9/12/50 from our Ala Conference toward the work of the Southern Regional Council.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely

(Mrs Clyde M.) Ruth Moore
Treas.

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1950
Southern Regional Council

Methodist Contributions
~~Fund Raising~~
W.S.C.S. - Holston Conf.

CC: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

October 6, 1950

Mrs. W. S. DeBusk
Tusculum Boulevard
Greeneville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. DeBusk:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 3.

What has usually occurred when one of the conferences sends in its $25.00 is a request from us to the Christian Social Relations and local Church Activities Secretary for the names of her officers she wishes to have receive the Council's magazine, New South, and its other publications. Sometimes this has been three, sometimes five or six. We enter a complimentary subscription to each such person and renew it so long as she holds office and the conference continues to support us.

It has not been necessary for the various officers to become dues-paying members of the Council. If they did so, the cost would be $3.00 a year each.

I should say the thing to do would be for your conference to make us its appropriation again this year and for you to send us a list of the persons you want to have receive New South and any other publications. Eleven or twelve is rather more than has been usual and perhaps on that account it might be possible for the conference to make its contribution this year five or ten dollars larger than what it was before. But that is not necessary, and we will be happy to enter subscriptions for all your District Secretaries in any case.

The conferences which helped us in 1949 were Louisville, Kentucky; Kentucky; Mississippi; Holston; Tennessee; Alabama, and North Carolina. Of these, all but the Louisville, Kentucky and the Holston Conferences renewed their aid this year, and the Memphis Conference contributed for the first time. In addition to all of these, the North Georgia and the South Georgia Conferences make their contributions through the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation,

which is the Georgia affiliate of the Southern Regional Council.

Nearly all the conferences give us $25.00 a year. The Tennessee Conference has given $40.00 each time.

We cherish particularly the help we get from the conferences of the Woman's Society of Christian Service. It relates us in a special way to people who get things done.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

NH

Which WSCS groups

a. gave in 1950, and how much each?

b. ditto in 1949?

Pleasem'm.

GSM

President
Mrs. C. D. Mehaffey
1441 Windsor Avenue
Bristol, Tennessee

Vice-President
Mrs. Marvin Sutherland
Fries, Virginia

Recording Secretary
Mrs. Fynes B. Jackson
526 Cumberland Street
Harriman, Tennessee

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. M. S. Kincheloe
600 W. Pine Street
Johnson City, Tennessee

Treasurer
Mrs. Ralph R. Spraker
P. O. Box 333
Maryville, Tennessee

Woman's Society of Christian Service
Holston Conference
The Methodist Church

SECRETARIES

Missionary Education and Service
Mrs. H. M. Russell
400 Second Street
Newport, Tennessee

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. W. S. DeBusk
Greeneville, Tennessee

Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. J. W. Helms
4105 Helmhurst Drive
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Student Work
Mrs. A. H. Myers
337 Ingleside Avenue
Athens, Tennessee

Youth Work
Mrs. E. C. Berwanger
307 Katherine Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Children's Work
Mrs. W. L. Pickering
Tazewell, Virginia

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Paul Barker
301 Glen Avenue
Kingsport, Tennessee

Supplies
Mrs. H. C. Black
720 W. Locust Street
Johnson City, Tennessee

Spiritual Life
Mrs. Lon Moneyhun
Rogersville, Tennessee

Status of Women
Mrs. P. L. Rowlett
Tazewell, Virginia

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. H. Olin Troy
Marion, Virginia

Tusculum Boulevard
Greeneville, Tennessee
October 3, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was recommended some time ago, I believe, by the Southeastern Jurisdiction secretary of CSR and LCA that all conferences send $25.00 to your organization and that it be used for memberships and distribution of materials within the conference. Since our conference has eleven districts, that amount would not be sufficient for membership for all of my district secretaries who, it seems to me, could make best use of them, so I have been trying to decide how best they could be distributed in this conference, if our Conference Executive Board votes to pay that amount. Could you give any suggestions?

Also, I would like to know how many of the conferences of the Southeastern Jurisdiction are already participating in this membership.

Sincerely,
Litha DeBusk
Mrs. W. S. DeBusk

RECEIVED
OCT 5 1950
Southern Regional Council

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

W.S.C.S.	1949	1950
Louisville (Ky) Conf.	25.00	—
Ky. Conf.	25.00	25.00
Miss Conf	25.00	25.00
Holston Conf	25.00	—
Tenn. Conf.	40.00	40.00
Ala. Conf.	25.00	10.00
Memphis Conf	—	25.00
N.C. Conf.	25.00	25.00

With these contributions, several officers named by the conference treasurer, are given complimentary N.S. for one yr.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE
Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

CONFERENCE OFFICERS
1950-51

President
Mrs. J. H. Cutchin
Whitakers, N. C.

Vice President
Mrs. H. L. McLeod
Johns, N. C.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. C. D. Barclift
1516 Market Street
Wilmington, N. C.

Treasurer
Mrs. Hubert A. Davis
Box 6005
Raleigh, N. C.

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. J. T. Doughtie
Box 86
Clinton, N.C.

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES

Missionary Education and Service
Mrs. N. P. Edens
Kittrell, N. C.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. J. M. Jerome
Rose Hill, N. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Sarah Godfrey
Jonesboro Heights
Sanford, N. C.

Student Work
Mrs. C. M. Allen
Bahama, N. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. Hubert R. Odom
Gibson, N. C.

Children's Work
Mrs. M. W. Warren
Knightdale, N. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. J. C. Burwell
Warrenton, N. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Fred L. Johnson
Conway, N. C.

Supply Work
Mrs. C. H. Walston
Walstonburg, N. C.

Status of Women
Mrs. E. G. Cothran
2300 Fairview Road
Raleigh, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. W. C. Chadwick
Box 567
New Bern, N. C.

Editor Woman's Page
N. C. Christian Advocate
Mrs. A. H. Borland
2010 Pershing Street
Durham, N. C.

October 8, 1950

Mrs. Norma Huff,
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs.

In your letter of September 26th, 1950, you advised that you would like to send complimentary subscriptions of your publication, New South to me, and to several of our Conference Officers. We would like very much to avail ourselves of this privilege and would like for you to send them to the following.

Mrs. E. G. Cothran, 2300 Fairview Rd. Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. J. C. Burwell, Warrenton, N. C.

Mrs. J. H. Cutchin, Whitakers, N. C.

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis, Box 6005, Raleigh, N. C.

Thanking you for this favor, I am

Sincerely,
Mrs. Hubert A. Davis
Mrs. Hubert A. Davis, Treas.
WSCS N. C. Conference

B.J.
ok these for already having membership, N.S or complimentary N.S. If they don't file them camp N.S. through Sept. 1951
Put the note on each of their cards that the above organization pays 25.00 9/26/50
NH

B.J.

W.S.C.S. N.C. Conference

September 26, 1950

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis
Box 6005
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Please extend our thanks to the North Carolina Conference of the Woman's Society of Christian Service for their kindness in making a contribution to the Southern Regional Council.

We would like to send complimentary subscriptions of our publication, New South, to your and several of the officers of the North Carolina Conference. If you will send me their names and addresses, we will enter their subscriptions.

Our many thanks for your generosity.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

Your SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL membership renewal becomes due this month.

If you can send this in promptly it will help us and will save in time and expense as well, and insure your receiving Council publications.

We thank you for your cooperation.

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

If your dues have just recently been sent, please disregard this notice.

.....

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

I enclose dues for the current year as follows: (check one.)

Single membership	$ 3.00	✓
Husband-wife membership	4.00	____
Contributing membership	5.00	____
Supporting membership	10.00	____
Sustaining membership	25.00	____

Name Mrs J. M. Jerome

Address Rose Hill - N.C.
Box 11

Please tear off this stub and enclose with your remittance.

Mrs. Jerome checked $3.00 membership but I was instructed by Comp. Board to send $25.00 —
Mrs. H. A. Davis, Treas.

November 13, 1950

Miss Lennie Britt, Treasurer
Louisville Conference, W.S.C.S.
310 East Front Street
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

Our thanks again for your very helpful check.

At your request, your post card of August 18 we are happy to send a complimentary subscription for New South to Mrs. Marvin D. Eblen. Mrs. Henry is a member of the council and so she already receives New South.

We are hopeful that you can suggest several other members of your conference who would also like New South.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:bj

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
METHODIST CHURCH
LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

Glasgow, Ky.
8/18/50

Dear Mrs Huff:

I have your letter of 8/15/50, which I will have to hold for our Annual Meeting the first of October.

I shall be glad to have copies of The New South. If Mrs V. P. Henry, Box 15, Columbia, Ky, is not receiving copies I am sure she would like them, and also our President Mrs Morris D. Eblen, 425 S. Elm St, Henderson, Ky. Thank you — Miss Lennie Britt 310 E Front St.

November 13, 1950

Miss Lennie Britt
Louisville Conference
Woman's Society of Christian Service
310 East Front Street
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

Our thanks again for your very helpful check.

We are hopeful that some of the members of your group are interested in complimentary subscriptions to New South. If you will drop me a card with their names and addresses, we will send them New South.

Our kindest regards.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Norma Huf
Secretary-Treasu

NH:jwh

Methodist Contributions
Louisville Conference

October 27, 1950

Miss Lennie Britt, Treasurer
Louisville Conference
Woman's Society of Christian Service
310 East Front Street
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

We are extremely grateful for the generous check for twenty-five dollars from the Louisville Conference, W.S.C.S.

Mrs. McKoy, our former Secretary-Treasurer, is no longer in the state and so I must return your check. If you will write it to me or to The Southern Regional Council, Inc. we will be most grateful.

It is greatly encouraging to have your interest and friendship. Please extend our thanks to your group for their kindness.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

P.S. If you will send us the names of two or three of your officers, we will be happy to enter complimentary subscriptions to New South for them.

310 East Front Street
Glasgow, Ky.

October 26, 1950

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

Enclosed is a gift of $25.00 voted by our Louisville Conference W. S. C. S.

May this gift help to carry on your worthwhile program.

Yours sincerely,

Lennie Britt
Treas. Louisville Conf. WSCS

W.S.C.S. - New Bern District

Mrs. Charlie H. Boyd
Rt. 4 Box 356
New Bern, N.C.

Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Methodist

Enclosed you will find check for $3.00 NH, for which please enroll in the C.S.R. Council our District C.S.R. Secretary, Mrs. F.P. Brooks, Greenville, North Carolina. Please send all materials to her.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charlie H. Boyd Treas.
New Bern District, W.S.C.S.

B.J. - send receipt for this membership to: new member packet, etc. to Mrs. Brooks

(B.J.G.)

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1950

RECEIVED
DEC 5 1950
Southern Regional Council

W.S.C.S. Raleigh district
P. O. Box 111
Clayton, N. C.
December 3, 1950

Mrs. Norma Huff, Sec.-Treas.,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Huff -

Thank you for your letter of the 29th of November, and I am indeed sorry to have omitted sending you Mrs. Denning's address.

B.S. note
The letter was Nov. 29

You may address her -

Mrs. N. E. Denning
Benson, N. C.

I trust that this oversight has not greatly inconvenienced you.

Sincerely,
Josephine McCullers
(Mrs. Warren McCullers), Treas.
Raleigh District, W.S.C.S.

Methodist

SRC - Members Correspondence
W.S.C.S. N.C. Conf.

President
MRS. A. D. CRAIG
1914 Church Street
Wilmington, N. C.

Vice-President
MRS. P. F. NEWTON
Whiteville, N. C.

Secretary and Treasurer
MRS. LEON L. MOTTE
P. O. Box 454
Wilmington, N. C.

Secretary of Organization and Promotion
MRS. W. C. DAVIS
1815 Woolcott Avenue
Wilmington, N. C.

DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES

Missionary Education
MRS. L. D. HAYMAN
Southport, N. C.

Literature and Publications
MRS. DANIEL LANE
Fairmont, N. C.

Christian Social Relations
Mrs. F. J. Schulken
Whiteville, N. C.

Supplies
MRS. W. W. SELLERS
1716 Nun Street
Wilmington, N. C.

Children's Work
MRS. VICTOR VENTERS
Richlands, N. C.

Youth Work
MRS. JESSE PETERS
Clinton, N. C.

Student Work
MRS. LAURA K. SUTTON
Richlands, N. C.

Spiritual Life
MRS. S. E. JONES
Lumberton, N. C.

Status of Women
MRS. W. I. McLAMB
Garland, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
MISS IDA HANKINS
15 North 15th Street
Wilmington, N. C.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Methodist Church

North Carolina Conference

Wilmington District

ZONE LEADERS

Columbus
MRS. L. BAGGETT
Whiteville, N. C.

Duplin
MISS EDNA FUSSELL
Rose Hill, N. C.

Jones-Onslow
MRS. LILLIAN RAY
Hubert, N. C.

Lumberton
MRS. E.C. HUFFINES
Fairmont, N. C.

New Hanover
MRS. A. D. BYRD
Rt. 3, Box 270
Wilmington, N. C.

Sampson
MRS. JAMES FLOYD
Rt. 3
Clinton, N. C.

December 13, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing check for $3 for membership in the Council. Will you please put the name of Mrs. F. J. Schulken, Whiteville, N. C., on your mailing list and send any literature to her.

ackn WH 12/18/50

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Leon L. Motte

Mrs. Leon L. Motte
Secretary and Treasurer

Mrs.M/b

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1950

December 18, 1950

Mrs. H. D. West, Sr.
Bowman, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. West:

Thank you for your check for twenty-four dollars to pay for eight memberships in the Southern Regional Council.

We hope that these people will find our literature interesting and valuable.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

Methodist

Tampa, Fla.
1st M. Ch.

February 5, 1951

Mrs. Carl W. Blakeslee
1815 Hills Avenue
Tampa 6, Florida

Dear Mrs. Blakeslee:

We appreciate your letter of February 1.

As you had guessed, the three dollars you sent in September was entered as a membership for you instead of Mrs. Hicks. We have made the correction on our records and hope you will explain the mistake to Mrs. Hicks.

Many thanks for calling this to our attention. We are very grateful for Mrs. Hicks membership and for the interest and very great assistance of W.S.C.S. groups throughout the South.

Our kindest regards.

Sincerely,

DLJ

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1951
Southern Regional Council

1815 Hills Ave
Tampa 6 Florida
Feb 1st 1951

Southern Regional Council Inc
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

To Mrs Norma Heff
Sec. Treas.

Mrs Vinnie Hicks Secretary of Christian Social Relations of the Womens Society of Christian Service of the First Methodist Church of Tampa received your letter in regard to the membership of the society in the Southern Regional Council and has referred it to me.

On Sept 18th 1950 I sent you a check for this membership. The check has come back showing it was deposited to the Southern Regional Council -

I don't understand why we did not receive credit for our dues unless it was placed to my personal credit which it should not be. Will you please looke it

up and give the W.S.C.S. credit?

Sincerely

Mrs Carl W. Blakeslee Treas.

Ent: Sept 20. 3.00 NH

Membership listed in the name of

Mrs: Carl W. Blakleslee, Treas. W.S.C.S.

1st Methodist Ch

1215 Hills Ave, -

Tampa.

W.S.C.S.-Fla

March 23, 1951

Mrs. William C. White
Okeechobee, Florida

Dear Mrs. White:

Thanks for your card.

We haven't received the W.S.C.S. State Executive Board contribution, as yet. It is awfully good of you to request this for us and the contribution will be most helpful.

In the past, we've had a good deal of help from the local W.S.C.S. groups throughout the South and we are certainly grateful for it. In return for their contribution, we usually enter complimentary memberships, or New South subscriptions, whichever they prefer, for the officers. Let us know if we can do this for the Florida W.S.C.S. State Executive Board.

It is always good to hear from you. We do appreciate your efforts to find us these contributions.

With all good wishes,

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

Something over a month ago, our W. S. C. S. State Executive Board voted the Council $25. This was a disappointment when I had written asking for a hundred but is better than nothing. Let me know if you have received it.

Sincerely
Mrs. Wm. C. White

Methodist
W.S.C.S. Ky. Conf

April 25, 1951

Mrs. C. F. McMeekin, Treasurer
Kentucky Conference, W.S.C.S.
Route Number 1
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. McMeekin:

Once again, we are grateful to the Kentucky Conference, W.S.C.S. for their interest in and support of the Council's program. Please extend our thanks to your group for their very helpful appropriation for 1951.

We value our association with the many W.S.C.S. groups throughout the South and greatly admire their fine accomplishments.

In appreciation of the fine support of the W.S.C.S. groups, we enter complimentary subscriptions for New South, our periodical, for the officers of each group. Last year, Mrs. C. O. Hinton sent us the names of the Kentucky Conference officers. Will your or Mrs. Hinton send us these names this year?

Again, our many thanks.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh
encl.

May 14, 1951

Mrs. Marcus F. Phillips, President
Memphis Conference, W.S.C.S.
417 Highland Avenue
Jackson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Phillips:

The Southern Regional Council continues to admire the effective and vigorous program of the many Woman's Society of Christian Service groups throughout the South, and has been greatly helped by their participation in the Council's activities.

One aspect of the Council's program, the Fellowship of the Concerned, has been particularly interesting to W.S.C.S., and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of the Council's staff, incharge of women's work, is always glad to help and advise your own organization in this important activity.

It is hoped the Memphis Conference will renew again it's contribution to the Council. These helpful donations have enabled such work as the Fellowship to continue. In return for such gifts, complimentary memberships are offered to the principal officers. Each member receives New South and other helpful literature as is published throughout the year.

The Memphis Conference is invited to write the Council if we can be of any service, and we request that you consider again this year an appropriation to a most vital program - working toward a better South.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

inc. folder on Fellowship

June 6, 1951

Mrs. William C. White
Okeechobee, Florida

Dear Mrs. White:

You will see by the enclosed copy the Florida Conference, W.S.C.S. did send us a nice contribution. Many thanks for your help toward getting the contribution.

We're sorry to be so slow in sending your portion of the dues, but as usual, the summer is rather quiet. We are hoping to get some foundation help in the next few months and will be able to send you a check.

Do let us know how progress is in Florida.

As always, we appreciate your efforts on behalf of the Council.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh
encl.

Methodist-W.S.C.S
Fla. Conf.

May 30, 1951

Mrs. Harry Macon
2100 Third Avenue, North
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mrs. Macon:

The Southern Regional Council is extremely grateful for the very kind and generous contribution from the Florida Conference, W.S.C.S. Please extend our thanks to the members of the Florida Conference.

In appreciation, we should like to give one-year complimentary subscriptions to two or three of the Florida Conference officers. Our publication, New South, offers helpful information on Southern problems and progress.

Mrs. Broyles and Mrs. Schneider are members of the Council and do receive New South. If you will suggested names of other officers who would be interested, we will be happy to enter these subscriptions. Enclosed is a copy of a recent issue.

Again, our many thanks for your very helpful gift.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh
encl. receipt
New South - The Ch. & Conscience

Vice-President
MRS. A. R. IVEY
New Smyrna Beach

Recording Secretary
MRS. R. S. DOWDELL
241 Whittier Circle
Orlando

President
MRS. W. H. BECKHAM
461 S. W. 22nd Road
Miami

Promotion Secretary
MRS. H. S. PRINCE
5707 Central Avenue
Tampa

Treasurer
MRS. HARRY MACON
2100 Third Ave. N.
St. Petersburg

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Florida Conference

The Methodist Church

SECRETARIES

Missionary Education
Mrs. R. J. Broyles
504 S. Lake Ave.
Lakeland

Missionary Service
Mrs. Earle M. Rader
8701 N. E. 10th Ave.
Miami

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. C. H. Schneider
315 N. Florida Ave.
DeLand

Student Work
Mrs. W. L. Tedder
Live Oak

Youth Work
Mrs. Julian Renfroe
P. O. Box 726
Ft. Lauderdale

Children's Work
Mrs. S. A. Graham
5020 Ortega Farms Blvd.
Jacksonville

Supply Work
Mrs. Stewart Austin
511-39th St.
West Palm Beach

Literature & Publications
Mrs. C. D. Williams
211 W. Park Ave.
Tampa

Spiritual Life
Mrs. T. N. Alexander
Box 1057
Pompano Beach

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. R. E. Rutland
6300 Central Avenue
Tampa

Status of Women
Mrs. C. R. Schaker
Seddon Island
Government Reservation
Tampa

Parliamentary Procedure
Mrs. H. L. Dobbs
1245 N.E. 98th St.
Miami

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Leona Lyle
1770 Hollywood Ave.
Winter Park

May 26, 1951

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please find herewith a check for $25.00 from the Woman's Society of Christian Service of Florida.

Very truly yours,
Bess Macon
Mrs. Harry Macon

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1951
Southern Regional Council

B.J. B.J. 6/15/51

Have checked these people -
none have memberships
comp. N.S. or subscription.
Enter comp. subs. for 1yr.

NH

Holston Conf.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. NORMA HUFF,
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING,
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY,
IN CHARGE WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Return to NH for file

June 6, 1951

Mrs. Ralph R. Spraker
P.O. Box 333
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Spraker:

We greatly appreciate the very helpful contribution of the Holston Conference of the W.S.C.S. and are grateful for your interest and continued support.

We should like to enter complimentary subscriptions for several of your officers to our publication, New South. If you will send their names and addresses, we shall be happy to do this.

Please extend our thanks to the Holston Conference for their kindness.

Cordially and sincerely,

Norma Huff

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh
encl.

Names of persona to receive New South :

President Mrs. C. D. Mehaffey 1382 Woodlawn, Kingsport, Tenn.
P. Pres. Mrs. Marvin Sutherland Fries, Va.
Rec. Sec. Mrs. F. B. Jackson, Harriman, Tenn.
Promotion Sec. Mrs. M. S. Kincheloe 600 W. Pine, Johnson City, Tenn.
Treas. Mrs. Ralph Spraker Box 333, Maryville, Tenn
Sec. Missionary Education Mrs. H. M. Russell, Radford, Va.
Sec. Christian Social Relations Mrs. W. S. DeBusk, Greeneville Tenn.

Southeastern Jurisdiction

June 13, 1951

Mrs. Herbert Weaver
3718 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

Thank you for your very kind letter.

It is my understanding the contributions from the Conference women societies to the Council have come because of recommendations from the Department of Christian Social Relations, both through Mrs. Tilly's tenure of office and yours.

We would be very grateful for any suggestion you may have as to closer cooperation between the Conferences and the Council, and as you know, we are delighted to make our literature available to the meetings.

Last year the following Conferences contributed to the Council: Louisville, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Memphis, and North Carolina. The North and South Georgia Conferences contribute to the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. This year, Kentucky, Holston, and Florida Conferences have made donations to the Council.

The Council's South-wide annual meeting is held the second week in November of each year, and because of our slender budget, usually in Atlanta. We would welcome your members. Our State Divisions and affiliated committees in each state schedule their own meetings, but these dates are not determined by the by-laws: we have not been notified by the State Division officers when these meetings will be held this year. Interested people are also welcome at the State Division meetings.

A South-wide meeting of church women, the Fellowship of the Concerned, will be held this Fall (probably in September) Mrs. Tilly will give the details and extend the invitation at Lake Junaluska.

We are extremely grateful for the very generous support the various W.S.C.S. groups and Boards of the Methodist Church give the Council, and we rejoice in your own interest and effort to help this most important program.

With all good wishes,

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1951
Southern Regional Council

Recording Secretary
Mrs. John Hoyle, Jr.
29 West Fort St.
Marion, N. C.

President
Mrs. E. U. Robinson
Franklin, Tenn.

Vice-President
Mrs. E. V. Perry
Rolling Fork
Mississippi

Treasurer
Mrs. B. R. Stout
1811 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tenn.

SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Methodist Church

SECRETARIES

Foreign Work
Mrs. J. M. Johnston
2429 Rosalind Ave., SW
Roanoke 14, Va.

Home Work
Mrs. Charles M. Henderson
4041 N. Walnut Grove Circle
Memphis, Tenn.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. Herbert Weaver
3718 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tenn.

Promotion
Mrs. R. M. Howell
601 Seventh St. West
Birmingham, Ala.

Missionary Education
Mrs. C. P. Hardin
14 Nokomis Circle
Knoxville, Tenn.

Wesleyan Service Guild
Mrs. James B. Hughes
213 W. Main St.
Louisa, Ky.

Student Work
Mrs. David J. Cathcart
1330 LaSalle St.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Youth Work
Mrs. Dwight L. Fouts
104 Latham Lane
Plymouth, N. C.

Children's Work
Mrs. Charles H. Robeson
3532 Roxboro Road, NE
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. W. M. Alexander
2018 21st Ave. S.
Nashville 4, Tenn.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Stanley Wilson
2212 15th St.
Meridian, Miss.

Supply Work
Mrs. J. W. Harbison
911 North Washington St.
Shelby, N. C.

Status of Women
Mrs. Marvin D. Eblen
425 Elm St.
Henderson, Ky.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. V. P. Patterson
Chester, S. C.

Chairman of Research
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
700 Terrace Ave.
Montgomery, Ala.

Chairman of Public Relations
Mrs. J. Roy Jones
5618 Colonial Drive
Columbia, S. C.

June 8, 1951

Mrs. Norman Huff
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mrs. Huff,

Thank you very much for your recent letter. I hope that you will pardon my long delay in answering. But I wanted to be sure of my answer, and I got it just today.

When I took the office in the W.S.C.E. I was under the impression that we automatically gave each year a contribution to the Southern Regional Council. Your letter immediately put a doubt in my mind. I saw Mrs. Robinson, the president a few days later, and she had the same impression that I had. But for safety, I wrote the treasurer, and today had her reply. She said that since she took office(at the same time that I did) there has been no contribution made, and that her records do not show a previous one.

Thank you very much for your letter. I shall present a request for a contribution at the next meeting of the Finance Committee. Mrs. Robinson and I both feel strongly that the work of the Southern Regional Council is something that we want to support in every way possible.

Each year I have made an effort to get the Christian Social Relations Secretary of each Conference (of which there sixteen) to see that her Conference makes a contribution, not only to support the Southern Regional Council, but also in order to make available to the Conference Officers publications of the Council--which are most helpful. Could you tell me which Conferences are now contributing ?I should like to renew efforts to get the others to contribute.

We always try to have the literature available at Junaluska for sale. Also if there are to be any meetings in the fall in which Church women are particularly interested, I should like to know of it in order to discuss it with the women at Lake Junaluska, July 11-20.

I shall be writing you again about that time concerning the contribution. Sincerey yours, Blanche Henry Weaver
Mrs. Herbert Weaver

Dear Mrs. Huff -

Thank you for information in your letter of June 13, 1951. I shall discuss the information you gave me at our next Board meeting.

Sincerely
Blanche Henry Weaver

Mr. pd this 50

Mr. Pd this 19 only.

Recording Secretary
MRS. JOHN HOYLE, JR.
29 West Fort St.
Marion, N. C.

President
MRS. E. U. ROBINSON
Franklin, Tenn.

Vice-President
MRS. E. V. PERRY
Rolling Fork
Mississippi

Treasurer
MRS. B. R. STOUT
1811 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tenn.

SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Methodist Church

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1951
Southern Regional Council

SECRETARIES

Foreign Work
MRS. J. M. JOHNSTON
2429 Rosalind Ave., SW
Roanoke 14, Va.

Home Work
MRS. CHARLES M. HENDERSON
4041 N. Walnut Grove Circle
Memphis, Tenn.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
MRS. HERBERT WEAVER
3718 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tenn.

Promotion
MRS. R. M. HOWELL
601 Seventh St. West
Birmingham, Ala.

Missionary Education
MRS. C. P. HARDIN
14 Nokomis Circle
Knoxville, Tenn.

Wesleyan Service Guild
MRS. JAMES B. HUGHES
213 W. Main St.
Louisa, Ky.

Student Work
MRS. DAVID J. CATHCART
1330 LaSalle St.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Youth Work
MRS. DWIGHT L. FOUTS
104 Latham Lane
Plymouth, N. C.

Children's Work
MRS. CHARLES H. ROBESON
3532 Roxboro Road, NE
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Spiritual Life
MRS. W. M. ALEXANDER
2018 21st Ave. S.
Nashville 4, Tenn.

Literature and Publications
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MRS. J. W. HARBISON
911 North Washington St.
Shelby, N. C.

Status of Women
MRS. MARVIN D. EBLEN
425 Elm St.
Henderson, Ky.

Missionary Personnel
MRS. V. P. PATTERSON
Chester, S. C.

Chairman of Research
MRS. J. FLETCHER MCLEOD
700 Terrace Ave.
Montgomery, Ala.

Chairman of Public Relations
MRS. J. ROY JONES
5618 Colonial Drive
Columbia, S. C.

July 19

Mrs. Norma Huff -
63 Auburn Ave -
Atlanta, Georgia -

Dear Mrs. Huff -

As you already know the Executive Committee of the W.S.C.S. voted this year a contribution of $50. to the Southern Regional Council. Our treasurer could find no record of a previous contribution — but we were all agreed that this was something we desired to participate in financially.

As usual we have tried to promote Conference contributions as well. I do hope many more of them will contribute this year.

I am sorry we were not

able to promote your workshop while here. But feel free to deal directly with our Conference secretaries when you are ready to announce plans.

This stationery carries the names of our executive board. If this contribution entitles any of them to membership - will you add any of these names to the mailing list?

With every good wish

Sincerely

Blanche Henry Weaver

Southeastern Conf.

July 26, 1951

Mrs. Herbert Weaver
3718 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 19th. The Women's groups of the Methodist Church have been among our most loyal supporters and have many times helped us when the need was acute. We do appreciate your Southeastern Jurisdiction's voting to contribute fifty dollars to the work of the Council this year. Your contribution will be most welcome whenever you can send it.

We ~~are entering~~ will enter membership in the Council for your four officers, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Stout for one year. They will receive NEW SOUTH and other literature sent to our members. Since you are already a member we have not added your name. I do want to thank you for your interest and the help I know you gave toward getting this gift for the Council.

Mrs. Huff resigned as Secretary-Treasurer on July 1st and I have been selected to take her place. Please let me know if there is any way in which I can be of service.

The work of the Council goes on in spite of our very low budget but we are hopeful that later on this year we may have some larger gifts that will enable us to do more of this sorely needed work in our region.

Our best wishes to you and the good Methodist women for the year ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

Sent to :

Memphis Conf. - Mrs. Phillips, Pres.

Holston Conf. - Mrs. C. D. Mehaffey, Pres.

Southeastern Jurisdiction - Mrs. Herbert C. Weaver,
Christian Social Relantions

South Carolina Conf. - Mrs. Helen B. Bourne, Pres.

North Carolina Conf. - Mrs. P.F. Newton, V.-Pres.

Mississippi Conf. - Mrs. E.V. Perry, Pres.

Louisville Conf. - Miss Lennie Britt, Treas.

Alabama Conf. - Mrs. Arthur Heustess, Pres.

Cultivation letters

Same letter to:

Mrs. Arthur Heustess - Alabama Conference
Miss Lennie Britt - Louisville Conference
Mrs. E. V. Perry, - Mississippi Conference
Mrs. P. F. Newton - Whiteville, N. C. - N. C. Conf.

Similar letter to Mrs. Helen Bourne - South Carolina Conf.

August 21, 1951

Mrs. Marcus Phillips
417 Highland Avenue,
Jackson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Phillips:

Among the most loyal supporters of the Southern Regional Council have been the Women's Societies of Christian Service of the Methodist Church. Their support, both through activity in the Fellowship of the Concerned and through financial aid, has done much to further the effectiveness of the Council in the South.

The Council is now faced with a financial emergency. Income during the summer months has been very low. We have made an appeal to a Foundation for a substantial sum, large enough to provide for an expanded program over a period of several years. However, the decision on this grant will not be made until late fall and, in the meantime, we are hard pressed to keep the Council alive.

I am appealing to you for help. Last year your Memphis Conference was good enough to make a contribution to our work. Could you help us again?

We believe that the Council has had a real part in the progress which has already been made in the South. While progress will continue to be made, we believe that the Council can do much to make it come with speed and with less tension.

We shall be grateful for any gift you send us.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

September 10, 1951

Mrs. James B. Givens,
Conference Treasurer
529 South Margin Street,
Franklin, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Givens:

Thank you very much for sending the check covering the gift of the Tennessee Conference, Women's Society of Christian Service to the work of the Council, and the membership fee of Mrs. Sloan. Will you convey to the women our deep appreciation for their interest and support. The gift came at a time when it was greatly needed and has been put to good use already.

We are entering the membership for Mrs. Sloan. When societies such as yours make contributions to the Council, we usually enter a year's membership for each of their principal officers. We are, therefore doing this for Mrs. Tillman, Mrs. Shapard and yourself.

Our best wishes to you as you begin your fall work. May the year be a rewarding one for all of you.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Tenn Conf

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1951
Southern Regional Council

Franklin, Tenn.
Aug. 30, 1951

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

K.S

Enclosing check for $43.00 covering gift of $40.00 and $3.00 membership for Secretary of Christian Social Relations, Mrs. J. P. Sloan, Jamestown, Tenn.

Please mail literature to

Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, Lewisburg Tenn Rt. # 1

Mrs Joe B. Shapard Tullahoma, Tenn
500 N. Washington St.

Yours truly,

Mrs James B. Gwenn

Conference Treasurer

529 S. Margin St.
Franklin Tenn

Enter membership for - Tillman (Shapard knew)

Dear Miss Storey, Your letter to Mrs. Henderson was sent to me, and I am writing our Treas. to send you $7.00, and nine names of — mine, & the of Dist. Secs — of C. S. R. as members. as I want them to receive your literature. You already have my name as a member, so just extend my membership —

As soon as I can, I will try to get some other members. —

Sincerely

Mrs. C. L. Dowell.
Eufaula,
Ala.

Sept 7-10

SEP 12 1951
Southern Regional Council

September 12, 1951

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis, Treasurer
North Carolina Conference, WSCS
Box 6005, Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Thank you very much indeed for sending on the check for $25.00, the contribution of the North Carolina Conference of the WSCS. Will you tell them how very much we appreci te not only this gift but their continued support of our work.

We have entered memberships for one year for Mrs. Jerome, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Cutchin and yourself. All of you will receive our publication, NEW SOUTH, and any other literature which the Council sends to its members.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Treasurer
MRS. HUBERT A. DAVIS
Box 6005
Raleigh, N. C.

Vice-President
MRS. H. L. McLEOD
Johns, N. C.

President
MRS. J. H. CUTCHIN
Whitakers, N. C.

Promotion Secretary
MRS. J. T. DOUGHTIE
Box 86
Clinton, N. C.

Recording Secretary
MRS. C. D. BARCLIFT
1516 Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES

Missionary Education
MRS. N. P. EDENS
Kittrell, N. C.

Christian Social Relations
MRS. J. M. JEROME
Rose Hill, N. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
MISS SARAH GODFREY
Jonesboro Heights
Sanford, N. C.

Student Work
MRS. C. M. ALLEN
Bahama, N. C.

Youth Work
MRS. HUBERT ODOM
Gibson, N. C.

Children's Work
MRS. M. W. WARREN
Knightdale, N. C.

Spiritual Life
MRS. J. C. BURWELL
Warrenton, N. C.

Literature and Publications
MRS. FRED L. JOHNSON
Conway, N. C.

Supply Work
MRS. C. H. WALSTON
Walstonburg, N. C.

Status of Women
MRS. E. G. COTHRAN
2300 Fairview Road, Raleigh, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
MRS. W. C. CHADWICK
Box 567, New Bern, N. C.

Editor, Woman's Page
MRS. A. H. BORLAND
2010 Pershing St., Durham, N. C.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Methodist Church

North Carolina Conference

Sept. 9, 1951

DISTRICT PROMOTION SECRETARIES

Durham District
MRS. EDD C. THOMAS
Route 3, Mebane, N. C.

Elizabeth City District
MRS. GEORGE JACKSON
Route 3, Hertford, N. C.

Fayetteville District
MRS. COLIN G. SPENCER
Carthage, N. C.

New Bern District
MRS. R. L. COX
Mount Olive, N. C.

Raleigh District
MRS. P. C. PERDUE
Route 3, Louisburg, N. C.

Rocky Mount District
MRS. HENRY W. MADDREY
Severn, N. C.

Wilmington District
MRS. W. C. DAVIS
1815 Wooicott Ave.
Wilmington, N. C.

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1951
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Norma Huff, Sec.-Treas.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Huff,

You will find enclosed check in the amount of $25.00 made payable to the Southern Regional Council, Inc. K.S.

This is for membership in this organization for Mrs. J. M. Jerome, Rose Hill, N. C. our Secretary of Christian Social Relations. Last year you sent complimentary subscriptions to other members of our Board. If this courtesy is still extended you might send them to the same members another year.

Your truly,

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis, Treas.
N. C. Conference

September 19, 1951

Mrs. Clyde Moore
2507 Springhill Avenue,
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Moore:

Thank you very much for sending the check for $27.00 to cover memberships for nine of the members of your Alabama Conference, WSCS. We have entered their names and sent them our New Member Packet which will give them literature telling about the work of the Council.

The interest and support of the Woman's Societies of Christian Service throughout the South has meant much to the Council. We hope we may continue to count you as our friends.

Our best wishes to you in your work.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

Historian
Mrs. Gordon Wilson
601 Fairview Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Chairman By-Laws
Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod
100 Terrace Ave.
Montgomery, Alabama

Mrs. C. S. McDaniel, Eufaula, Ala.
Mrs. J. B. Parham, Eutaw, "
Mrs. O. R. Spurlock, Jr. Eufaula. "
Mrs. George Carter, Chipley, Fla.
Mrs. M. V. Dismukes, Satsuma, Ala.
Mrs. ~~George Thompson 767 Felder Ave~~
J. M Beatley - 3339 Willington Rd. Montgomery
Mrs. S. M. Chapman, Atmore, Ala
Mrs. H. E. Keith, Box 438, Selma, "
Mrs. T. J. Hayes, Andalusia, "

(you think best)

September 24, 1951

Miss Lennie Britt
310 East Front Street,
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

The Council is grateful to the Louisville Conference, W.S.C.S. for their generous contribution to our work. The support of these groups in many of our Southern states has been a source of strength to us.

If you will send us the names of two or three of your principal officers whom you think would be interested, we will send them complimentary memberships in the Council for a year.

Thank you too for your interest and help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

The South Carolina Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service already has membership in the Southern Regional Council to the extent of $24.00, and eight of our Conference women receive the literature, I judge. I do, and read it. I believe in the work and am glad to help. — Sincerely,

Mrs. Helen B. Bourne, President

Ala

September 27, 1951

Mrs. Clyde Moore
2507 Springhill Avenue,
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Moore:

Among the names of your District Secretaries which you sent us on September 17th for membership in the Council was that of Mrs. S. M. Chapman, Atmore, Alabama. To-day the New Member packet which we sent to her at that address, came back to us marked "unkown". Could you tell me whether I have misread the name or initials or whether that is the correct address? I would certainly appreciate your help on this.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

Jan. 2, 1952.

Miss Katherine Stoney, Sec-treas.
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Stoney:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $4.00 for dues for Mrs. A.J.Lopez of 808 E.Palm, Tampa, Fla.

Sincerely,
Edna Neet
Mrs. Claude Neet,
Tampa District Treas.

P.S.

RECEIVED
JAN 8 1952
Southern Regional Council

OK
ARS
1-9-52

January 3, 1952

Mrs. C. E. Mullins, Treasurer
The Mississippi Conference, WSCS
3502 North State Street,
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Mullins:

This is to acknowledge and express the Council's sincere appreciation for the contribution of twenty five dollars which the Mississippi Conference of the Women's Society of Christian Service made to our work. It could not have come at a time when it was more needed.

The Women's Societies of the Methodist Church throughout the South have been most loyal and generous in their support of the Council.

We would be happy to send our publication New South to three or four of your officers during the coming year. Will you let me know the names of those to whom it should go?

Best wishes to you and the women of your group for a good year in 1952.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
enco

Vice-President
MRS. P. E. CUNNINGHAM
Box 703, Vicksburg, Miss.

President
MRS. T. H. FORE
105 Arlington, Natchez, Miss.

Recording Secretary
MRS. FRANK M. CROSS
Decatur, Miss.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church

Treasurer
MRS. C. E. MULLINS
3502 North State Street
Jackson, Miss.

The Mississippi Conference

SECRETARIES

Promotion
MRS. JOHN CIRLOT
Moss Point, Miss.

Missionary Education and Service
MRS. R. R. PRIDDY
308 Keener Avenue
Jackson, Miss.

Christian Social Relation and Local Church Activities
MRS. J. W. CLARK
Utica, Miss.

Spiritual Life
MRS. HERBERT H. LESTER
2005 Terry Road
Jackson 3, Miss.

Wesleyan Service Guild
MRS. E. MOORE
Philadelphia, Miss.

Student Work
MRS. JESSE H. GRAHAM
2100 - 29th Avenue
Meridian, Miss.

Youth Work
MRS. ELLIS W. SCOTT
Kreole, Miss.

Children's Work
MRS. R. L. McKAY
Leaf, Miss.

Literature and Publications
MRS. W. M. JAMES
Bay St. Louis, Miss

Supply Work
MRS. ALVIS McNEILL
730 Hooker St.
Jackson, Miss.

Status of Women
MRS. E. E. DEEN
206 - 32nd Avenue
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Missionary Personnel
MRS. GLEN RUSH
Porterville, Miss.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Brookhaven District
MRS. ALTON BARNETT
Summit, Miss.

Hattiesburg District
MRS. MITCHELL DENNIS
1208 South 17th Avenue
Laurel, Miss.

Jackson District
MRS. W. H. MERRILL
3844 Hawthorne Drive
Jackson, Miss.

Meridian District
MRS. B. P. FORT
804 - 23rd Avenue
Meridian, Miss.

Seashore District
MRS. COY O. BROCK
2102 19th Avenue
Gulfport, Miss.

Vicksburg District
MRS. J. D. UPSHAW
Louise, Miss.

RECEIVED
DEC 26 1951
Southern Regional Council

25.00 Dep Dec 26. '51

NS

Miss. Conf

Vice-President
MRS. P. E. CUNNINGHAM
Box 703, Vicksburg, Miss.

President
MRS. T. H. FORE
105 Arlington, Natchez, Miss.

Recording Secretary
MRS. FRANK M. CROSS
Decatur, Miss.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church

Treasurer
MRS. C. E. MULLINS
3502 North State Street
Jackson, Miss.

The Mississippi Conference

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3844 Hawthorne Drive
Jackson, Miss.

Meridian District
MRS. B. P. FORT
804 - 23rd Avenue
Meridian, Miss.

Seashore District
MRS. COY O. BROCK
2102 19th Avenue
Gulfport, Miss.

Vicksburg District
MRS. J. D. UPSHAW
Louise, Miss.

January, 7 1952

Dear Miss Stoney;

Please send New South, to

Mrs. T.H. Fore,
105 Arlington Street
Natchez, Mississippi

Mrs. P.E. Cunningham
Box 703
Vicksburg, Mississippi

Mrs. Herbert H. Lester
2005 Terry Road
Jackson 3, Mississippi

Mrs. J.W. Clark
Utica, Mississippi

OK
ARS
1-11-52

Thanks,

Mrs. C.E. Mullins
3502 North State street
Jackson, Mississippi

Ahella -
Put New South
complimentary to
the above
for 1 year -
KS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 3, 1952

Mrs. C. E. Mullins, Treasurer
The Mississippi Conference, WSCS
3502 North State Street,
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Mullins:

This is to acknowledge and express the Council's sincere appreciation for the contribution of twenty five dollars which the Mississippi Conference of the Women's Society of Christian Service made to our work. It could not have come at a time when it was more needed.

The Women's Societies of the Methodist Church throughout the South have been most loyal and generous in their support of the Council.

We would be happy to send our publication New South to three or four of your officers during the coming year. Will you let me know the names of those to whom it should go?

Best wishes to you and the women of your group for a good year in 1952.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Duplicate receipt
made to WSCS
and note sent 1/18/52
New South to go
to her unless
notified otherwise

KE

RECEIPT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Mrs. Carl Blakeslee
1815 - Hills ave,
Tampa, Fla,

We acknowledge with thanks your payment covering

Dues for the year _____ . . . . . $ 3.00

Contribution . . . . . _____

Total . $ 3.00

Thanks
1-14-52

Katherine Stoney
Secretary-Treasurer

Tampa 6 Florida
Jan 17th '52

Southern Regional Council Inc
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

Please make your receipt for the W.S.C.S. First Methodist Church I am only the Treasurer and as such sent you the check for this membership. Thank you.

Sincerely
Mrs Carl W Blakslee
1815 Hills Ave
Tampa 6. Florida

~~Jan~~

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1952
Southern Regional Council

Ky Conf

March 10, 1952

Mrs. C. F. McMeekin
Rural Route No. 1
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. McMeekin:

Our sincere thanks to you and the Woman's Society of Christian Service - Kentucky Conference for the most welcome check for $25.00 received today.

We would like to send our monthly publication, New South to three or four of your officers. Would you send us the names and addresses of those women whom you think should receive this pamphlet.

We do value greatly the loyal support of the WSCS groups. Our best wishes to you in your good work.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

March 17, 1952

Mrs. H. D. West, Sr.
Conference Treasurer
South Carolina Conference, WSCS
Bowman, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. West:

Thank you very much for sending in the check for $24.00 to cover eight memberships in the Southern Regional Council. As you have instructed, we have continued memberships for the following:

Mrs. Helen B. Bourne, Greenwood, S. C.
Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Laurens, S. C.
Mrs. A. Grady Whitmire, Greenville, S. C.
Mrs. L. E. High, Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. L. E. Gatlin, Newberry, S. C.
Miss Ruby Ott, Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. J. Ashby Turner, Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. John A McCormack, Charleston, S. C.

If there should be any change in the above, will you please let me know.

We appreciate greatly the work which you women of the Woman's Society of Christian Service are doing. Our best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1952
Southern Regional Council

I enclose dues payment as follows:

8 Single membership at $3.00 per year _____

Husband-wife membership at $4.00 per year _____

R.S.

NAME Mrs. H.D. West, Sr., Conf. Treas.

ADDRESS Bowman, S.C.

Please tear off this stub and enclose with your remittance.

P.S. Please use the same names as in 1950. This is the 1951 dues.

Receipt to Mrs. West

W.S.C.S. - S.C. Conf.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE — THE METHODIST CHURCH

President
Mrs. Helen B. Bourne
1116 Highside
Greenwood, S. C.

Vice-President
Mrs. L. A. Hartzog
Olar, S. C.

Recording Secretary
Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Waterloo, S. C.

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. J. Ashby Turner
1829 Senate St.
Columbia 1, S. C.

Treasurer
Mrs. H. D. West
Bowman, S. C.

SECRETARIES

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Ruby Ott
3700 Heyward Street
Columbia 5, S. C.

Associate Secretary of Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Nina Collins
Conway, S. C.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. T. M. Godbold
St. Matthews, S. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. W. E. DuRant
Elliott, S. C.

Missionary Service
Mrs. J. H. Martin
St. George, S. C.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. R. T. Wilson
Laurens, S. C.

Status of Women
Mrs. Benj. F. Zimmerman
773 E. Main Street
Spartanburg, S. C.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. W. L. Parker
Hartsville, S. C.

Student Work
Mrs. J. E. Merchant
229 Rutledge Street
Charleston 18, S. C.

Youth Work
Mrs. A. P. Betts
Travelers Rest, S. C.

Children's Work
Mrs. George R. Way
Winnsboro, S. C.

Supplies
Mrs. R. L. Holroyd
210 E. Earle Street
Greenville, S. C.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Ned Camp
2007 Edgewood Avenue
Anderson, S. C.

Editor, Advocate Page
Miss Dena Bleckley
302 E. River Street
Anderson, S. C.

Bowman, S.C.
Dec. 11, 1950

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sirs,

I am enclosing a check for $24.00 NH to cover payment for eight memberships in the Southern Regional Council for the current year as follows—

✓ Mrs. Helen B. Bourne, 1116 Highside St., Greenwood, S.C.
✓ Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Laurens, S.C.
✓ Mrs. A. Grady Whitmire, 121 Croft St., Greenville, S.C.
(new) Mrs. L. E. High, 3116 Gadsden St., Columbia, S.C.
✓ Mrs. L. E. Gatlin, 1329 Milligan St., Newberry, S.C.
✓ Miss Ruby Ott, 3700 Heyward St., Columbia 5, S.C.
✓ Mrs. J. Ashby Turner, 1829 Senate St., Columbia 1, S.C.
✓ Mrs. John A. McCormack, 11, Bull St., Charleston, S.C.

Yours truly,
Mrs. H. D. West, Sr.

NEW SOUTH

Please send Initials and complete mailing address for.
Mrs. Brooks

My correct address is:

NAME Mrs. F. P. Brooks

ADDRESS 431 West Fifth Street
Greenville, N. C.

DATE April 8, 1952

as 4-9-52

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

New Bern District
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church

Mrs. D. Lester Latham
District Treasurer
Route 3
Washington, N. C.

$3.00
K.S.

Southern Regional C
63 Auburn Ave - N
Atlanta 3
for Mrs. Brooks, Pres.
New Bern District.

April 30, 1952

Mrs. Benj. H. Smith, Secretary
Woman's Society of Christian Service,
Glenn Memorial Methodist Church
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

This is to acknowledge for the Council the generous gift of the Glenn Memorial WSCS which came to us today, and to express the sincere appreciation of us all.

We would be happy to send gratis to each of your officers our publication, New South during the coming year. Could you send us (or phone us) their names and addresses?

Thank you for your interest and for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1951
Southern Regional Council

Your SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL membership is renewable this month. We need and appreciate your continued support of the job the Council does.

Council publications will continue to reach you without delay if you can send your dues promptly. Please notify us of any change of address.

We thank you for your cooperation.

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

If your dues have just recently been sent, please disregard this notice.

.....

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

B.d. note

I enclose dues for the current year as follows:

Single membership	$ 3.00	✓
Husband-wife membership	4.00	
Sustaining membership	10.00	
Contribution (Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are tax exempt)		

Glenn memorial W. S.C.A. sends for a membership for me as Christian Social Relations chr.

Name Mrs. George T. Lewis
Please Print

Address 254 Wilton Drive - Decatur

Please tear off this stub and enclose with your remittance.

WSCS-Ga
Methodist
Glenn Mem

December 11, 1950

Mrs. Edward Vinson
1428 Clairmont Road
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mrs. ~~Vinson~~ Betty

It was certainly wonderful of you to help us out at Glenn Memorial Church last night. We do appreciate all your good and successful efforts on our behalf. It goes without saying that the $33.56 helps a great deal.

Please extend our thanks to all who made the program a success for us and give the official acknowledgement enclosed to the proper person.

We have an arrangement with the W.S.C.S. groups throughout the South who make contributions to send complimentary subscriptions to three or four of their people, usually officers. We would like to do the same in this case if you can give us the names and addresses of interested persons.

Sincere thanks from all the staff.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

nh
encl.

April 30, 1952

Mrs. C. R. Avera, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
South Georgia Conference
Roberta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Avera:

Our sincere thanks to you and to the South Georgia Woman's Society of Christian Service for the generous check which came to us today. We are using a portion of your kind contribution to assist in the work of the Fellowship of the Conference which is in particular need just now.

We note that three of the officers on your letterhead are already receiving New South through the Georgia Interracial Committee. In appreciation of your gift we will be happy to extend their subscriptions for another year, to enter subscriptions for Mrs. Lenox and Mrs. Spear and to send it to one or two other officers whom you might suggest.

Our best wishes to you and your group for the ongoing of the good work which you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

N. Georgia WSCS

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. R. C. RANDLE
310 FLINT AVENUE
ALBANY, GEORGIA

PRESIDENT
MRS. J. WALLACE DANIEL
CLAXTON, GEORGIA

TREASURER
MRS. C. R. AVERA
ROBERTA, GEORGIA

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. CECIL L. SPEAR
402 HILL STREET
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

PROMOTION SECRETARY
MRS. RUSSELL LENOX
MILLEN, GEORGIA

Woman's Society of Christian Service

South Georgia Conference

The Methodist Church

Roberta, Ga.,
April 29, 1952

RECEIVED
APR 30 1952
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find check for $75.00 from the South Georgia Woman's Society of Christian Service for the work of the council.

Yours truly,
Sue P. Avera
Treas.

(Mrs. C.R.)

Usg ppts gr [illegible] cont
and Sup. [illegible]
[illegible]

This money was intended for Ga-
Com. and was trans. to Mrs. Jelly.

Tampa 6 Florida
June 12th 1952

Southern Regional Council Inc
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

JUN 13 1952
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

In looking through my receipts I find the one enclosed. Since I find no receipt nor cancelled check for 1951 I think the discrepancy in our records is due to the fact that our Chairman of Christian Social relations resigned and a new one was not appointed for several months - Our year runs from June to June & and more from Jan to Jan as yours probably does - So think you should have given us credit for 1951 instead of '52. The enclosed check will make up this difference I hope and presume we should send you a check in Jan for 1953. Will you please let me know if this will correct your records?

Any future correspondence should be sent to Mrs G.W. La Prell who is our new Sec of Christian Soc. Relations
212 S. Himes Ave
Tampa (9) Fla

Sincerely
Mrs Carl W. Blakislee Treas
W.S.C.S. First Methodist Church
Tampa 6 Florida

3.00
K.S.

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1952
Southern Regional Council

Tampa 6 Florida
June 4th 1952

Southern Regional Council Inc
From 432 63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta Ga.

In regard to your letter sent our Sec. of Christian Social Relations of The First Methodist Church Women's Society of Christian Service, will say in looking over my records I find that I sent you a check for $3.00 on Sept 18th 1950 also a check for $3.00 on Jan 8th 1952. I have

the cancelled checks so know you must have received them -

I remember you credited me personally with the Jan 1952 check and I wrote you explaining the membership was for the W.S.C.S. First Methodist Church and I was the Treas. Your reply said you had corrected the mistake but you evidently did not.

Now will you please look into this and write me and I will endeavor to correct the discrepancy if any.

Sincerely

Mrs Carl N. Blakeslee Treas
W.S.C.S. First Methodist Church
1815 Hills Ave
Tampa 6. Florida

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 18, 1952

Mrs. Carl W. Blakeslee
1815 Hills Avenue
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mrs. Blakeslee:

I'm sorry that our Membership Secretary made the receipt to you rather than to the WCSC. Here is a duplicate which I am sure you will want for your records. Since the copies of New South, our publication which goes to all members, will have to go to some address in Tampa, we will be sending it in your name. If, however, you had rather that it go to someone else, please let us know and we will change our records.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

June 13, 1952

Mrs. Carl Blakeslee
1815 Hills Avenue,
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mrs. Blakeslee:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 12th.

I have tried to get this matter straightened out so that, even when your officers change, we will still have the correct records. As it now stands the membership is carried in the name of your Woman's Society of Christian Service, First Methodist Church, Tampa, Florida. The copies of NEW SOUTH will go to Mrs. C. W. LaPrell at her home address, 212 Himes Avenue, but addressed to her as Sec. of Christian Social Relations.

I hope that this will be satisfactory and assure you that I will do my best to keep the records correct.

Your society's membership is now paid in full for 1951 and 1952.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and for the support of the WSCS.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Membership for
Mrs. Stout
Mrs Hoyle -
Mrs Perry
" Robinson
" Leaver

SE Jurisd

all mbs
pd
15

July 11, 1952

Mrs. B. R. Stout, Treasurer
Southeastern Jurisdiction,
Woman's Society of Christian Service
1811 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stout:

The Council is indeed grateful to the Southeastern Jurisdiction of the Woman's Society of Christian Service for your generous contribution received yesterday. Your loyal support during the years has encouraged and helped us greatly.

You will remember that we have been sending NEW SOUTH to your main officers, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Hoyle and yourself. Mrs. Tilly tells me that you will be serving again this year so we will continue this unless you wish the bulletin sent to some other officers.

Our best wishes to the good women of the WSCS for a fruitful year in 1953.

Wish kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

WSCS- N. C

August 15, 1952

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis, Treasurer
North Carolina Conference,
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Box 6005, Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, I send our sincere thanks for the twenty-five dollar gift from the North Carolina Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service which came to us today.

We are glad to enter memberships for Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Borland and Mrs. Glass, your president, and to continue the memberships for Mrs. McLeod and yourself.

We appreciate your own interest in our work and trust that 1952 will be a fruitful year for the WSCS in North Carolina.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

THE METHODIST CHURCH

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1952
Southern Regional Council

CONFERENCE OFFICERS

President
MRS. H. I. GLASS
1915 Market Street
Wilmington, N. C.

Vice President
MRS. H. L. McLEOD
Johns, N. C.

Recording Secretary
MRS. C. D. BARCLIFT
1516 Market Street
Wilmington, N. C.

Treasurer
MRS. HUBERT A. DAVIS
Box 6005
Raleigh, N. C.

SECRETARIES

Promotion
MRS. J. T. DOUGHTIE
Box 86
Clinton, N. C.

Missionary Education and Service
MRS. N. P. EDENS
Parkton, N. C.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
MRS. J. A. WARREN
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Wesleyan Service Guild
MISS ELSIE PARKER
116½ Horne Street
Raleigh, N. C.

Student Work
MRS. C. M. ALLEN
Bahama, N. C.

Youth Work
MRS. R. L. JEROME
301 East Church Street
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Children's Work
MRS. M. W. WARREN
Knightdale, N. C.

Spiritual Life
MRS. J. C. BURWELL
Warrenton, N. C.

Literature and Publications
MRS. L. L. GIBBS
Columbia, N. C.

Supply Work
MRS. GEORGE W. JACKSON
Route 3
Hertford, N. C.

Status of Women
MRS. E. G. COTHRAN
2300 Fairview Road
Raleigh, N. C.

Missionary Personnel
MRS. HUBERT R. ODOM
Gibson, N. C.

Editor Woman's Page
N. C. Christian Advocate
MRS. A. H. BORLAND
2010 Pershing Street
Durham, N. C.

Aug. 13, 1952

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen;

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $25.00 from the North Carolina Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service.

This year some of our officers are new. You will note that our Christian Social Relations Secretary is serving as the first time. We would like for her to receive membership from the above fund in the Southern Regional Council.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis, Treas.
N. C. Conference WSCS

P. S. Christian Social Relations Sec. address please
Mrs. J. A. Warren
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Entered Strings ordered

ARS 8-15-52

Tampa WSCS

MILLARD C. CLEVELAND
Minister

First Methodist Church

(In the Heart of Tampa For Over a Century)

1007 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa 2, Florida

T. N. HENDERSON, JR., Chairman
Board of Stewards
F. B. HARTLEY, Treasurer

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1952
Southern Regional Council

August 16, 1952

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Stoney:

Our treasurer of the Womens Society of Christian Service informs me that in a letter which you wrote to her on June 13th, 1952, you stated that the New South would be sent to me at my home.

I should be receiving it as I am secretary of Christian Social Relations for our society. However, I have not received the publication for May, June, July, or August.

Would you please investigate this matter for me, and may I hear from you at your convenience? I will enclose my home address, to which the New South should be sent.

Very truly yours,

Nadine La Prell
(Mrs. G.W.) Nadine La Prell

212 South Himes Avenue
Tampa 9, Florida

Tampa WSCS only

a R S
8-19-52
Entered in file
Sent back issues

Holston Conf

November 12, 1952

Mrs. Ralph R. Spraker, Treasurer
Holton Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service
P.O. Box 333
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Spraker:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council I send sincere thanks for the contribution of twenty five dollars which we received from the Holston Conference today. We continue to be encouraged by the loyal support of the Methodist Womans Society of Christian Service. Your work in visiting the sheriffs and distributing "Race and Law Enforcement" has been outstanding.

Our best wishes to you for the ongoing of your good work.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Louisville Conf

November 29, 1952

Miss Lennie Britt
310 East Front Street,
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

For the Southern Regional Council I send sincere thanks to you and the women of the Louisville Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service for the contribution which you sent us on November 19th.

On the wall of our office we have a map of the South in which a pin marks the counties where the sheriff has been visited by a committee of church women. These women have not only visited the sheriff or chief of police and taken him a copy of RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT but have agreed to sit in court and become informed as to what has been happening there. The Kentucky women have done nobly by this project and I am sure that your women in the Louisville Conference have participated. We are proud of what you are doing.

It is because groups like your are concerned enough to help that the Council can continue its work.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Miss Lennie Butt, Treas.
Louisville Conference W. S. C. S.
310 E. Front St., Glasgow, Ky.

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1952
Southern Regional Council

Glasgow, Ky
Nov 19, 1952

Southern Regional Council:
63 Auburn Ave, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Enclosed is a check for $25.00 from the Louisville Conference Women's Society of Christian Service for the year 1952-1953 —

P.S.

Sincerely,

Lennie Butt
Treas.

S. C. Conf

December 3, 1952

Mrs. H. D. West, Sr.
Bowman, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. West:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 29th and the check for $24,00 to cover membership fees for eight of the officers of the South Carolina Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service. Enclosed are the receipts. The issues of New South will go directly to them at their homes.

We certainly appreciate the fine cooperation given to us by the members of the Woman's Society of Christian Service in all the Southern states.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

THE METHODIST CHURCH

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1952
Southern Regional Council

President
Mrs. Helen B. Bourne
1116 Highside Street
Greenwood, S. C.
Vice-President
Mrs. F. M. Roddey
147 Edisto Ave.,
Columbia, S. C.
Recording Secretary
Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Waterloo, S. C.
Treasurer
Mrs. H. D. West
Bowman, S. C.

SECRETARIES

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Edna Dodd
510 North St.
Anderson, S. C.
Associate Secretary of Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Nina Collins
Conway, S. C.
Promotion
Mrs. Walter A. Davis
7 Newtown Lane
The Crescent
Charleston, S. C.
Spiritual Life
Mrs. T. M. Godbold
St. Matthews, S. C.
Missionary Education
Mrs. R. L. Holroy
210 E. Earle Street
Greenville, S. C.
Missionary Service
Mrs. J. H. Martin
St. George, S. C.
Christian Social Relations & Local Church Activities
Mrs. R. T. Wilson
Laurens, S. C.
Status of Women
Miss May Delle Barre
13 Manly St.
Greenville, S. C.
Missionary Personnel
Mrs. R. B. Shumaker
Bishopville, S. C.
Student Work
Miss Carrie Lander
Lander College
Greenwood, S. C.
Youth Work
Mrs. A. D. Betts
Pinopolis, S. C.
Children's Work
Mrs. S. A. Harvey
15 Riverside Drive
Charleston, S. C.
Supply Work
Mrs. J. B. Blackwell
Box 304
Hartsville, S. C.
Literature and Publications
Mrs. Hoyt Bookhart
Route 1
Orangeburg, S. C.

EDITORS

Advocate Page
Miss Dena Bleckley
302 E. River Street
Anderson, S. C.
Work Sheet
Miss Eula Winn
Route 1, Box 27
Columbia, S. C.

Bowman, S.C.

Nov. 29, 1952

Southern Regional Council,

Atlanta, Ga.

KS-

Dear sirs,

I am enclosing a check for $24.00 to cover eight memberships in the Southern Regional Council for the following women;

Mrs. Helen B. Bourne, 1116 Highside St., Greenwood, S.C.

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Laurens, S. C.

5 Mrs. H.D. West, Sr., Bowman, S.C.

5 Mrs. F.M. Roddey, 147 Edisto Drive, Columbia, S.C.

Mrs. Walter A. Davis, 7 Newtown Lane, The Crescent, Charleston, S.C.

5 Mrs. Hoyt Bookhart, Route 1, Orangeburg, S.C.

5 Miss May Delle Barre, 13 Manly Street, Greenville, S.C.

5 Miss Dena Bleckley, 302 East River Street, Anderson, S. C.

Yours truly,

Grace P. West

Mrs. H.D. West, Sr.,

Conf. Treas. of WSCS of S.C.

CK

16

Fla -

April 7, 1953

Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
Seddon Island Government Reservation
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mrs. Schaker:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 31.

The Florida Conference of the WSCS did make a contribution of $25.00 to the Council in May, 1951. This check was sent directly to Atlanta and I find that Mrs. Huff, then Secretary-Treasurer of the Council, wrote to Mrs. White, telling her of this gift. However, Mrs. White wouldn't have any records of it on her books.

No contribution was made in 1952. We would appreciate very much your help in getting the Council included in your budget for 1953. The women of the Methodist Church have been among our most stannch supporters, having helped us both with finances and program. You are familiar, I am sure, with the fine work they have done and are doing in their visits to the courts and to the sheriffs. We have had most interesting reports about these visits.

Please let me know if I can be of help in getting information about the Council to your groups. I am enclosing some copies of recent issues of NEW SOUTH and will be glad to send you some of our descriptive pamphlets, if you wish them.

Thank you for your continued interest and help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

President
Mrs. A. R. Ivey
600 Live Oak St.
New Smyrna Beach

Vice-President
Mrs. David J. Cathcart
3713 Main Highway
Miami, Florida

Woman's Society of Christian Service

Florida Conference

The Methodist Church

Recording Secretary
Mrs. R. S. Dowdell
241 Whittier Circle
Orlando, Florida

Treasurer
Mrs. Harry Macon
2100 3rd Ave. N.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

March 31, 1953

SECRETARIES

Promotion Secretary
Mrs. Harry L. Dobbs
1245 N. E. 98th St.
Miami, Florida

Missionary Education
Mrs. C. D. Williams
211 W. Park Ave.
Tampa, Fla.

Missionary Service
Mrs. Hayse C. Luce
Box 1232
Lake Alfred, Fla.

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
Seddon Island Government Reservation
Tampa, Fla.

Student Work
Mrs. A. Ronk Buhrman
238 N. Clara Ave.
DeLand, Fla.

Youth Work
Mrs. Julian Renfroe
P. O. Box 726
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Children's Work
Mrs. S. A. Graham
5020 Ortega Farms Blvd.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Supply Work
Mrs. Stewart Austin
205 Oak St.
Melbourne, Fla.

Literature and Publications
Mrs. Howard V. Weems Sr.
160 S. Lakeview Dr.
Sebring, Fla.

Spiritual Life
Mrs. T. N. Alexander
Box 55
Pompano Beach, Fla.

Missionary Personnel
Mrs. R. E. Rutland
2226 N. W. 2nd Ave.
Gainesville, Fla.

Status of Women
Mrs. E. C. Calhoun
Box 167
Quincy, Fla.

Parliamentary Procedure
Mrs. E. B. White
2344 Gilmore St.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

Can you please advise me if you have received any contribution from the Florida Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service in the last four or five years. If you do have a record of any affiliation dues will you send me the date it is recorded and the amount.

I am new in the office I hold and inchecking with the treasurer of the Florida Division of the Council, Mrs. W. C. White last Ocotober I was told that she had not received any contribution for the past four years. We agreed that perhaps the Conference treasurer had sent a check direct to the Atlanta office and it would be wise to check with you before making any further statements.

After the Florida Division meeting in October 1952, I ask concerning this at our Executive committee and failed to find anyone certain of the relationship, altho' they were sure that a check had been given each year. We meet again in April, the Executive Committee and also the Annual Conference and I would like to know where we stand. We will make our budget and I certainly would like to include the Southern Regional, if you are going to continue the work you are doing.

Please let me hear from you as soon as you can find the time to check your records, as I want to follow through on this before the middle of April.

Thank you so very much for your co-operation,

Very sincerely,

Ruth Schaker

Mrs. C. Russell Schaker
Conference secretary
Christian Social Relations
and Local Church Activities

April 17, 1953

Mrs. C. F. McMeekin
R. R. 1, Lexington, Ky.

Dear Mrs. McMeekin:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council I want to express sincere thanks for the check for twenty five dollars ($25.00) which we received from the Kentucky Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service.

The work of the Council would be much less effective and far reaching if it were not for the splendid help of the members of the Woman's Societies of Christian Service all over our region. You have not only given us financial help, but have visited the sheriffs, sat in courts and sent the pamphlet on RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT into many county seats. We appreciate your help.

Our best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

May 22, 1953

Mrs. Benjamin H. Smith, Treasurer
Woman's Society of Christian Service
2051 Chelsea Circle, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

We of the Southern Regional Council are sincerely grateful to the Glenn Memorial WSCS for your generous contribution which came to us yesterday. Your loyalty and support have been most helpful and encouraging to us during these last several years. And the way in which the women of your groups all over the South have helped with our projects through the activities of the Fellowship of the Concerned, has made possible a much more effective program for us.

We do wish for you and your group all good things in the months ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

August 12, 1953

Mrs. B. R. Stout, Treasurer
Southeastern Jurisdiction
Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
1811 Riverside Drive,
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stout:

I want to express to you and the women of the Southeastern Jurisdiction the Council's sincere appreciation for your check for fifty dollars which came to us yesterday. As you can understand, the summer months are always difficult ones for us. People are on vacation, away from home and not generally giving time to serious persuits like the Council. Thus, your gift, coming in August, is the more appreciated. It will help us greatly to carry on our program.

As usual we want to send NEW SOUTH to three or four of your officers during the coming year. Last year the copies went to Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Weaver, and yourself. Will you please let me know whether these should be continued or whether you have different people serving in those offices.

Our best wishes to you and your women all over the South for a fruitful year to come.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION
MRS. B. R. STOUT
Treasurer
1811 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

August 17, 1953

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N E
Atlanta 3
Georgia.

Dear Miss Stoney:-

Thank you for your letter of August 12. I have appreciated receiving the NEW SOUTH from your office during the past years. Owing to election this year Mrs. Herbert Weaver is no longer an officer, and I seem to remember Mrs. Ralph Wilson, 505 W. Main St., Laurens, S. C. who ~~xxxxxx~~ suceeded her told me that she was receiving the paper.

If you will be kind enough to substitute Mrs. David J. Cathcart, 3713 Main Highway, Miami, Florida for Mrs. Weaver, I think she will be very glad to be included in your mailing list.

Sincerely,

Pearl G. Stout

Mrs. B. R. Stout
Treasurer.

P.S. The other persons you mention are still in office.

RECEIVED
AUG 17

All cards marked + card sent for Mrs Cathcart
8/18/53

November 24, 1953

Louisville Conference,
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Miss Lennie Britt, Treasurer
310 East Front Street,
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

On behalf of the Council I send to you and our good friends of the Louisville Conference, W.S.C.S. our sincere thanks for your most welcome gift of twenty-five dollars. We are always encouraged by the help which comes from your church women, both in financial aid and in cooperation in program.

May the coming year be one of great fruitfulness for your societies all over Kentucky.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Miss Lennie Britt, Treas.
Louisville Conference W. S. C. S.
310 E. Front St., Glasgow, Ky.

11/18/53

Southern Regional Council:

Attached is our gift for the year 1953-54 for your work in our Southland.

Sincerely,

Lennie Britt,
Treas.

$25.00

K.S.

RECEIVED
NOV 20

December 1, 1953

Mrs. H. D. West, Sr.
Treasurer of S. C. Conference,
Womans Society of Christian Service
Bowman, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. West:

Attached are the receipts for membership for the eight women of your WSCS - South Carolina Conference. I am sending them all to you since the payment came through you but will see that each of the women gets NEW SOUTH and is a full member.

We do appreciate your continued interest in and support of the Council. If we can be of help at any time, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks

Woman's Society of Christian Service

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

THE METHODIST CHURCH

President
Mrs. Helen B. Bourne
1116 Highside Street
Greenwood, S. C.
Vice-President
Mrs. F. M. Roddey
147 Edisto Ave.,
Columbia, S. C.
Recording Secretary
Mrs. Niles C. Clark
Waterloo, S. C.
Treasurer
Mrs. H. D. West
Bowman, S. C.

SECRETARIES

Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Edna Dodd
510 North St.
Anderson, S. C.
Associate Secretary of Wesleyan Service Guild
Miss Nina Collins
Conway, S. C.
Promotion
Mrs. Walter A. Davis
7 Newtown Lane
The Crescent
Charleston, S. C.
Spiritual Life
Mrs. T. M. Godbold
St. Matthews, S. C.
Missionary Education
Mrs. R. L. Holroy
210 E. Earle Street
Greenville, S. C.
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Christian Social Relations & Local Church Activities
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13 Manly St.
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Missionary Personnel
Mrs. R. B. Shumaker
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Student Work
Miss Carrie Lander
Lander College
Greenwood, S. C.
Youth Work
Mrs. A. D. Betts
Pinopolis, S. C.
Children's Work
Mrs. S. A. Harvey
15 Riverside Drive
Charleston, S. C.
Supply Work
Mrs. J. B. Blackwell
Box 304
Hartsville, S. C.
Literature and Publications
Mrs. Hoyt Bookhart
Route 1
Orangeburg, S. C.

EDITORS

Advocate Page
Miss Dena Bleckley
302 E. River Street
Anderson, S. C.
Work Sheet
Miss Eula Winn
Route 1, Box 27
Columbia, S. C.

Bowman, S.C.

Nov. 24, 1953

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear sirs,

I am enclosing a check for $24.00 to pay dues of eight of our women in the Sputh Carolina WSCS. There names are:

Mrs. Helen B. Bourne, 1116 Highside st., Greenwood, S.C.

Mrs. Walter A. Davis, 7 New Town Lane, The Crescent, Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. H.D. West, Sr., Bowman, S.C.

Mrs. F.M. Roddey, 147 Edisto Drive, Columbia, S.C.

Mrs. Hoyt Bookhart, Route 1, Orangebueg, S.C.

Miss May Delle Barre, 13 Manly Street, Greenville, S.C.

Miss Dena Bleckley, 320 East River Street, Anderson, S.C.

Mrs. Herbert McAbee, 106 Perry Avenue, Greenville, S.C.

Also you will find enclosed 15¢ in stamps to pay for a copy of the pamphlet " Schools and Courts".

Yours truly,

Gracie P. West

Mrs. H.D. West, Sr.,

Treas. of S.C. Conf. WSCS

RECEIVED
NOV 30
Southern Regional Council

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1954
Southern Regional Council

March 10, 1954

Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Auburn & Ivey Streets
Atlanta, Georgia

D.

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed a check for $4.00 as a contribution from Circle # 10 of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Glenn Memorial Methodist Church. We decided that your organization deserved this contribution toward Christian social relations.

Sincerely,

Othella Jackson

(Mrs.) Othella Jackson
Secretary of Christian Social Relations

card sent
3/17/54

April 19, 1954

Mrs. A. W. Oliver
Union Springs, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Oliver:

Thank you for your letter of April 13th and the check for $27.00 to cover memberships for the Secretary of Christian Social Relations and the District Presidents of the Alabama Conference. I have guessed that you meant the memberships for these people and so have entered them for the following:

Mrs. S. R. Jones Mobile, Ala.	Mrs. R. B. Whittington Panama City, Fla.
Mrs. J. B. Parham Eutaw, Ala.	Mrs. Charles Ratcliffe Spring Hill, Ala.
Mrs. W. F. Benson Geneva, Ala.	Mrs. J. M. Bentley Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs. Curtis Coleman Pensacola, Fla.	Mrs. W. C. Carter Prattville, Ala.

Mrs. J. A. Crook
Union Springs, Ala.

If for any reason these names are not the proper ones, please let me know and I'll make the necessary changes. Each of these members will get a copy of NEW SOUTH during the next year.

Thank you very much for your interest.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks

Honorary President
MRS. R. L. HOBDY
Union Springs, Alabama

President
MRS. E. C. ROGERS
1735 E. Cervantes St., Pensacola, Florida

Vice-President
MRS. J. T. ALLEN
Cromwell, Alabama

Recording Secretary
MRS. S. J. CASEY
Elba, Alabama

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

11. The Conference make available for the Conference Secretary of C.S.R. and L.C.A. and for each District Secretary membership in the Southern Regional Council to the amount of $27 so that they may receive the literature sent out by the council.

12. That the Scarritt

1954 EASTER SEALS HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Treasurer
MRS. A. W. OLIVER
Union Springs, Alabama

Alabama Conference

SECRETARIES

Promotion
MRS. HARTWELL DAVIS
3333 Cloverdale Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Missionary Education and Service
MRS. C. H. SHERRER
722 N. 65th Avenue
Pensacola, Florida

Spiritual Life
MRS. H. E. KENDRICK
640 King Street
Selma, Alabama

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
MRS. S. R. JONES
13 Wisteria Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Student Work
MRS. FRED L. DAVIS
Elba, Alabama

Youth Work
MRS. H. S. THOMAS
Myrtlewood, Alabama

Children's Work
MRS. F. E. SWEARINGEN
Pine Hill, Alabama

Literature and Publications
MRS. A. D. LIPSCOMB
Auburn, Alabama

Supply Work
MRS. J. R. CLOY
2007 Old Government Street
Mobile, Alabama

Wesleyan Service Guild
MISS NADINE TURNIPSEED
Troy, Alabama

Status of Women
MRS. RUSSELL COOK
Chipley, Florida

Missionary Personnel
MRS. C. E. TATUM
Box 264-C, Route 5
Montgomery, Alabama

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Demopolis District
MRS. J. B. PARHAM
Eutaw, Alabama

Dothan District
MRS. W. F. BENSON
Geneva, Alabama

Marianna District
MRS. R. R. WHITTINGTON
500 Bayou Terrace
Panama City, Florida

Mobile District
MRS. CHARLES RATCLIFFE
13 South Hathaway Road
Spring Hill, Alabama

Montgomery District
MRS. J. M. BENTLEY
3339 Wilmington Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Pensacola District
MRS. CURTIS COLEMAN
1113 E. Maxwell Street
Pensacola, Florida

Selma District
MRS. W. C. CARTER
Prattville, Alabama

Troy District
MRS. J. A. CROOK
Union Springs, Alabama

Apr 13-54

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Ga
Dear Friends,

Please find enclosed check for $27.00 from Ala Conf for literature for officers.

Yours Truly
Mrs A. W. Oliver
Treas.

RECEIVED
APR 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

All new

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 22, 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. A. W.Oliver
Union Springs, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Oliver:

Thank you for your letter. I will just hold the memberships as I have them until I hear from you and then make the necessary changes so that the proper people are enrolled.

Thank you for your cooperation and our thanks to the members of your Alabama Conference for their loyal support.

Sincerely,
Katherine Stoney
Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

Below are correct list -
Mrs A W Oliver

ks

Secy of Christian Social Relations
Mrs S. R. Jones - 303 N. orange ave - Dothan ala
Presidents - Mrs J B. Parham - Eutaw, ala
Mrs W. T. Benson - Geneva, ala
Mrs Fred Tindel - Gracville ala
Mrs J. Edward Thornton - 205 - B. De Sales - Mobile ala
Mrs V. C Helms - 320 - Payne St Auburn ala
Mrs E. L. Hardin - 2625 - W. Desoto St Pensacola Fla
Mrs H. H. Wilkinson Jr. - Gastonburg, ala.
Mrs Anne Cloud Bass - Brundidge, ala

Honorary President
MRS. R. L. HOBDY
Union Springs, Alabama

President
MRS. E. C. ROGERS
1735 E. Cervantes St., Pensacola, Florida

Vice-President
MRS. J. T. ALLEN
Cromwell, Alabama

Recording Secretary
MRS. S. J. CASEY
Elba, Alabama

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Methodist Church

Treasurer
MRS. A. W. OLIVER
Union Springs, Alabama

Alabama Conference

SECRETARIES

Promotion
MRS. HARTWELL DAVIS
3333 Cloverdale Road
Montgomery, Alabama

Missionary Education and Service
MRS. C. H. SHERRER
722 N. 65th Avenue
Pensacola, Florida

Spiritual Life
MRS. H. E. KENDRICK
640 King Street
Selma, Alabama

Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities
MRS. S. R. JONES ✓
303 N. Orange Avenue
Dothan, Alabama

Student Work
MRS. FRED L. DAVIS
Box 624
Port St. Joe, Florida

Youth Work
MRS. H. S. THOMAS
Myrtlewood, Alabama

Children's Work
MRS. F. E. SWEARINGEN
Pine Hill, Alabama

Literature and Publications
MRS. A. D. LIPSCOMB
Auburn, Alabama

Supply Work
MRS. CURTIS COLEMAN
1113 E. Maxwell Street
Pensacola, Florida

Wesleyan Service Guild
MISS NADINE TURNIPSEED
Troy, Alabama

Status of Women
MRS. RUSSELL COOK
Chipley, Florida

Missionary Personnel
MRS. A. D. WILLIAMS
Graceville, Florida

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Demopolis District ✓
MRS. J. B. PARHAM
Eutaw, Alabama

Dothan District ✓
MRS. W. T. BENSON
Geneva, Alabama

Marianna District ✓
MRS. FRED TINDEL
Graceville, Florida

Mobile District ✓
MRS. J. E. THORNTON
205 B DeSalles
Mobile, Alabama

Montgomery District ✓
MRS. V. C. HELMS
320 Payne Street
Auburn, Alabama

Pensacola District ✓
MRS. E. L. HARDIN
2626 W. DeSoto Street
Pensacola, Florida

Selma District
MRS. H. H. WILKINSON, JR. ✓
Gastonburg, Alabama

Troy District ✓
MISS ANNE CLOUD BASS
Brundidge, Alabama

Apr 20 - 54

Miss Katherine Stoney,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Stoney,

The Ex com of Ala. conference will meet nesh week, after that I will send you names for membership, for most all will be changed from the list you had on sheet.

Yours Truly

Mrs A. W. Oliver
Conf Treas

RECEIVED
APR 22 1954
Southern Regional Council

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MAY 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

K. S.

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

The Methodist Church

Columbia, Ky.
May 9, 1954

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

In the Louisville Conference Christian Social Relations WSCS, we have five new secretaries out of the seven in our Conference. Will you put these seven on your mailing list, for materials from your Council? As Conference Secretary of Christian Social Relations, I will be particularly grateful, as these women are eager to learn of your work and will no doubt, do effective work in this field. Just now they are working for Lincoln Leadership School which is an inter-racial project of great value. They are:

Mrs. A. E. Herron, Hiseville, Ky.
Mrs. C. Price Cooper, R. 4, Box 561 -B, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Eva Rhodus, Campbellsville, Ky.
Mrs. Gordon Winburn, 1929 Neville Dr., Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Louis Pfister, R.2, Utica, Ky.
Mrs. Herman Henry, Sturgis, Ky.
Mrs. F. K. Wylie, Princeton, Ky.

5/18/54 Put on mailing list. Send them the last two issues. Compliments

In a meeting Saturday, these women expressed a desire to know of the work of your Council.

With best wishes to Mrs. Tilly, and real thanks to you for your cooperation,

Sincerely,

Mary Allen Henry

Mrs. V. P. Henry,
Columbia, Ky.

May 17, 1954

Mrs. Ralph R. Spraker
P.O. Box 333
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Spraker:

We of the Southern Regional Council are deeply grateful to the members of the Holston Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service for your gift of twenty five dollars received today. Your loyal support through the recent years has been of great help to us.

We would like to send our publication, New South, to three or four of your officers of the Holston Conference. Will ypu please send me the names and addresses of those officers whom you think the copies should go to.

Again our thanks to you for your continued interest in the Council and for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

$25.00

18.

Since this is the end of the year for the conference please cash this check immediately.

Thank you,

Mrs. Ralph R. Spraker, Treasurer

Holston Conference

May 17, 1954

Mrs. C. F. McMeekin
Route 1
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. McMeekin:

No groups have been more loyal in their support of the work of the Southern Regional Council than the members of the Woman's Societies of Christian Service in several of the Southern states. For this support - both financial and through help with our program, we are grateful. Your check for twenty five dollars, received today, is deeply appreciated.

We would like to send our publication, New South, to three or four of your officers of the Kentucky Conference. Will you please send me the names and addresses of those officers whom you think should receive the copies.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

June 7, 1954

Mrs. Benjamin H. Smith, Treasurer
Glenn Memorial Methodist Church,
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council I send sincere thanks for the gift of twenty five dollars which the Glenn Memorial W.S.C.S. sent to us on June 4th. We have been much helped by the Methodist women of these Southern states and want you to know that we appreciate your loyal support.

We would like to send NEW SOUTH to your officers during the coming year. If you will send us the names of the officers who have charge of program or could otherwise make use of the information, we will see that they get copies of each issue.

With best wishes to you and your group for the ongoing of your good work.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

July 29, 1954

Mrs. B. R. Stout
1811 Riverside Drive,
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Stout:

Once again, our sincere thanks to you and the women of the Southeastern Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church for your generous contribution which came to us today. Your friendship and support have meant much to the Council during these years.

In gratitude we would like to continue sending NEW SOUTH to your officers and will, unless you send us word that others are in their places, send the copies to Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cathcart and yourself. If there should be other officers whom you think should receive New South, please let us know.

Our best wishes to you and all your groups for the ongoing of your good work during the coming months and years.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

August 24, 1954

Mrs. Hubert A. Davis, Treasurer
N. C. Conference, Woman's Society of
Christian Service, The Methodist Church
Box 6005, Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis:

On behalf of the Council I send sincere thanks for the contribution of $25.00 which came to us from the North Carolina Conference, Woman's Soceity of Christian Service on August 19th.

We are deeply grateful for the help given us by the Woman's Societies over the South.

We would like to send NEW SOUTH to three or four of your officers. Would you please send us the names and addresses of those whom you think should receive the bulletin.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

January 21, 1955

Miss Lennie Britt
310 Front Street,
Glasgow, Kentucky

Dear Miss Britt:

Will you please convey to the members of the Louisville Conference, Woman's Society of Christian Service the Council's sincere thanks for their contribution of $25.00 which came to us on January 20th.

We would like to send our publication, New South to four or five of your Conference officers. Will you please let us know which ones should receive the copies so that we may begin their subscriptions with the next issue.

Thank you for your loyal support during the past years. We hope that before very long the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, which is the SRC organization in Kentucky, will have full time staff and will be able to work with you in your various groups. As soon as the office is set up, we will send you the name of the staff person and the address of the office.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

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encl.

Miss Lennie Britt, Treas.
Louisville Conference W. S. C. S.
310 E. Front St., Glasgow, Ky.

Jan 15 - 1955

So Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JAN 20 1955
$25.00 CR
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Attention: Katherine Storey, Secy-Treas.

Attached is the annual contribution for your work from the Louisville Conference Women's Society of Christian Service.

Yours very truly,

Lennie Britt, Treas

April 1, 1955

Kentucky Conference,
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Miss Minerva McDaniel, Treasurer
110 N. Church St.,
Cynthiana, Kentucky

Dear Miss McDaniel:

The Council is deeply grateful to the Kentucky Conferece, WSCS for your generous contribution which came to us on March 29th.

We have put your name on our mailing list to receive our publication, New South, each month and would like also to send it to two or three other officers of your conference whom you think should get it. If you will send us their names and addresses, we will see that they get copies each month.

We are always encouraged by the interest and support from the women of the Methodist Churches in the South. May your good work be blessed.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

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encl.

April 11, 1955

Woman's Society of Christian Service
Glenn Memorial Methodist Church
Mrs. Benjamin H. Smith, Treasurer
2051 Chelsea Circle, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Smith:

The Southern Regional Council is deeply grateful for the contribution of twenty five dollars which came to us today from your Woman's Society of Christian Service.

We would like to send our publication, New South, to three or four of your principal officers. If you will send us their names and addresses, we will enter them for complimentary subscriptions.

We do appreciate the continued support and interest of your group and assure you that we will be glad to furnish you with any information or help which we can.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

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